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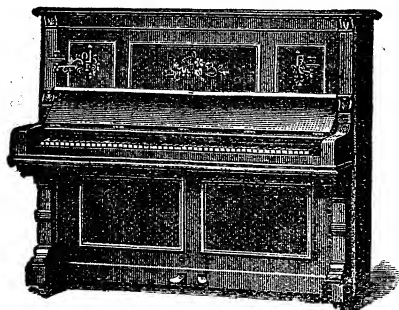
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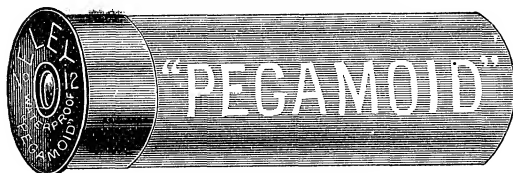


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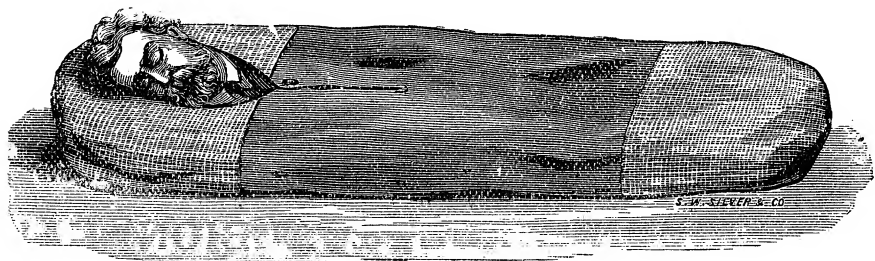
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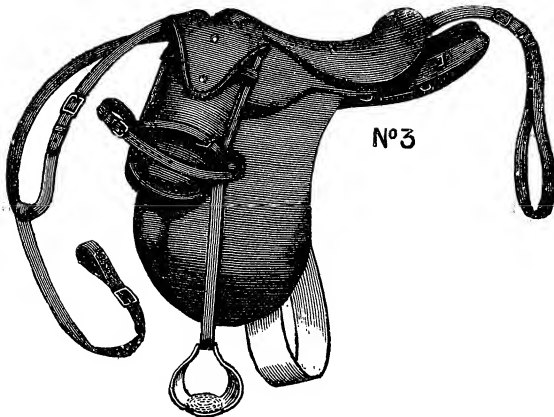
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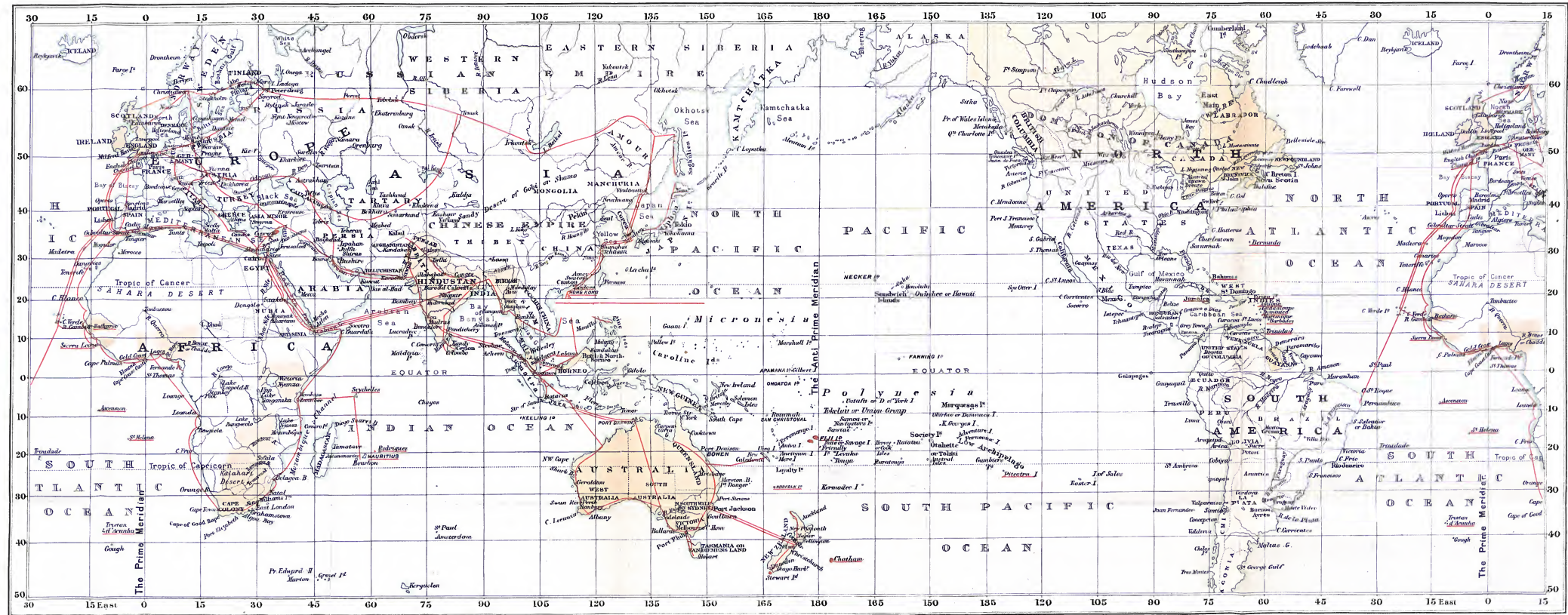
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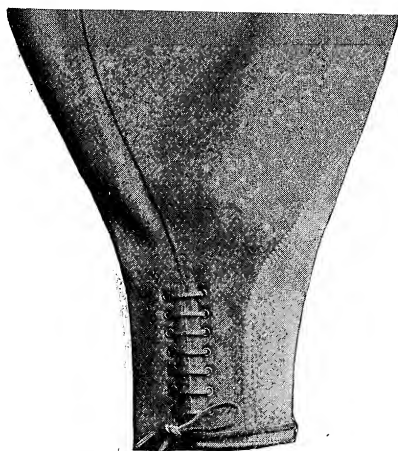
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THE  
COLONIAL OFFICE LIST  
FOR  
1901:

COMPRISING

**Historical and Statistical Information**

RESPECTING THE

COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS IN THE

COLONIAL SERVICE,

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE COLONIAL REGULATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

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WITH MAPS.

---

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS,\* BY PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR THE COLONIES,

BY

W. H. MERCER,

ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

AND

A. E. COLLINS,

OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

---

FORTIETH PUBLICATION.—TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

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LONDON:

HARRISON AND SONS, 59, PALL MALL,

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HARRISON AND SONS, ST MARTIN'S LANE, CHANCING CROSS,  
*Printers in Ordinary to Her late Majesty.*

## P R E F A C E.

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THE present Edition of the Colonial Office List has been carefully revised throughout, and the Editors desire to express their thanks for the ready co-operation and assistance which the Colonial Governments and their colleagues in the Office have accorded to them. They will be glad to receive information of any errors or omissions which may be discovered, and to have notified to them any alterations or additions to be made in the biographical portion of the work. All communications should be addressed to "The Editors, Colonial Office List, Downing Street, London, S.W."

Some account will be found in the work of every Dependency of the British Empire, except those administered by the Secretary of State for India,\* and a number of small isolated islands.

In addition to the large number of new Maps recently added, Maps of Cyprus and of Seychelles appear in the present Edition, and the Editors desire to express their thanks to the respective Governments for providing them.

DOWNING STREET,

*March, 1901.*

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\* For information as to these, see "The India Office List," published by Messrs. HARRISON & SONS.



THE  
COLONIAL OFFICE LIST  
1901.

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## THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

---

THE first separate organisation in this country for the central administration of Colonial affairs was a Committee of the Privy Council appointed by Order in Council of 4th July, 1660, "for the Plantations." On the 1st December, 1660, a separate "Council of Foreign Plantations" was created by Letters Patent.

It may be interesting to state that on the 28th of February, 1671, Evelyn's Diary records the author's appointment as a member of this Council, with "a salary of £500 per annum to encourage me."

In September, 1672, the Council was united, by Letters Patent, to the Council for Trade, and was henceforward known as the "Council of Trade and Plantations." It was suppressed on 21st December, 1677, and its functions, which had been much neglected, were transferred to the Privy Council. It was re-constituted in 1695, and continued to exist until 1782, at which date it consisted of eight Members of Parliament, who received a salary of £1,000 per annum each.

The affairs of India were placed under its charge in 1748, and remained so until the establishment of the Board of Control in 1784. From 1768 Colonial affairs have been dealt with by a Secretary of State.

The office of Secretary to the Sovereign dates at least from the reign of Henry III. There was one principal Secretary only (who was already called Secretary of State) down to 1539, when a second was appointed. From 1708 to 1746 a third Secretaryship existed, dealing exclusively with Scotland.

In 1768, a Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial Department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but the commissions to the Council of Trade and Plantations continued to run as before. Both the Council and the new Secretary of State's Department were abolished in 1782 by Burke's Act, 22 Geo. III, cap. 82, on the loss of the United States.

By this Act power was given to delegate to a Committee of the Privy Council all the functions hitherto exercised by the Council of Trade and Plantations, and by Order in Council of 11th September, 1782, circular instructions were sent to the Governors of the Plantations to transmit their returns and accounts to the Privy Council. Pending the appointment of a Committee, Colonial affairs were dealt with by a subordinate branch of the Home Department, styled the Plantations Branch.

At this time the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign"; the affairs of Ireland devolving on the Home Department, which now undertook also those of the Colonies.

In 1784, by Order in Council of 5th March, a "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" was appointed in pursuance of Burke's Act, and the new body was reorganised and placed upon a definite footing by the subsequent Orders of 22nd August and 25th August, 1786. The business hitherto dealt with by the Plantations Branch of the Home Office was transferred to this Committee.

At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the French War were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 Mr. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville), who was then the Secretary of State dealing with the Home affairs of the Department, was appointed "Secretary for War," and also nominally Secretary of State for the Colonies; but the Departments of War and the Colonies were not actually united until 1801, when Lord Hobart was created Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department. From 1794 the "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" (now known as the Board of Trade) gradually ceased to have any connection with Colonial affairs.

From the conclusion of the French War the attention of the Secretary of State was chiefly occupied with the Colonies, and he was usually designated as Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1854 a fourth principal Secretaryship of State was created, the Secretaryship for War; the affairs of the Colonies have since constituted the entire charge of a principal Secretary of State. When the third Secretaryship of State was created in 1794 he had only one Under Secretary assigned to his Department. In 1806 an additional Under Secretary was appointed, thus bringing his establishment to the level of the Home and Foreign Departments. This appointment was discontinued after the end of the French War, but was re-established in 1825. This second Under Secretaryship is held by an officer changing with the Government. An Assistant Under Secretary was appointed in 1847, and a Legal Adviser was added in 1867, and made an Assistant Under Secretary in 1870. A third Assistant Under Secretary was appointed in 1874, and a fourth in 1898. A new post, that of Assistant to the Legal Assistant Under Secretary, was created in 1897. The new offices in Downing Street were occupied in 1876.

The Staff of the Colonial Office is shown at pages xii-xiv. The Under Secretaries, Assistant Under Secretaries, and Assistant to the Legal Assistant Under Secretary, are Staff Officers selected by the Secretary of State. The Clerical Staff is recruited after competitive examinations (Class I, and Second Division) held by the Civil Service Commissioners, from whom particulars can be obtained.

---

#### SECRETARIES OF STATE WHO ADMINISTERED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1768 AND 1794.

1768, Feb. 27.	Wills Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire).	1783, April 18.	Frederick Lord North (afterwards Earl of Gifford).
1772, Aug. 27.	William Earl of Dartmouth.	1783, Dec. 23.	Francis Marquis of Caermarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds).
1776, Jan. 25.	Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville).	1784, Jan. 22.	Thomas Lord Sydney.
1782, March 8.	Welbore Ellis, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mendip).	1789, June 5.	William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville).
1782, April 15.	William Earl of Shelburne.	1791, June 8.	Henry Dundas (afterwards Visct. Melville).
1782, July 17.	Thomas Lord Grantham.	1794, Aug. 7.	William Henry Duke of Portland.
1782, Oct. 5.	Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney).		

---

#### SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENTS FROM 1794 to 1854.

1794.	Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).	1830.	Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).
1801.	Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).	1833.	Right Hon. E. G. Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1804.	Earl (afterwards Marquess) Camden.	1834.	Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteagle).
1805.	Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).		Earl of Aberdeen.
1806.	Right Hon. W. Windham.	1835.	Right Hon. Chas. Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg).
1807.	Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	1839.	Marquess of Normanby.
1809.	Earl of Liverpool.		Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell).
1812.	Earl Bathurst.	1841.	Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1827.	Right Hon. F. R. Robinson (afterwards Earl of Ripon).	1845.	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
	Right Hon. W. Huskisson.	1846.	Earl Grey.
1828.	Right Hon. Sir George Murray.	1852.	Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart. (afterwards Lord Hampton).
		1852.	Duke of Newcastle.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, 1854 to 1887.

1854, June 10.	Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1868, Dec. 10.	Earl Granville, K.G.
1855, Feb.	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea).	1870, July 6.	Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1855, May 15.	Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.).	1874, Feb. 21.	Earl of Carnarvon.
July 21.	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.	1878, Feb. 4.	Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.
Nov. 17.	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1880, April 28.	Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1858, Feb. 26.	Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).	1882, Dec. 16.	Earl of Derby, K.G.
1858, May 31.	Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (afterwards Lord Lytton, G.C.M.G.).	1885, June 24.	Right Hon. Colonel Sir F. A. Stanley, G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Stanley of Preston, now Earl of Derby).
1859, June 18.	Duke of Newcastle, K.G.	1886, Feb. 6.	Earl Granville, K.G.
1864, April 4.	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell (afterwards Viscount Cardwell).	1886, Aug. 3.	Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.
1866, July 6.	Earl of Carnarvon.	1887, Jan 14.	Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P. (created Baron Knutsford, 1888, and Viscount Knutsford, 1895.)
1867, March 8.	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.	1892, Aug. 17.	The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
		1895, June 28.	Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

## UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

*Permanent.*

1825.	Robert William Hay.	1871.	Hon. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B.
1836.	Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.	1892.	Hon. Sir R. H. Meade, G.C.B.
1847.	Herman Merivale, C.B.	1897.	Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B.
1859.	Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., G.C.M.G. (afterwards Lord Blachford).	1900.	Sir Montagu F. Osmanuey, K.C.M.G.

*Parliamentary.*

1830.	Viscount Howick (Earl Grey).	1868.	Right Hon. W. Monsell (afterwards Lord Emly).
1833.	Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.	1871.	Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (afterwards Lord Brabourne).
1834.	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	1874.	Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.
1835.	Sir George Grey, Bart.	1878.	Earl Cadogan.
1839.	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1880.	Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.
1839.	Right Hon. Herbert Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden).	1881.	Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.
1841.	George William Hope, M.P.	1882.	Hon. (now Rt. Hon.) Evelyn Ashley, M.P.
1845.	Lord Lyttelton (K.C.M.G.).	1885.	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1846.	Benjamin Hawes, M.P.	1886.	Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, afterwards Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Bart., M.P.
1851.	Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.	1886.	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1855.	John Ball.	1887.	Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.
1857.	Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (afterwards Lord Carlingford).	1888.	Right Hon. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., created Baron Pirbright, 1895.
1858.	Earl of Carnarvon.	1892.	Sydney Charles Buxton, M.P.
1859.	Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford).	1895.	Earl of Selborne.
1865.	Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.	1900.	Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
1866.	Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., M.P. (now Lord Norton).		

*Assistant.*

1849-68.	Sir T. Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G.	1874-6.	Sir Julian Pauncefote, Kt. Bach. (now Lord Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.).
1868-70.	Right Hon. Sir F. R. Sandford, K.C.B. (afterwards Lord Sandford).	1876-97.	Sir John Bramston, G.C.M.G., C.B.
1870-1.	Hon. R. G. W. Herbert (now Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.).	1878-97.	Edward Wingfield, C.B. (now Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B.).
1870-4.	H. T. Holland (afterwards Sir H. Holland, Bart., now Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.).	1892-97.	Edward Fairfield, C.B., C.M.G.
	Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B. (afterwards Sir R. H. Meade, G.C.B.).	1897.	Frederick Graham, C.B.
1874-8.	W. R. Malcoln.	1897.	Charles Prestwood Lucas, C.B.
		1897.	Hugh Bertram Cox.
		1898.	Reginald Laurence Antrobus, C.B.

The total estimated expenditure on the Colonial Office for the year 1901-1902 is 58,100/. (Civil Service Estimates, Class II, Vote 6), the principal items being:—

Salaries and Allowances	£44,000
Telegrams	12,000
Incidental Expenses	600
Emigrants' Information Office	1,500

Other expenditure in connection with the Colonies appears in Class V., Vote 3, Colonial Services, including South Africa, 538,006/. Vote 4, Cyprus, 16,000/.

## THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State,	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.	28 June, 1895.
Under-Secretaries	{ The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.	26 Nov., 1900.
	{ Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.	7 June, 1900.
Assistant Under-Secretaries	{ Frederick Graham, C.B.	1 Mar., 1897.
	{ Charles Prestwood Lucas, C.B.	3 June, 1897.
	{ Hugh Bertram Cox (Legal).	15 Nov., 1897.
	{ Reginald Laurence Antrobus, C.B.	25 Oct., 1898.
Legal Assistant, J. S. Risley		March, 1901.
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Lord Monk Bretton.		13 Dec., 1900.
Assistant Private Secretary, E. H. Marsh.		9 July, 1900.
" " "	Gerard Craig Sellar.	3 July, 1897.
" " "	The Earl of Westmeath.	15 June, 1898.
" " "	J. Parker Smith, M.P.	15 Jan., 1900.

Name.	Date of first appointment as Clerks.	Second Class Clerks.	First Class Clerks.	Principal Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
Sir W. A. B. Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.	2 May, 64	} 30 Sept 72	1 July, 79	1 Jan. 94	4 Mar. 96
Arthur A. Pearson	2 July, 67		1 Jan. 81	1 April, 95	
F. R. Round, M.A., C.M.G.	19 Feb. 69		1 Dec. 81	4 Mar., 96	
H. W. Just, B.A., C.M.G.	3 June, 78		1 April, 95	1 Mar., 97	
Sir John Anderson, M.A., K.C.M.G.	30 June, 79		11 Mar. 96	3 June, 97	
C. A. Harris, B.A., C.M.G.	1 July, 79		8 July, 96	19 Nov., 98	
G. V. Fiddes, B.A., C.B.*	25 Mar. 81		1 Sept. 96	30 June, 1900	
G. W. Johnson, M.A.	28 Mar. 81		1 Mar. 97	30 June 1900 (Acting).	
Sydney Olivier, B.A., C.M.G.¶	17 April, 82		3 June, 97		
H. J. Read, M.A.	1 Jan. 89		25 Oct., 98		
C. Strachey			19 Nov., 98		
H. C. M. Lambert, B.A.	1 Feb. 92		19 Nov., 98		
A. E. Collins, M.A.	11 June, 94		19 Nov., 98		
E. F. im Thurn, C.B., C.M.G. (temporary)			19 Dec., 99		
W. D. Ellis, M.A.	1 April, 95		20 Dec., 99		
F. Evans, C.M.G. (temp.).			12 Feb., 1900		
G. E. A. Grindle, M.A.	10 Feb. 96		30 June, 1900		
J. F. N. Green, B.A.†	11 Mar. 96				
T. C. Macnaghten, B.A.§	13 Sept. 96				
J. F. Perry, M.A.*	3 Oct. 96				
E. H. Marsh, M.A.‡	29 Sept. 96				
C. T. Davis	15 April, 97				
F. G. A. Butler, B.A.	26 April, 97				
W. A. Robinson, B.A.	11 Oct., 97				
A. Fiddian, B.A.	12 Oct., 97				
H. E. Dale, B.A.	12 Oct., 98				
E. R. Darnley, B.A.	13 Oct., 98				
P. H. Ezechiel, B.A.	11 Oct., 98				
R. Geikie, B.A.	21 Mar., 99				
G. G. Robinson, B.A.	2 Mar., 99				
R. E. Stubbs, B.A.	5 Jan., 1900				
R. V. Vernon, B.A.	13 Aug., 1900				
D. O. Malcolm, B.A.	31 Oct., 1900				

\* Absent on service in South Africa.

† *Private Secretary* to Permanent Under Secretary.‡ *Assistant Private Secretary* to the Secretary of State.§ *Private Secretary* to Lord Onslow.

¶ Absent on service in Jamaica.

*Clerk for Legal Instruments*, F. O. Adrian, C.M.G.  
*Accountant*, A. H. H. Engelbach.\*  
*Librarian*, C. Atchley.  
*Chief Registrar*, W. F. Westbrook.  
*Superintendent of the Printing Branch*, E. D. Rockett.

*Assistant Accountant*, W. H. Eggett.  
*Assistant to Superintendent of Printing*, A. H. Bridgman.  
*Supervisor of Copying*, S. J. Meaney.  
*Assistant Supervisor of Copying*, A. W. May.

*Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade):—*

C. H. Niblett (Assistant in General Branch).  
M. J. Drayson (Assistant Registrar).  
W. Scott (Assistant in Library).  
T. Wilson (Assistant Registrar).  
W. E. Hobson (Assistant Registrar.)

*Temporary Staff Officers:—*

J. A. Smith (Assistant in Accounts Branch).  
C. W. Appleyard (Assistant in Accounts Branch).

*Other Second Division Clerks:—*

D. H. R. Adamson.

G. J. Allen.  
H. T. Allen.  
A. L. Ayton.  
E. B. Burley.†  
L. J. Brearley.  
J. A. Chapman.  
S. A. Dunn.  
J. H. Emmens.  
R. A. Hamblin.  
C. M. Hatcher.  
H. K. Hillyer.  
E. H. Howell.  
J. Hunter.  
M. Jewell.  
W. McGuire.  
P. A. Milner.  
W. E. Noall.  
S. R. Pughe.  
A. E. Reynolds.  
W. R. Shipway.  
S. Stagg.

H. Watts.  
E. E. Wilkinson.

*Assistant Clerks:—*

G. F. Messervy (Library).  
A. H. Boyd (Registry).

*Library Attendant*, J. Rushmer.

*Supplementary Clerks, transferred from Royal Niger Company's service:—*

F. W. Brett.  
J. Carden.  
F. H. Harper.  
R. H. Joscelyne.

*Office Keepers:—*F. Gough and A. Stiles.

*Queen's Home Service or 1st Class Messengers:—*

W. Harding, J. H. Martin, H. J. Smith, John Spire, and D. McLaren.

*2nd Class Messengers*, Alfred Thompson, C. Couzens, and G. L. Seaton.

*3rd Class Messengers*, W. G. Tice and H. Creed.

*Pensioner Messengers*, A. H. Still, W. Nason. G. Ellison, J. Holland, and J. Fielden.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

*Secretary of State:—*RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

*Private Secretaries:—*Lord Monk Bretton, E. H. Marsh, Gerard Craig Sellar, the Earl of Westmeath, and J. Parker Smith, M.P.

*Parliamentary Under-Secretary:—*THE EARL OF ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.

*Private Secretary:—*T. C. Macnaghten.

*Permanent Under-Secretary:—*Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.

*Private Secretary:—*J. F. N. Green.

Political, Constitutional, and Military Questions, General Supervision, Papers on all subjects before submission to the Secretary of State.

*Assistant Under-Secretaries:—*

FREDERICK GRAHAM, C.B.:—Business of General Department and Office Arrangements, Banking, Currency, Postal and Telegraphic Business, Business connected with South Africa and St. Helena.

CHARLES P. LUCAS, C.B.:—Emigration and Immigration, Prisons, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, Business connected with West Indian Colonies (including Bahamas and British Honduras) and Eastern Colonies (except Mauritius and Seychelles).

H. BERTRAM COX (Legal):—General Legal Business, Settlement of Legal Instruments, Colonial Laws, Business connected with North America and Australasia, Fiji, and the Western Pacific, Mauritius, Seychelles, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Bermuda, Falkland Islands.

REGINALD L. ANTROBUS, C.B.:—Business connected with the West African Colonies and Protectorates.

*Chief Clerk:—*Sir W. A. BAILLIE HAMILTON, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Flags, Precedence, Ceremonies, Civil Service } Sir W. A. B. Hamilton, E. E. Wilkinson.  
Uniforms, Colonial Military Decorations } K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Chief Clerk*).  
and Medals, and Foreign Orders. } F. O. Adrian, C.M.G.

*Legal Assistant*, J. S. RISLEY.—Colonial Laws and General Legal Business.

*Departments:—*

NORTH AMERICAN AND AUSTRALASIAN.

Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Bahamas, and British Honduras, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, British New Guinea, Western Pacific High Commission, Cyprus, Gibraltar and Falklands.

Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G. C. T. Davis.  
A. E. Collins H. E. Dale.

\* Is also Accounting Officer.

† Absent on service in South Africa.

## WEST INDIAN.

Jamaica, Turks Islands, British Guiana,  
Trinidad, Barbados, Windward Islands,  
Leeward Islands.

A. A. Pearson.  
W. D. Ellis.

W. A. Robinson.  
R. V. Vernon.

## EASTERN.

Ceylon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Hong Kong,  
Labuan, Borneo, Straits Settlements  
(Singapore, Penang, Malacca), and Malay  
States.

G. W. Johnson.  
E. F. im Thurn, C.B., C.M.G.

A. Fiddian.  
R. E. Stubbs

## SOUTH AFRICAN.

Cape, South African High Commission,  
Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate,  
Basutoland, Natal, and St. Helena.

H. W. Just, C.M.G.  
H. C. M. Lambert.  
G. E. A. Grindle.

G. G. Robinson.  
D. O. Malcolm.

## WEST AFRICAN (two departments).

West African Colonies and Protectorates  
and Malta.

(1) { Sir W. A. B. Hamilton,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.  
C. Strachey.  
(2) { C. A. Harris, C.M.G.  
H. J. Read.

{ F. G. A. Butler.  
P. H. Ezechiel.  
{ E. R. Darnley.  
R. Geikie.  
F. W. Brett.

## GENERAL.

General and Miscellaneous Correspondence,  
including Questions affecting the Estab-  
lishment of the Colonial Office and the  
Crown Agents' Office, Postal, Copyright,  
Telegraph, and Commercial Treaties and  
Conventions, University Examinations,  
Replies to Circulars, Governors' Pensions  
and Passage Allowances, Naval Cadet-  
ships, and General Correspondence respect-  
ing Colonial Defence.

F. R. Round, C.M.G.  
F. Evans, C.M.G.  
C. H. Niblett.

E. E. Wilkinson  
J. Hunter.  
L. J. Brearley.

Library:—C. Atchley, W. Scott, H. Watts, W. R. Shipway, G. F. Messervy, J. Rushmer.

Registry:—W. F. Westbrook, C. M. Hatcher.

Sub-Registry, No. 1 (for West African Departments): M. J. Drayson, A. H. Boyd, W. E. Noall,  
F. H. Harper.

Sub-Registry, No. 2 (for North American and Australasian and Eastern Departments): T.  
Wilson, W. McGuire, H. T. Allen, H. K. Hillyer, A. E. Reynolds.

Sub-Registry, No. 3 (for West Indian and South African Departments): W. E. Hobson, S. R.  
Pughe, E. H. Howell, M. Jewell, E. A. Hamblin, P. A. Milner.

Printing Branch:—E. D. Rockett, A. H. Bridgman, S. A. Dunn, J. Carden.

Copying Branch:—S. J. Meaney, A. W. J. May, Miss Baron, Miss Collingwood, and Lady Typists.

## HONOURS.

Honours (generally) and Passing of Charters,  
Letters Patent, Commissions, Warrants, &c.

F. O. Adrian, C.M.G.

C. H. Niblett.  
E. E. Wilkinson.

## ACCOUNTS.

Preparation of Parliamentary Estimates;  
accounting for Parliamentary Votes admi-  
nistered by Colonial Department; Corres-  
pondence in respect of such Votes, Receipts  
and Payments, &c.

A. H. H. Engelbach.  
W. H. Eggett.  
J. A. Smith.  
C. W. Appleyard.

S. Stagg.  
D. H. R. Adamson.  
G. J. Allen.  
A. L. Ayton.  
R. H. Jocelyne

*Order of St. Michael and St. George*:—The Hon. Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., *Chancellor*; Sir  
M. F. Ommannay, K.C.M.G., *Secretary*; Sir John Bramston, G.C.M.G., C.B., *Registrar*; F. O.  
Adrian, C.M.G., *Officer of Arms*.

*Medical Advisers to the Colonial Office*:—London, Patrick Manson, Esq., M.D., C.M.G., F.R.C.P.;  
Edinburgh, Andrew Davidson, Esq., M.D.; Dublin, J. Hawtrey Benson, Esq., M.D.

## THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as commercial and financial agents in this country for such of the Colonial Governments as do not possess Agents-General here. They are remunerated by fixed salaries, and are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who exercises a general super-  
vision and control over their compliance with the directions of the Colonial Governments.

Down to 1833 each Colony appointed its own agent in London, but in that year all the agencies were consolidated into one office, with the exception of six agents, who continued for a time to represent some of the West Indian Governments. A full account of the origin and functions of the Crown Agents will be found in a paper presented to Parliament in August, 1881. [C. 3075.] The Colonies which have received responsible Government cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents, and have established agencies of their own, the addresses of which will be found below.

OFFICES:—Downing Street, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Ernest Edward Blake, Esquire.  
 Major M. A. Cameron, R.E., C.M.G. } *Crown Agents*  
 W. H. Mercer, Esquire. } *for the*  
*Colonies.*  
 Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. W. Leonard.  
 Assistant Accountant, E. G. Antrobus.  
 Registrar, T. S. Dunn.  
 Chief Cashier, L. Adams.  
 Engineering Assistant, A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.  
 Head of Works Branch, W. H. Lancaster.  
 Head of General Stores Branch, J. E. Leslie.  
 Head of Shipping Branch, N. Hardingham.  
 Head of Correspondence Branch, G. Hodgson.  
 Head of Appointments Branch, H. Martin.  
 Clerks, S. Stephens, H. E. E. Walton, H. D. Dale,  
 W. E. James, A. B. Reade, A. E. Bradshaw, G.  
 Nicholas, E. F. Bennett, N. E. O. Willis, W. A.  
 Phillips, G. N. K. Barrow, H. Warde, H. F.  
 Smith, S. C. Elphick, W. L. Paton, A. Richard-  
 son, R. Paley, T. F. H. Bruce, J. W. Potter,  
 H. W. L. Naylor, F. H. H. Graves, M. Darroch,  
 G. A. Gardner, W. J. D. Harding, W. P. Bolton,  
 S. C. Alford, H. J. Robinson, G. F. Rowe, W.  
 Anderson, B. H. Jacobs.  
 City Office Clerks:—C. F. R. Urquhart, R. W.  
 Sanderson, F. W. Deakin.  
 Lady Clerks, Misses J. M. Woodd (Principal), M. E.  
 Boddy, E. E. Richardson, M. A. Stephens, A. E.  
 Boddy, E. H. R. Lloyd, A. M. Brandram, E. M.  
 Blyth, D. M. Collyns, F. L. Buckle, C. R.  
 Alder, S. Gorman.  
 Office Keeper, W. Deakin.  
 Housekeeper, Mrs. Deakin.  
 Office Messengers, C. Newman, W. H. Keen, I.  
 Thomson, H. Hurford.  
*Consulting Engineers.*  
 Messrs. Gregory, Eyles, and }  
 Waring, C.E. } *for Railways.*  
 Messrs. Hawkshaw and Dobson, C.E. }  
 Messrs. Shelford and Son, C.E. }  
 Messrs. Coope, Son, and Matthews, C.E., *for*  
*Harbour Works.*  
 J. Mansergh, Esq., C.E. } *for Water and*  
 Osbert Chadwick, C.E., } *Sanitary Works.*  
 C.M.G.

Messrs. Preece and Cardew, C.E., *for Telegraphs*  
*and Electric Lighting.*  
 Major-General Harding Steward, R.E., C.M.G.,  
*for Military Stores.*  
 Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., F.R.S., *Consulting Naval*  
*Architect.*  
*Inspecting Engineers.*  
 W. H. Stanger, Esq., C.E. }  
 F. J. Waring, Esq., C.E., } *General Works.*  
 C.M.G. }  
 C. A. W. Pownall, Esq., }  
 M.I.C.E. }  
 W. P. Marshall and Son, } *Locomotive Engines and*  
 C.E. } *Railway Carriages.*  
 Messrs. Preece and Cardew, C.E., *Telegraph and*  
*Electric Lighting Materials.*  
 W. H. Stanger, Esq., M.I.C.E., } *Consulting*  
 F.C.S. } *Chemists,*  
 Bertram Blount, Esq., F.R.S., F.I.C. } *Analysts,*  
*and Assayers,*  
*Engravers of Revenue and Postage Stamp Dies,*  
 Messrs. De La Rue and Company.  
*Inspectors.*  
 W. H. Stanger C.E., *General Stores:*  
 J. Chadwick. }  
 J. Price. } *Revenue and Postage Stamps.*  
 J. H. Wareham. }  
 E. W. Corby, *Clothing.*  
 J. Skinner, *Leather Goods.*  
 A. Ponsonby, *Coal Shipments.*  
 Bankers, Bank of England, London and West-  
 minster Bank, and Standard Bank of South Africa.  
 Stock Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Co.,  
 Messrs J. and A. Scrimgeour.  
 Bill Brokers, Messrs. R. W. Carter and Co.  
 Solicitors, Messrs. Sutton, Ommannay, and Rendall.  
 Shipping Agents, Messrs. J. and A. B. Freeland.  
 Birmingham Agents, Messrs. V. and R. Blakemore.  
 Surgeons Superintendent of Coolie Emigrant Vessels,  
 Pringle Hughes, Imman Welsh, F. C. Shaw,  
 H. Cecil, R. Fonceca, J. Hasard, A. Harrison,  
 J. Perkins, W. H. Tindal King, T. C. Evans,  
 W. K. Miley, W. Kenny, J. S. A. Ireland,  
 C. R. Woodward, Stuart Oliver.

The following are the Colonies and Protectorates for which the Crown Agents transact business in this Country:—

Antigua.	Gibraltar.	St. Lucia.
Bahamas.	Gold Coast.	St. Vincent.
Barbados.	Grenada.	Seychelles Islands.
Basutoland.	Hong Kong.	Sierra Leone.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.	Jamaica.	Straits Settlements (Singapore,
Bermuda.	Lagos.	Penang and Malacca), and
British Guiana.	Leeward Islands.	Native States of Perak, Selangor,
British Honduras.	Malta.	Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Somali
Central Africa Protectorate.	Mauritius.	Coast Protectorate.
Ceylon.	Montserrat.	Tobago.
Cyprus.	Newfoundland.	Transvaal.
Dominica.	Northern Nigeria.	Trinidad.
East Africa Protectorate.	Orange River Colony	Turks Island.
Falkland Islands.	Southern Nigeria	Uganda Protectorate.
Fiji.	St. Helena.	Virgin Islands.
Gambia.	St. Kitts Nevis.	

The Crown Agents also act as Agents for the Uganda Railway and the West African Frontier Force.

## COLONIAL AGENTS-GENERAL.

Colony.	Agents General.	Secretaries or Deputies.	Address.
Canada . .	<i>High Commissioner</i> , Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.	Joseph Grose Colmer, Esq., C.M.G.	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	The Hon. Henry Copeland .	S. Yardley, Esq., C.M.G.	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
Victoria .	Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.	Hadyn Myddleton, Esq. ( <i>Chief Clerk and Accountant</i> ).	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
South Australia	The Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn K.C.M.G., M.D.	T. F. Wicksteed, Esq., C.M.G.	1, Crosby Square, E.C.
Queensland .	The Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.	C. Shortt Dicken, Esq. C.M.G.	1, Victoria Street, S.W.
West. Australia	The Hon. Sir Edward Horne Wittenoom, K.C.M.G.	R. C. Hare, Esq.	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania .	Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.	Herbert William Ely, Esq.	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
New Zealand .	The Hon. W. Pember Reeves.	Walter Kennaway, Esq., C.M.G.	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Cape . .	The Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G.	Spencer Brydges Todd, Esq., C.M.G.	112, Victoria Street, S.W.
Natal . .	Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G. .	Robert Russell, Esq. .	26, Victoria Street, S.W.

## EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE.

31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

This Office was established by Her Majesty's Government in October, 1886, for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration to the British Colonies. The office was placed from the first, and has remained, under the general supervision of the Colonial Office. It was intended to give information only, and not either to encourage or to discourage emigration.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies is nominally the President of the Committee, but does not actually preside. He nominates all members of the Committee, and all points on which any serious doubt arises are referred for his decision, but the expenditure of the Parliamentary grant and the management and working of the office are left to the discretion of the Committee.

The Government at the outset allowed an annual sum of 650*l.* to cover rent of rooms, and all office expenses, in addition to free printing and postage. After the report of the Colonization Committee in 1891, the sum was raised to 1,000*l.*, postage and printing being still supplied as before, and the grant has recently been again raised to 1,500*l.* The receipts from sales of books are taken by the Government and credited to Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Originally the scope of the office was confined to the British Colonies, and to those colonies only which are outside the Tropics and are fields of emigration in the ordinary sense: but of late years it has been found necessary to widen the scope and to give information (though more limited in extent) not only as to certain Tropical Colonies but also from time to time as to various foreign countries, and especially it has been found necessary to issue warnings in cases where it is desired to discourage emigration from this country.

In regard to foreign countries, the Committee derive their information almost entirely, through the Foreign Office, from Her Majesty's representatives abroad. In regard to the British Colonies, they derived it partly from official, partly from unofficial sources.



The publications issued by the office are as follows :—

I. A Quarterly Poster, exhibited in all Post Offices . . . . .	Free.
II. Quarterly Circulars on Canada and the Australasian and South African Colonies. They will be sent regularly to anyone desiring them . . . . .	Free.
III. Circular on the Emigration of Women . . . . .	Free.
IV. The following Handbooks :—	
Canada . . . . .	price 1d.
New South Wales . . . . .	„ 1d.
Victoria . . . . .	„ 1d.
South Australia . . . . .	„ 1d.
Queensland . . . . .	„ 1d.
Western Australia . . . . .	price 1d.
Tasmania . . . . .	„ 1d.
New Zealand . . . . .	„ 1d.
Cape Colony . . . . .	„ 1d.
Natal . . . . .	„ 1d.

*Each of the above Handbooks contains a Map.*

Professional Handbook, <i>showing</i> the necessary Colonial qualifications for barristers and solicitors, chemists, civil engineers, civil servants, commercial travellers, dentists, medical men, mounted riflemen, police, railway employes, surveyors, teachers, &c. . . . .	price 3d.
Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, <i>dealing with</i> all British Statutes on Emigrant Ships and Emigration, Emigration Societies, &c. . . . .	„ 3d.
All the above 12 Handbooks and Maps bound together . . . . .	„ 2s.
V. Pamphlet on the West Indies, with Map . . . . .	„ 6d.
Pamphlet on Newfoundland, with Map . . . . .	„ 1d.
Pamphlet on the Federated Malay States, with Map . . . . .	„ 6d.
Pamphlet on Ceylon, with Map . . . . .	„ 1d.
VI. <i>On Foreign Countries</i> , occasional pamphlets.	
United States Circular . . . . .	Free.
Summary of Consular Reports (N. and S. America) . . . . .	„ 2d.
Pamphlet on the South African Republic (Transvaal), 1898 . . . . .	„ 2d.
Pamphlet on the Argentine Republic . . . . .	„ 2d.

It should be added that the office is in touch with the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, and supplies a column on labour in the Colonies to the monthly “Labour Gazette.”

The office has dépôts or branches at the public libraries at Manchester and Swansea, the Mitchell Library at Glasgow, and the Government Emigration Office at Liverpool. At these branches publications are on sale and enquiries are answered, the clerk in charge being paid a small fee by the Committee, but in most cases, including nearly 500 free libraries and institutions in all parts of the kingdom, the Committee have simply sent notice-boards, together with an ample supply of their free posters and circulars. Information is also given at the various sections of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, where the circulars and handbooks can be obtained.

The work of the office consists principally in answering the enquiries of the poorer classes of emigrant, but as will be seen by the publication of the Professional Handbook, some attempt has been made to meet the needs of other classes. The letters received in 1899 numbered 10,610, while 46,005 were despatched; and in 1900 11,829 were received and 47,104 despatched. The verbal enquiries numbered 2,323 in 1898 and 2,768 in 1899.

The total number of circulars distributed in 1900, including not only those given to applicants in person or by letter, but those sent to libraries, trade and other societies, and the press, was about 230,000. These figures include 5,250 circulars distributed, by the courtesy of the Education Department, among evening schools, and a number of applications from school teachers for the publications of the Committee seems to indicate an increasing interest in the colonies among those occupied in education.

The Board of Trade returns for 1900 show that 169,465 passengers left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, as against 241,105 in 1899.

#### *Committee of Management.*

The Secretary of State (*President*).

Rev. W. Osborne B. Allen.  
J. J. Dent.  
Hugh E. Egerton.  
B. T. Hall.  
Howard Hodgkin.

H. C. M. Lambert (Chairman).  
H. L. W. Lawson.  
J. Macdonald.  
John Martineau.

Sir J. Rankin, Bart., M.P.  
Earl of Stamford.  
Miss C. Webb.  
Arnold White.

*Editor of Publications*, Walter B. Paton, M.A.

*Chief Clerk*,

## EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

## COLONIAL AUDIT BRANCH.

The accounts of certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, D. C. Richmond, Esq., acting as Honorary Auditor on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The examination of these accounts is conducted in accordance with the Colonial Audit Regulations, 1893, as approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The accounts of the Somali Coast Protectorate are also examined in the Colonial Audit Branch, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and those of the British Central Africa, British East Africa, and Uganda Protectorates, and of the Uganda Railway, at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

## ESTABLISHMENT.

*Head Quarters* :—Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House, W.C.

*Superintendent*—J. W. Gullick.

*Assistant Superintendent*—A. E. Stephenson.

*Clerks in Charge of Accounts*—C. P. Isaac, F. L. Francis.

*Clerks*—J. Atkinson, H. Bromley, G. Hodgson, H. J. Ingram, E. M. Knox, H. J. L. Lind,

F. A. C. Mignon, F. B. Montague, E. H. Nicolas, M. A. M. van der Velde,

F. C. Waters.

*Assistant Clerk*—P. J. Hitchman.

## ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

BECHUANALAND.—*Acting Local Auditor*—A. Browne.

CYPRUS.—*Local Auditor*—B. Senior.

*Clerks and Interpreters*—P. Karageorgiades, A. Giovanni.

*Volunteer Clerk*—E. Choupangolou.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Colonial Secretary acts as Local Auditor.

GIBRALTAR.—*Local Auditor*—W. D. Bathurst.

*Clerk*—A. Day.

GOLD COAST.—*Local Auditor*—E. A. Grannum.

*Assistant Local Auditor*.—R. H. Stokes.

*Clerk*—R. E. Quartey.

*Clerk*—T. L. Yorke.

*Clerk*—G. Marmah.

HONG KONG.—*Local Auditor*—H. C. Nicolle.

*Clerk*—B. E. Hanson.

LAGOS.—*Local Auditor*—F. W. Marshal.

*Assistant Local Auditor*—R. H. Stokes.

*Clerk*—F. G. Martins.

SEYCHELLES.—*Acting Local Auditor*—L. O. Chitty.

SIERRA LEONE AND GAMBIA.—*Local Auditor*—R. C. Grannum.

*Assistant Auditor*—F. H. D. Negus.

*Clerks* (Sierra Leone)—F. S. Maxwell, H. A. Williams,

J. L. Mannah.

*Clerk* (Gambia)—S. F. N'Jie.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—

*Local Auditor*—C. P. Isaac.

*Assistant Auditor*—J. H. D. Bratt.

*Clerk*—J. T. Martyn.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—

*Local Auditor*—J. P. Smartt.

*Assistant Auditor*—

*Clerk*—H. J. Essliffe.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.—*Local Auditor*—F. Maude.

*Assistant Local Auditor*—F. C. M. Barton.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE AND UGANDA RAILWAY.—

*Local Auditor*—C. C. Bowring.

*Assistant Auditors*—H. C. E. Barnes, W.

A. Bowring, P. W. Cooper.

*Clerks*—B. S. Martins, P. Vaz.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.—

*Local Auditor*—H. R. Phelps.

*Clerk*—J. D'Silva.

SOMALI COAST PROTECTORATE.—

*Local Auditor*—Officer detached from E. Africa.

## ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

Kew as a scientific establishment dates from 1759, when a Botanic, or as it was then called a Physic, Garden was established by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Dowager Princess of Wales.

It was energetically maintained by her son, George III, with the scientific assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, who was virtually for the greater part of his life director. Under his advice collectors were sent to all parts of the world. The first New Holland plants were introduced during Cook's voyages, 1768-1780. At Sir Joseph Banks's instance the system of inter-colonial exchange was commenced, which has been maintained ever since. The most memorable undertaking of this kind was the voyage of the "Bounty" (1787), for the purpose of introducing the bread-fruit tree from the South Seas into the W. Indies. Nelson, the Kew collector, was amongst those sent adrift by the mutineers, and eventually died of the exposure. Another Kew gardener, James Hooper, who had been attached to Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, remained in Java, and was from 1817-30 Hortulanus of the celebrated Dutch Colonial Botanic Garden at Buitenzorg, which he helped to create.

Both George III and Sir Joseph Banks died in 1820, and the colonial and other work of Kew languished, though it was not absolutely abandoned during the reign of George IV and William IV. In 1838 the abolition of the whole establishment was contemplated by the Government. Public opposition led to the appointment of a Treasury Committee, the report of which was presented to Parliament in 1840. The following paragraphs briefly defined the functions of the reorganised establishment:—"A national garden ought to be the centre round which all minor establishments of the same nature should be arranged. . . . From a garden of this kind Government would be able to obtain authentic and official information on points connected with the founding of new colonies; it would afford the plants there required, without its being necessary, as now, to apply to the officers of private establishments for advice and assistance."

These recommendations having been adopted by the Government, Sir W. J. Hooker, F.R.S., was appointed Director in 1841 to carry them out. A close connection between Kew and the Colonial Office immediately sprang up. A scheme for a complete series of Colonial Floras was sanctioned in 1856, and has been steadily prosecuted. Kew serves to a large extent as an advanced horticultural school. Special attention is given to the preparation of gardeners for Colonial service. Some 60 men trained at Kew are now in official employment in different parts of the Empire.

Relations with the botanical institutions of the self-governing colonies are maintained by semi-official correspondence. With those of colonies more directly under the control of the Colonial Office the connection is closer.

Colonial botanical institutions fall roughly into three classes. Those of the first class are usually, like Kew, administered by a scientific director; those of the second class by a skilled superintendent; the third class consists of "Botanic stations." These last are small and inexpensive gardens, devised in 1885, in order to afford practical instruction in the cultivation of tropical crops, and were intended to develop the agricultural resources at first of the smaller West Indian islands, and subsequently (1887) of British possessions in Tropical Africa. Each is in charge of a Curator, who is a gardener trained at Kew.

The principal members of the Kew staff are:—

*Director*, Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.

*Keeper of the Herbarium and Library*, W. B. Hemsley, F.R.S.

*Honorary Keeper of the Jodrell Laboratory*, D. H. Scott, Ph.D., M.A., F.R.S.

*Keeper of Museums*, J. R. Jackson, A.L.S.

The most important Colonial Botanical institutions in intimate relation with Kew are those of—

CEYLON.—*Director of Royal Botanic Gardens*, J. C. Willis, M.A.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Director of Gardens and Forest Department*, H. N. Ridley, M.A.

JAMAICA.—*Director of Public Gardens and Plantations*, William Fawcett, B.Sc.

In 1898, in accordance with the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, a Special Department of Agriculture, supported by Imperial Funds, was created for the West Indies and placed under the charge of a Commissioner, with headquarters at Barbados. The Commissioner is consulting officer to the Governments of Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad, and in charge of the Botanic Gardens, Stations for Sugar Cane Experiments, Agricultural Schools and Local Experiment Plots at Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, and the Virgin Islands. The total grant in support of the Department 1901-1902 is 17,420*l*.

The present Commissioner (Dr. D. Morris, C.M.G.) was formerly Director of the Botanic Department in Jamaica for twelve years, Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and acted as Scientific Adviser to the Royal Commission.

The following are the principal officers on the staff of the Department:—

*Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies*, D. Morris, C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S.

*Travelling Superintendent*, G. Whitfield Smith.

*Technical Assistant*, W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.L.S.

*Economic Entomologist*, H. Maxwell-Lefroy, B.A., F.E.S.

*Acting Mycologist*, Albert Howard, B.A., A.R.C.S., F.C.S.

*Consulting Chemists*, Prof. J. B. Harrison, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., F.C.S.; Prof. J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.

*Government Analytical and Agricultural Chemist for the Leeward Islands*, The Hon. Francis Watts, F.I.C., F.C.S.

*Publications*.—Official Journal, "The West Indian Bulletin," issued quarterly with numerous Pamphlets, Leaflets, &c., &c.

## COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

## COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.

Colonies.	Office.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary
<b>NORTH AMERICAN.</b>						
CANADA .. .. .	Governor-General ..	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	30 July, 1898	12 Nov., 1898	Ottawa .. ..	\$ 50,000
<b>PROVINCES OF CANADA—</b>						
ONTARIO .. .. .	Lieutenant-Governor ..	The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.	.. ..	18 Nov., 1897	Toronto .. ..	10 000
QUEBEC .. .. .	" " ..	L. A. Jetté, Esq.	20 Jan., 1898	.. ..	Quebec .. ..	10,000
NOVA SCOTIA .. ..	" " ..	Sir Malachy Bowes Daly, K.C.M.G.	11 July, 1890	14 July, 1890	Halifax .. ..	9,000
NEW BRUNSWICK ..	" " ..	The Hon. A. R. McClellan	9 Dec., 1896	.. ..	Frederickton ..	9,000
MANITOBA .. .. .	" " ..	The Hon. J. C. Patterson	2 Sep., 1895	.. ..	Winnipeg .. ..	10,000
N. W. TERRITORIES	" " ..	Amédée Emmanuel Forget, Esq.	4 Oct., 1898	.. ..	Regina .. ..	7,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA ..	" " ..	Hon. Sir H. G. J. De Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.	21 June, 1900	.. ..	Victoria, V.I. ..	9,000
PRINCE EDWARD IS..	" " ..	P. A. McIntyre, Esq., M.P.	23 May, 1899	24 Feb., 1894	Charlotte Town ..	7,000
NEWFOUNDLAND ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	St. John's .. ..	10,000
<b>AUSTRALASIAN.</b>						
AUSTRALIA .. .. .	Governor-General ..	The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopes- toun, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	29 Oct., 1900	1 Jan., 1901	.. .. .	£ 10,000
NEW SOUTH WALES AND NORFOLK ISLAND	Governor .. .. .	The Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.	3 Feb., 1899	18 May, 1899	Sydney .. ..	..
VICTORIA .. .. .	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir Fred. M. Darley, K.C.M.G.	23 Nov., 1891	.. ..	.. .. .	..
	Governor .. .. .	(Vacant)	.. ..	.. ..	Melbourne .. ..	..
	Lieutenant-Governor	Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G.	29 Apr., 1899	.. ..	.. .. .	..
QUEENSLAND .. .. .	Governor .. .. .	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	9 Oct., 1895	9 April, 1896	Brisbane .. ..	5,000
	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Rt. Hon. Sir S. W. Griffiths, G.C.M.G.	15 Sep., 1899	.. ..	.. .. .	..
TASMANIA .. .. .	Governor .. .. .	(Vacant)	.. ..	.. ..	Hobart .. ..	3,500
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ..	" " ..	The Rt. Hon. Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G.	18 Feb., 1899	10 Apr., 1899	Adelaide .. ..	4,000
	Lieutenant-Governor ..	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., K.C.	9 Jan., 1891	.. ..	.. .. .	..
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	Governor .. .. .	Capt. The Hon. Sir A. Lawley, K.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Perth .. ..	4,000
NEW ZEALAND .. ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Randolph, K.C.M.G.	6 Apr., 1897	10 Aug., 1897	Wellington ..	5,000 <sup>a</sup>
FJI ISLANDS .. .. .	" " ..	Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	9 Mar., 1897	10 July, 1897	Suva .. ..	2,200 <sup>b</sup>
WESTERN PACIFIC ..	High Commissioner ..	" " ..	" "	" "	.. .. .	..
BRITISH NEW GUINEA ..	Lieutenant-Governor ..	G. R. Le Hunte, Esq., C.M.G.	12 Aug., 1898	22 Mar., 1899	Port Moresby ..	1,500 <sup>c</sup>
<b>WEST INDIAN.</b>						
JAMAICA .. .. .	Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief	Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1897	11 Feb., 1898	Kingston .. ..	£ 5,000
TURKS AND CAICOS IS..	Chief Commissioner ..	E. J. Cameron, Esq.	28 Dec, 1893	2 Jan., 1894	Grand Turk .. ..	600
BRITISH HONDURAS ..	Gov. and Com. in-Chief..	Sir D. Wilson, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan., 1897	16 Feb., 1897	Belize .. ..	\$ 8,748
BRITISH GUIANA .. ..	" " ..	Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, G.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1897	23 Mar., 1898	Georgetown .. ..	4,000 <sup>d</sup>
BAHAMAS ISLANDS ..	" " ..	Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1897	5 Mar., 1898	Nassau .. ..	2,000 <sup>e</sup>
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.	" " ..	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.	3 Nov., 1900	.. ..	Port of Spain ..	5,000
BARBADOS .. .. .	" " ..	Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.	3 Nov., 1900	.. ..	Bridgetown .. ..	2,500
WINDWARD ISLANDS— GRENADA .. .. .	" " ..	Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.	3 Nov., 1900	.. ..	St. George's .. ..	2,500
ST. VINCENT .. .. .	Administrator, Colonial Secretary, &c.				Kingstown .. ..	700 <sup>f</sup>
ST. LUCIA .. .. .	Administrator & Colonial Secretary	Sir H. L. Thompson, K.C.M.G.	3 Nov., 1900	.. ..	Castries .. ..	1,000 <sup>g</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Also £2,000 allowances. <sup>b</sup> And £300 from Imperial funds as High Commissioner. <sup>c</sup> And entertainment allowance, £200. <sup>d</sup> Also £1,000 or contingencies. <sup>e</sup> £1,000 from Imperial funds, and £1,000 from Colonial funds. <sup>f</sup> £100 table allowance. <sup>g</sup> £200 table allowance.

# COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

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## COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.—continued.

Colonies.	Office.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary
<b>WEST INDIAN—cont.</b>						£
LEeward ISLANDS—						
ANTIGUA .. .. .	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.	1 Feb., 1895	27 Mar., 1895	St. John's .. ..	2,600 <i>a</i>
MONTserrat .. ..	Commissioner .. .. .	F. H. Watkins, Esq.	1 Jan., 1900	.. ..	Plymouth .. ..	50 <i>b</i>
ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS	Administrator .. .. .	C. T. Cox, Esq.	.. ..	21 Sept., 1899	Basseterre .. ..	700 to 900
VIRGIN ISLANDS ..	Commissioner .. .. .	N. G. Cookman, Esq.	15 Aug., 1896	.. ..	Tortola .. .. .	300
DOMINICA .. .. .	Administrator .. .. .	H. Hesketh Bell, Esq.	.. ..	11 Sept., 1899	Roseau .. .. .	700 to 900
BERMUDA ISLANDS ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	General Sir G. Digby Barker, K.C.B.	15 Apr., 1896	6 July, 1896	Hamilton .. ..	2,900 <i>b</i>
<b>AFRICAN.</b>						
SOUTH AFRICA .. ..	High Commissioner.. ..	Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. .	3,000
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Cape Town .. ..	
NATAL .. .. .	.. .. .	Lieut.-Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, K.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Pietermaritzburg ..	5,000
TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.	.. .. .	Sir A. Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. .	8,000
ORANGE RIVER COLONY	Lieut.-Governor .. .. .	Major H. J. Gould Adams, C.B., C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Bloemfontein .. ..	..
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE .. ..	Resident Commissioner..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. .	
BASUTOLAND .. .. .	Resident Commissioner..	Sir G. Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Maseru .. .. .	1,500 <i>c</i>
ST. HELENA .. .. .	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	R. A. Sterndale, Esq.	27 Feb., 1897	7 June, 1897	Plantation House ..	500
SIERRA LEONE .. .. .	.. .. .	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.	3 Nov., 1900	.. ..	Freetown .. .. .	2,000 <i>d</i>
GAMBIA .. .. .	Administrator .. .. .	Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.	3 Nov., 1900	.. ..	Bathurst .. .. .	1,500 <i>e</i>
GOLD COAST .. .. .	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Major M. Nathan, C.M.G.	3 Nov., 1900	.. ..	Accra .. .. .	3,000 <i>f</i>
LAGOS .. .. .	.. .. .	Sir Wm. MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.	3 Feb., 1899	15 May, 1899	Lagos .. .. .	2,500 <i>f</i>
N. NIGERIA.. .. .	High Commissioner .. ..	Brig.-Gen. Sir F. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	20 Dec., 1899	1 Jan., 1900		2,500 <i>d</i>
S. NIGERIA.. .. .	.. .. .	Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.	1 Jan., 1900	1 Jan., 1900	Old Calabar .. ..	2,500 <i>d</i>
<b>MEDITERRANEAN.</b>						
GIBRALTAR. .. ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Gen. Sir G. S. White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.K., G.C.V.O., V.C.	22 May, 1900	10 July, 1900	In Fortress .. ..	4,500 <i>g</i>
MALTA .. .. .	.. .. .	General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	26 Nov., 1898	6 Jan., 1899	Valletta .. .. .	5,000 <i>h</i>
CYPRUS.. .. .	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1897	23 Apr., 1898	Nicosia .. .. .	3,000
<b>EASTERN.</b>						rs.
CEYLON .. .. .	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	The Rt. Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	23 Sep., 1895	10 Feb., 1896	Colombo .. .. .	80,000
HONG KONG .. .. .	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1897	25 Nov., 1898	Victoria .. .. .	32,000 \$
MAURITIUS .. .. .	.. .. .	Sir Chas. Bruce, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan., 1897	11 May, 1897	Port Louis .. ..	5,000 £
SEYCHELLES ISLANDS ..	Administrator .. .. .	E. B. Sweet-Escott, Esq., C.M.G.	19 Aug., 1899	8 Nov., 1899	Port Victoria .. ..	12,500 rs.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Singapore .. .. .	5,000 £
LABUAN .. .. .	.. .. .	E. W. Birch, C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Victoria .. .. .	£
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
FALKLAND ISLANDS ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	W. Grey-Wilson, Esq., C.M.G.	27 Feb., 1897	20 Oct. 1897.	Stanley .. .. .	1,200

*a* From Imperial funds. *b* £2,200 from Imperial funds; £700 from Colonial funds and £46 from quit-rents.  
*c* Also £200 transport allowance. *d* £500 allowance. *e* And £600 allowances. *f* £500 allowance G. Coast, £1,000 Lagos.  
*g* Also allowance of £500 per annum from War Department. *h* £3,000 from Colonial funds; £1,500 and £500 table allowance as Officer commanding the troops from Imperial fund. Also Rs. 2,500 entertainment allowance.  
*k* Paid as Governor of British North Borneo.



## PART II.—INTRODUCTION.

The British Colonial Empire comprises forty-three distinct and independent governments.\* But in addition to these organised communities, there are a number of scattered dependencies under the dominion or protection of the Queen which do not possess regularly formed administrations, and vast territories controlled by British Companies.

Of the forty-three Administrations twelve, viz., Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, the Australian Commonwealth, the six Australian States, and New Zealand, have elected Assemblies and responsible Governments; the constitutional position of the other thirty-one is as follows:—

1. No Legislative Council. Legislative power delegated to the officer administering the Government (6).
    - (a.) Crown has retained power of legislating by Order in Council—Gibraltar, Labuan, St. Helena, Northern and Southern Nigeria.
    - (b.) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—Basutoland.
  2. Legislative Council nominated by the Crown (16).
    - (a.) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—British New Guinea, Ceylon, Falklands, Fiji, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Lagos, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks Islands.
    - (b.) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—British Honduras.
  3. Legislative Council partly elected (9).
    - (a.) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—British Guiana, Malta, Mauritius.
    - (b.) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Leeward Islands.
- Cyprus, which is not a British Possession, has a Council of Class 3 (a).

The greater portion of the Colonial Empire has accrued within comparatively recent times, though the first attempt at Colonial settlement, that of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in Newfoundland, was made as early as 1583. The end of the seventeenth century saw us in possession, in addition to the New England States, only of St. Helena, two slave-trading stations at the Gambia and the Gold Coast, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Barbados, and several of the minor West Indian Islands, and of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island on the continent of America. Until the great wars which marked the second half of the eighteenth century, we made but little progress in territorial acquisition. The States of New England, and the steadily increasing business of the East India Company, afforded sufficient outlet for our colonising energy; but when the progress of the Seven Years' War brought us into collision with France in North America and India, we were fairly launched on our definite career of colonial extension. The peace of 1815 left us with most of the West Indies, South Africa, and a free hand in India, North America, and the Pacific. During the reign of Victoria we have occupied Natal, British Bechuanaland, Basutoland and the Transkei, Zululand, British Columbia, and the wide North West Territories of the Canadian Dominion, as well as Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, British New Guinea and North Borneo. We have also acquired by cession Labuan, Lagos, the greater portion of the Gold Coast, and Fiji, and we have acquired by arrangement Cyprus and the basin of the Niger, besides countless smaller possessions. During 1890 enormous additions were made to the Empire in Africa, as a result of the arrangements with Germany, France, and Portugal for the delimitations of their respective possessions and spheres of influence in that continent; and we now actually possess, or have the indisputable right to acquire, nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million square miles out of the total 11,700,000 square miles which Africa contains. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Amatongaland, now part of Natal, in 1895. Between 1895 and 1898 large tracts of territory within the British sphere in Africa were occupied. In 1898 Wei-hai-wei was obtained on lease from China, as well as an extension of British Kowloon. In 1899, by an arrangement with Germany, certain of the Solomon Islands were transferred to the British sphere of interest. The Orange River Colony and the Transvaal were annexed in 1900. In the same year Tonga, in the Western Pacific, came under British protection, and the Cook Islands, Savage Island, and other small islands were annexed.

Including India the Empire now extends over 11 millions of square miles, or 91 times the area of the Mother Country. The area of the Colonial Empire alone is more than 80 times that of the United Kingdom, but it has a population, if we exclude that of the vast territory of the Niger and Oil Rivers, of only some 24 millions, as compared with the 40 millions at home.

A great increase has taken place in the population of the Colonies during the last two decades, it having grown from  $15\frac{1}{2}$  millions in 1881 to 23 millions, excluding possessions annexed since last census, or from which there were no returns. The bulk of this increase is in the Australian and South African Colonies, to which the immigration has been constant and permanent, as they do not suffer like the American Colonies from the contiguity of the United States, to which many of the North American immigrants find their way.

\* Excluding the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, the government of which has not yet been organised.

Of the total Colonial area of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  million sq. miles the eleven self-governing Colonies cover about 7 million sq. miles, inhabited by a population of 12 millions, so that the area still more or less under the direct authority of the Home Government amounts to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million sq. miles, with a population of about 12 millions. All but about 360,000 sq. miles of this is in Africa.

With a population so small in proportion to the vast area, and the facilities that now exist for the interchange of produce, there are naturally but few towns of considerable size in the Colonies, and though in Canada and Australia and the Cape there are some considerable manufactures, the products consist mainly of raw materials. Only 34 towns have a population of more than thirty thousand. In order of population these are: Melbourne, 491,368; Sydney, 386,400; Montreal, 216,650; Victoria (Hong Kong), 200,000; Toronto, 181,220; Adelaide, 133,220; Colombo (Ceylon), 126,926; Singapore, 130,000; Brisbane (including suburbs), 93,657; Georgetown (Penang), 84,948; Port Louis (Mauritius) 60,296; Quebec, 63,090; Auckland, 51,300; Newcastle (N.S.W.), 52,000; Georgetown (British Guiana), 53,176; Dunedin (N.Z.), 45,962; Cape Town, 51,083, with suburbs, 84,619; Christchurch (New Zealand), 46,000; Hamilton (Ontario), 48,980; Ballarat, 46,000; Ottawa, 44,154; Jaffna, 43,092; Halifax (Nova Scotia), 38,556; Lagos, 32,508; Kingston (Jamaica), 48,504; Valetta (Malta), 40,000; Sandhurst (Victoria), 37,000; Malacca, 35,000; Port of Spain (Trinidad), 33,000; Galle (Ceylon), 33,505; Hobart (Tasmania), 33,450; St. John's (New Brunswick), 39,179; London (Ontario), 31,977; and Wellington (N.Z.), 32,706. All these are ports except Hamilton, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Ottawa, Toronto, and London. The aggregation of the population of Australia in the four large towns Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane is very remarkable, more than one-third of the population of the Australian continent being crowded into them. This appears to be mainly due to the enormous development of the external trade of Australasia, which is concentrated in these towns. In 1899 that trade reached the enormous figure of over 150 millions.

In the self-governing Colonies complete provision has been made not only for elementary education, but also for secondary and higher instruction. In all of them primary instruction is compulsory, and in Canada, Victoria, and New Zealand also free. Extensive provision has also been made for secondary and technical education and higher education provided for by the establishment of the following chartered and amply endowed universities empowered to grant degrees, McGill College and King's College, Montreal, Trinity College, Toronto, and Bishop's College, Quebec, Laval University, Quebec, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and New Zealand Universities, and the University of the Cape of Good Hope; besides many endowed colleges in Canada and Australia.

In the other Colonies, as will be seen from the following pages, education has not been neglected, though, with inferior resources and in most cases a mixed population, the provision for this purpose falls short of the standard in the more favoured colonies. There are endowed colleges in Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and a university in Malta established by the Knights of St. John in 1769; and secondary education is not neglected in some of the others.

In the matter of railways and telegraphs great progress has also been made. In 1875, 7,121 miles of railway, and 22,116 miles of telegraph were open, as compared with 26,484 miles of railway in 1889 and 30,514 miles of railway in 1892. At the end of 1899 there were 38,000 miles of railway, and 138,000 miles of telegraph. As regards intercolonial communications, regular and efficient steam mail services now exist with all Colonies. Mauritius and Seychelles were connected with the world's cable system in November, 1893, Labuan and North Borneo in 1894, and St. Helena in 1899, so that all are in connection with the world's telegraph system except Fiji, British Honduras, Tobago, Falkland Islands, and New Guinea, which have as yet no cables. A cable across the Pacific is now about to be constructed which will connect Fiji with Canada and Australasia.

The vast extent of territory over which is spread the population of the large self-governing colonies, has led to the development of very complete systems of local government by elected urban and rural boards entrusted with the management of local affairs, and, with the usual rating powers. In the Crown Colonies, on the other hand, the government is centralised, and, except in a few, independent local authorities are unknown, although the officials are sometimes assisted by municipal or other consultative boards. A full account of the somewhat peculiar system of local government in the Cape Colony and Canada will be found in the description of those Colonies.

In the matter of trade the Colonies have made great strides. During 1885 their imports amounted to 135,768,621*l.*, and the exports to 114,833,075*l.* Ten years before, in 1875, the figures were 115,858,522*l.* and 98,194,106*l.* respectively, showing an increase in the value of imports of 17·2 per cent., and of exports of 16·9 per cent. In 1889, the imports had grown to 152,287,064*l.*, and the exports to 134,265,657*l.*, showing a total external trade of 14*l.* per head. In 1890 a further improvement took place, the imports reaching 148,071,228*l.* and the exports 140,529,200*l.*, showing on the population as given by the census of 1891, an external trade of 14*l.* 8*s.* per head. The trade of the United Kingdom per head in 1890 was 19*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, in 1891 19*l.* 14*s.* per head. In 1892 the trade both of the Colonies and the United Kingdom showed a falling off, that of the Colonies falling from 303,474,644 in 1891 to 283,852,865, while that of the United Kingdom fell from 744,554,982 to 715,434,048, and there was a further falling off in 1893, the Colonial trade falling to 287,655,540*l.*, and that of the United Kingdom to 681,826,448*l.* In 1894 the trade showed a slight increase, that of the United Kingdom reaching the sum of 682,130,677*l.*, and that of the Colonies 288,205,102*l.* The year 1895 showed a further expansion, the trade of the United Kingdom being 702,522,065*l.*, and that of the Colonies 299,547,838*l.* In 1896 there was a remarkable increase in the trade of the United Kingdom, which amounted to 738,188,118*l.* (18*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per head of the population), and a similar increase in the trade of the Colonies, which reached 338,049,447*l.* In 1897 the trade of the United Kingdom amounted to 745,203,078*l.*, and that of the Colonies to 358,180,661*l.* These figures rose to 764,392,571*l.* and 379,682,242*l.* in 1898, and to 814,570,241*l.* and 404,598,123*l.* in 1899.

During 1892, 1894, and 1894 the excess of the value of our imports from the Colonies and India over the value of our exports to them was 20, 17, and 19 per cent. respectively, which is greater than in any year since 1879, when it reached nearly 19 per cent., the average for the fifteen years being less than 8 per cent. The principal falling off was in our exports to the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and



Australasia. In the case of the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong the reduction was, no doubt, due to the heavy fall in silver, and in the case of Australasia to the extraordinary commercial crisis through which those Colonies had been passing. In 1895 the excess in the value of imports over exports increased to 26 per cent, but in 1896 it sank to rather less than 3 per cent, imports having fallen by nearly 2,230,000*l.*, whilst exports rose by more than 144 millions. In 1897 the total imports from the Colonies and India valued 94,018,938*l.*, and the exports 86,964,869*l.* In 1898 the figures were 99,433,955*l.* and 90,110,786*l.*, and in 1899, 106,829,295*l.* and 94,249,596*l.*

So far as has been possible the tonnage of the shipping registered in each colony is given among the statistics in the body of the book, with the names of the various ports of registry. The total, according to "Lloyds' Register of British and Foreign Shipping," amounts to 11,924 vessels of 100 tons and upwards, with a total tonnage of 11,019,808 tons, Canada possessing by far the largest share. In the United Kingdom the registered shipping, only including vessels of 100 tons and upwards, amounts to 13,241,446 tons, or 13 times as much as in the Colonies. The shipping of the mercantile marine which ranks next to that of the United Kingdom, that of the United States, amounts to 2,750,271 tons; Germany has 2,650,033 tons.

There is a steady flow of emigration from the United Kingdom to the Colonies. In 1837 only 35,264 persons were entered as emigrants of British origin to the British Colonies, of whom 29,884 went to North America, and 5,054 to Australasia. In 1892 the numbers were 23,254 to British North America, 15,950 to Australia, and 20,799 to other Colonies, mostly to South Africa, and in 1893 the numbers were 24,732, 11,203, and 23,930 respectively. In 1894 the numbers were 17,459 to British N. America, and 10,917 to Australasia, and 23,653 to other places, and in 1895, 16,622 to British North America, 10,567 to Australasia, and 20,234 to South Africa. In 1896 the numbers were 15,267, 10,354, and 24,594 respectively. In 1897 85,324 emigrants left for the United States, 15,571 for Canada, and 12,061 for Australasia. In 1898 80,494 left for the United States, 17,640 for North American Colonies, and 10,693 for Australasia. In 1899 the total number of emigrants was 146,362, of whom 92,482 went to the U.S., 16,410 to N. American colonies, and 11,467 to Australasia. Information on this head will be found in the particulars on page xvii as to the Emigrants' Information Office.

One very satisfactory feature is the very general development of savings banks and other institutions for promoting thrift. There is scarcely a Colony in which such institutions do not exist. The total amount of the deposits in these institutions on 31st December, 1889, was 28,292,572*l.* In 1894 the deposits reached 40,156,808*l.*, or 12½ per cent. of the public debt, and in 1897, 44,953,583*l.* Ordinary banking establishments exist in all the Colonies, except Labuan, Basutoland, St. Helena, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, New Guinea, and Zululand. The deposits at the end of 1893 amounted to 147,717,823*l.*, in 1894 to 150,671,080*l.*, and in 1895 to 151,842,891*l.* In 1897-98 the deposits reached 215,729,881*l.*

Since 1870 the Imperial troops have been gradually withdrawn from all the self-governing Colonies and now with the exception of the garrisons of the naval stations at Halifax (Nova Scotia) and Cape Town, the land defence of these Colonies rests entirely on their local forces. Of the other Colonies Gibraltar, Malta, Natal, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Bermuda still possess Imperial garrisons, and Cyprus has one company of a British regiment stationed in the island. The naval defence of the Empire still rests mainly on the Imperial navy, though the Australian Colonies and Canada have taken considerable steps in the direction of making provision in this matter. Fortifications have been erected at Cape Town, Freetown, St. Helena, Singapore, and Hong Kong, towards which the Imperial Government contribute about half of the total estimated cost. There are Imperial naval stations at Simon's Bay, Trincomalee, Bermuda, Esquimalt, Halifax, Malta, Gibraltar, St. Lucia, Hong Kong, and Ascension.

One the most important event of recent years relating to the Colonies was the summoning of a Colonial Conference in London in 1887.

The invitations to this Conference despatched by Mr. Stanhope in November, 1886, met with a prompt response in all quarters. All the self-governing Colonies sent delegates, as well as Natal and Western Australia, and representative gentlemen from some of the larger Crown Colonies attended meetings at which matters of interest to these dependencies were discussed. The proceedings were opened on the 4th of April with an address from the President, Sir Henry Holland, now Viscount Knutsford, in which he reviewed the progress of the Empire during Her Majesty's reign, and indicated the object for which the Conference had been summoned. The most prominent question discussed was the organization of Colonial Defence, and an important agreement was arrived at for the increase of the Australasian Squadron. Five fast cruisers and two torpedo gunboats were to be added to the squadron, the Colonies paying, for maintenance and depreciation of these vessels, 126,000*l.* per annum for ten years. All the Colonial Legislatures passed the necessary legislation for giving effect to this arrangement, and vessels are on service on the Australasian Station, having reached Australia in September, 1891. The defence of the important stations of King George's Sound and Thursday Island were also fully discussed, but no final decision was arrived at. It was also agreed that an Imperial Officer should be selected to inspect the Colonial forces and military defences. Among the other questions which came before the Conference were the provision for the Government of British New Guinea, and it was agreed that Queensland, acting with New South Wales and Victoria, should contribute 15,000*l.* a year for ten years for this purpose, the Imperial Government undertaking to provide a suitable steamer and maintain it for three years at an estimated cost of 29,000*l.* Queensland passed the necessary legislation in 1887, and the proclamation of sovereignty over the territory took place on the 4th of September, 1887, Dr. (now Sir William) MacGregor was selected as the first administrator of the new colony.

A full interchange of views on the relations of the Australasian Colonies with the Islands in the Pacific took place between Her Majesty's Government and the Colonial delegates, and the Conference unanimously approved the position taken up with regard to Samoa, and also the proposal for a joint Anglo-French Naval Commission for the preservation of the neutrality of the New Hebrides.

Among other questions discussed were the Australian and Pacific Mail services, telegraphic communication with Australia, the proposal for an Imperial Penny Post, the adoption of similar legislation with regard to merchandise marks and patents, and the enforcement of Colonial judgments and Orders in Bankruptcy.

In pursuance of the arrangement as to the inspection of the local forces of Australasia referred to above, Major-Gen. Sir Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., visited all the principal Colonies during 1890, and inspected their forces and defences. One important result of this report was that it showed the importance of a closer union of the Australasian Colonies, and at the instance of Sir H. Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, an Inter-colonial Conference was held in Melbourne during 1890, to consider the question of Federation. The result of its proceedings will be found in the account of Australia, and also of the proceedings of the Federation Convention which resulted from it. A Conference of Australasian Prime Ministers was held at Hobart in 1895 to discuss the question, and measures were passed by all the Colonies except Queensland for the election of delegates (ten from each Colony) to draft a Constitution Act. The delegates were elected in February, 1897, and prepared the basis of a constitution. The later developments are described below.

During 1894 a Colonial Conference was held at Ottawa, on the invitation of the Dominion Government to consider the question of trade and communications between the Colonies, and between the Colonies and the Mother Country. Delegates attended from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand and from the Cape Colony, and important resolutions were passed urging the removal of legislative or treaty obstacles to preferential tariff treatment within the empire, the establishment of a mail service between Great Britain and Australasia, *via* Canada, and the connexion of Canada and Australasia by a cable under British control. A Committee of representatives of the Imperial and Colonial Government was appointed in 1896 to consider the question of this cable. The present position of the matter is dealt with under the events of 1899.

The distinguishing event of the year 1897 was the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. Early in the year invitations were addressed to the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing Colonies to attend the celebration in London as guests of the Queen. The Prime Ministers, eleven in number, accepted and attended. Advantage was taken of their presence to hold a conference between them and the Secretary of State for the discussion of various questions of common interest. The proceedings were private, but a summary was presented to Parliament (C. 8596, July, 1897), in which were published the opening address by Mr. Chamberlain, setting forth the subjects of discussion, a short statement by Mr. Goschen on the question of naval defence, with special reference to the Australian naval agreement, and the resolutions arrived at by the Conference. It was generally agreed that the meeting had been most conducive to the interests of the Empire, and that it would be well to hold similar meetings in the future when occasion offered. As a result of a resolution passed at the Conference the commercial treaties of this country with Germany and Belgium were denounced on the 30th of July, in order that the fiscal relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies might be completely independent of fiscal relations with foreign countries. This question had been brought prominently to the front by a Tariff Act passed in Canada, giving preferential treatment to the mother country, and the resolution was passed unanimously by the Conference largely in consequence of the urgent request of the Dominion Government. The matter of Imperial defence received much attention, and an offer was made by Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, on behalf of Cape Colony, to present a first-class battleship as a contribution to the British navy—for which a contribution in money was afterwards substituted.

The consolidation of the Empire was advanced during 1898 by the institution of a penny postage rate between most of the countries included in the Empire, which came into operation on Christmas Day. This reduction was decided on as a result of a Postal Conference held in London in June and July, 1898, and chiefly at the instance of Canada. At the same conference a reduced rate for parcel post was agreed on between the United Kingdom and many of the Colonies, and was adopted from the 1st of January, 1899.

In 1899 war broke out in South Africa; it contributed more than any previous event to further the unity of the Empire. Enthusiastic support was given by the Colonies to the policy of the Mother Country, and large contingents were dispatched from Australasia and Canada to take part in the campaign.

### 1900.\*

At the beginning of the year the advance of the British forces in South Africa had been generally checked, and the reverses experienced had led to the appointment of Lord Roberts to the command, with Lord Kitchener as his chief of the staff, and to the mobilisation of additional troops in this country, and the acceptance of further contingents from the Colonies. Lord Roberts and his staff reached Capetown on 10th January.

The course of the war need only be shortly summarised. On 6th January the Boers made a determined attempt to take Ladysmith, but were eventually repulsed. Shortly afterwards General Buller crossed the Tugela, but after the capture and abandonment of Spion Kop the forces were taken back. Another abortive effort to relieve Ladysmith was made early in February. Lord Roberts reached Modder River on 9th February, and General French relieved Kimberley on the 16th. General Cronjé was caught up and surrendered with all his force, numbering 4,080, at Paardeberg, on the 27th. Meanwhile General Buller again attempted the relief of Ladysmith, and succeeded, after storming Pieter's Hill, the town being entered by Lord Dundonald on the 28th. Early in March the two Boer Presidents offered to make peace on condition that the independence of the two republics as sovereign international States should be guaranteed, and Colonial rebels indemnified. To this the British Government replied that they were not prepared to assent to the independence claimed.

\* A summary of the events of 1899 was given in the edition of 1900.

Lord Roberts reached Bloemfontein on 13th March. After a long but unavoidable delay, during which the Boers showed renewed activity, and in particular ambushed a force and captured seven guns at Sanna's Post, the advance was resumed, and on May 12th Kroonstadt was reached. Simultaneously, General Buller operated in Natal and took Newcastle. A success of great moral effect, and received with a display of extraordinary enthusiasm throughout the Empire, was the relief of Mafeking on 17th May by Colonel Mahon and Colonel Plumer, after a defence conducted by Colonel Baden-Powell from the previous 15th October. On the 28th of May Lord Roberts proclaimed the annexation of the Orange Free State, to be called thereafter the Orange River Colony. On 31st May he occupied Johannesburg, and on 5th June, after a slight resistance, Pretoria. General Buller, after clearing Laing's Nek and Majuba, joined hands with him at Vlakfontein. In the Orange River Colony General Prinsloo, on 30th July, surrendered with 4,140 men to General Hunter. A gallant defence was made by the garrison at Elands River until relieved by Lord Kitchener. Lord Roberts having reached Belfast, issued on 1st September a proclamation annexing the Transvaal. Lydenburg was taken shortly afterwards, and Mr. Kruger fled to Lorenzo Marques. About 3,000 Boers surrendered great activity, and though De Wet was defeated on 6th November at Bothaville, in an engagement in to the Portuguese authorities, and the Boer army appeared to be reduced to a few marauding bands. As time went on, however, these roving bands, under Generals Botha, Delarey, and De Wet, showed which Colonel Le Gallais lost his life, detachments of British forces were surprised and overpowered at several points. Lord Roberts departed for England on 30th November, leaving Lord Kitchener in command. An attempt by De Wet to cross into Cape Colony was frustrated by General Knox, but other mobile bands succeeded in doing this, and while avoiding direct engagements penetrated a considerable distance southwards.

Events in CAPE COLONY were of course closely associated with the war. A People's Congress was held at Graaf Reinet on 31st May, at which resolutions were passed in favour of the independence of the Boer States, with provision for arbitration. Shortly afterwards the Premier, Mr. Schreiner, announced his intention of introducing Bills to punish rebels by disfranchisement, to indemnify the authorities for acts done under martial law, and to compensate loyalists for losses; the Afrikaner Bond leaders resisted these proposals, and the Ministry resigned. Sir Gordon Sprigg formed a new Cabinet in June, Mr. Rose-Innes being Attorney-General. Parliament met in July, and a Government Bill, carried by 46 to 37 votes, indemnified the military authorities, appointed a Special Court for the trial of the ringleaders in cases of Colonial rebellion, and provided for commissioners for the trial and punishment, by five years' disfranchisement, of the ordinary offenders, and also for commissioners to assess the losses caused by the war, and the compensation for them.

In NATAL Parliament met on 3rd May, and the Treasurer announced that the deficit caused by the war was 478,000*l*. Temporary financial support had been given by Her Majesty's Government, who had promised that the Colonial losses in individual cases, caused by the Boer invasion, would be a first charge on the indemnity, and in the meantime the Colonial Government undertook to advance up to 75 per cent. on approved claims.

The Dominion of CANADA enjoyed unprecedented prosperity in this year, and the volume of trade passed all previous records. A further advance was made in the policy inaugurated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, of granting preferential treatment to British goods. Under the Tariff Act of 1898 a rebate of 25 per cent. was granted to goods of the United Kingdom, and the British West Indies specifically, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded to Canada a treatment as favourable as the reduced tariff. The extent of the preferential treatment was increased in 1900 to 33½ per cent. The General Election, which was held towards the end of the year, turned largely on tariff questions. It resulted in the return of Sir W. Laurier's Government to power by a substantially increased majority.

The support offered to the Mother Country in prosecuting the war in South Africa was further emphasized by the despatch of a second Canadian contingent to the Cape. In addition to the action of the Government, a regiment of roughriders was raised through the munificence of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner of the Dominion in London, who bore all the charges of the regiment. "Strathcona's Horse" did excellent service in South Africa, and equally noteworthy was the behaviour of the other Canadian troops, their gallantry earning frequent expressions of high approval from the Commander-in-Chief—more especially in the engagement which resulted in the surrender of General Cronjé and his troops at Paardeberg. A part of the first contingent, after serving a year, returned to Canada at the end of 1900, via England, and both in this country, where they were received by Her Majesty, and in Canada, they met with great demonstrations of welcome. A great fire which broke out in the city of Hull crossed the river and devastated Ottawa, causing damage estimated at over 3,000,000*l*. The Dominion Government voted 20,000*l*. for the relief of the sufferers.

NEWFOUNDLAND has been very prosperous financially. Generous contributions, amounting to over 8,000*l*., were made to the fund for the soldiers engaged in the war. The Ministry of Sir James Winter resigned in March, and a Government was formed by Mr. Bond. At a General Election at the beginning of the winter Mr. Bond was returned to power by an overwhelming majority—the question at issue being chiefly the modification of the contract with Mr. Reid, who supported the opposition.

The history of AUSTRALIA in 1900 is almost entirely occupied with the final steps in the movement towards federation. An account of these proceedings will be found under the head of Australia in the geographical portion of the List. Delegates were sent to this country in the Spring to advise and assist during the passage of the Commonwealth Constitution Bill through Parliament, and after discussion of some length, chiefly on the clauses of the Bill relating to appeals to the Privy Council, a compromise was arrived at which was satisfactory both to Her Majesty's Government and to the delegates, and the Bill passed with very slight alterations from the form in which it had been accepted by the electorate of the five colonies joining in federation. An important addition was, however, made by which Western Australia might be included in the Commonwealth as an original State, subject to Her Majesty being satisfied that the people of the colony had agreed thereto prior to the issue of the Pro-

clamation under the Act. A referendum was taken in the colony accordingly, and resulted in a large majority in favour of federation, and addresses were passed by the Legislature praying for the inclusion of the colony. In the Proclamation, Her Majesty was therefore able to declare the union of all the colonies forming part of the island continent, as well as Tasmania, in one Commonwealth, the 1st of January, 1901, as the first day of the new century, being selected as the day on which the Commonwealth would be established. The passage of the Act was marked, both in and out of Parliament, by frequent expressions of admiration from the leading men of this country of the statesman-like and masterly measure in which the national instincts of Australia were embodied, and the presence of the delegates in the United Kingdom, as well as subsequent demonstrations in Australia, were made the occasion of remarkable expressions of cordiality as between the new Commonwealth and the Mother Country. The appointment of the Earl of Hopetoun as first Governor-General of the Commonwealth was received with much satisfaction in Australia, and the announcement that the Queen would issue a special commission to His Royal Highness the Duke of York for opening in Her Majesty's name the first session of the Parliament in the spring of 1901, and that the Duke and Duchess of York would pay visits to the different States of the Commonwealth, as well as to New Zealand, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. At the cordial invitation of Canada it was afterwards arranged to include the Dominion in their Royal Highnesses' tour.

That Her Majesty should have consented to this visit was felt to be a high recognition of the great services rendered by the Colonies in the war. The Canadian support has already been alluded to. In Australia and New Zealand great efforts were made to render assistance, and successive contingents were raised and despatched with wonderful celerity. It is not possible to do more than allude to the services of these contingents, as well as of the corps of Imperial Bushmen, subsequently raised and maintained by the Imperial Government; but apart from their actual services a great moral effect was produced throughout the world by the assistance rendered by the Colonies and the large reserve of force which the Empire was shown to possess thereby. The despatch of naval contingents to China from New South Wales and Victoria, and the loan of a gunboat, for service there, by South Australia, was a further demonstration of Australasia's readiness to bear her part in the obligations of the Empire.

The formation of the first Commonwealth Ministry was entrusted by Lord Hopetoun (who, despite a serious illness, reached Sydney early in December, as arranged) first to Sir W. Lyne, the Prime Minister of New South Wales, and afterwards to Mr. Edmund Barton. The latter (who had been the senior of the delegates sent to England in 1900) succeeded in forming a ministry, which was composed from among the most prominent statesmen of the different Federating Colonies. One of the new Ministers, Sir J. Dickson, Minister of Defence, died, amid widespread expressions of regret, a few days after his appointment.

NEW ZEALAND has continued its exceptional prosperity, and the Premier found himself in possession of a large surplus of revenue. In addition to great achievements in furnishing contingents for the war, many important social measures have been inaugurated or continued, and the Premier declared in the autumn his readiness to initiate universal penny post on the 1st January, 1901. The Colony has readily consented to the extension of its obligations in the Pacific. The Premier with the Governor visited the Cook Islands (hitherto governed with the advice of a resident appointed by New Zealand), Niue, or Savage Island, and other small islands in the neighbourhood, and after it had been ascertained that the inhabitants were favourable to the change, it was decided, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, to extend the boundaries of the Colony so as to include them. A proposal that Fiji should become a part of New Zealand was also made, but Her Majesty's Government were unable to agree to any change in the political position of that group.

In FIJI the increasing prosperity of recent years has continued and the excess of revenue has allowed of beneficial measures being taken for the health and well-being of the native population. Progress has been made with the scheme for the construction of hospitals in outlying districts, and doctors have been appointed to supervise them.

In the WESTERN PACIFIC the Solomon Islands Protectorate has been extended by the inclusion of the islands ceded by Germany under the recent Convention. In the course of the summer Mr. Basil Thomson was sent on a mission to Tonga and Niue in Savage Island, and concluded treaties with the kings of those islands by which they came under British protection. As already stated, Savage Island will form part of New Zealand, and with that end in view it was annexed to the British Empire in November by Lord Ranfurly.

The revenue of Ceylon continued to expand in 1900, and the export of tea was larger than ever. The re-organised Irrigation Department began to take in hand a great programme of construction work, to involve a total expenditure of Rs. 5,000,000. Substantial progress was made with the Northern Railway Extension, and on the Kelani Valley line, and work began on the Uda Pussellawa Railway. The Colombo Harbour extension works proceeded satisfactorily.

A mounted infantry contingent, numbering 180, was raised in the Colony, and rendered good service in the war in South Africa. A large number of Boer prisoners were confined in the Colony during the year.

The Colony of HONG KONG again suffered from plague, though not so seriously as last year. Sporadic cases occurred from the beginning of the year, and the outbreak was at its height early in July. It had practically disappeared by the end of August. The work of establishing British civil administration in the leased territory was carried on without any special difficulty.

Sporadic cases of plague occurred in MAURITIUS in the earlier months of the year, and the outbreak became serious in September. The sugar crop was abundant.

The STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and the Federated Malay States continued to prosper; and progress was made with the construction of railways. Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, already subordinate to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, was definitely annexed to the Colony.

The revenue of SEYCHELLES maintained the high level reached in 1899.

In CYPRUS the irrigation works were approaching completion at the end of the year. The cost is being met out of the loan of £60,000, authorised by the Colonial Loans Act of 1899, and it is anticipated that the works will prove remunerative to the Government, and will give a great impetus to the development of the island. Neither of the works for constructing a harbour at Famagusta, and a railway to connect the harbour with Nicosia, for which provision was also made in the Loans Act referred to, has yet been begun, but it is anticipated that the harbour will shortly be taken in hand. Communication in the island has been much improved by a continuation of road construction, and useful measures of reform in taxation have been under active consideration by the Government and the Legislature.

In GIBRALTAR the admission and residence of aliens are regulated by the Aliens' Order in Council, 1885, and it has long been a question whether the admission and residence of British subjects, other than natives, should not be subject to similar regulation. Provision has now been made for this by an Order in Council of July, 1900, which applies the Aliens' Order in Council, 1885, to all persons not natives of Gibraltar, subject to certain rules.

On the GOLD COAST the governor proceeded in March to Kumasi and met with a friendly reception from the kings and chiefs; but subsequently the attitude of the Kumassis became threatening, and the governor asked for reinforcements from the Coast and from the Northern Territories. Further reinforcements from the West African Frontier Force and the Lagos Constabulary were ordered to the Gold Coast; but before they arrived, Kumasi was invested, and the Lagos detachment, which was the first to come, reached Kumasi only after severe fighting and with more than half of their number wounded.

Meanwhile it had been decided to send a considerable force to Ashanti, and Colonel (now Sir J.) Willcocks had been selected to take the command. He arrived at Cape Coast from Nigeria on the 26th of May. The Ashanti Field Force, which was formed for the relief of Kumasi, consisted of detachments of all the armed forces of the West African colonies, including the Sierra Leone Frontier Police, the Lagos Constabulary, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the West African Frontier Force (Nigeria), of the West India Regiment, and the West African Regiment from Sierra Leone, and also of the British Central African Regiment.

In view of the seriousness of the situation at Kumasi, every effort was made to push forward as soon as possible, but the advance of the force was much delayed by the difficulty of obtaining carriers, and by the rains and floods. In the meantime the garrison at Kumasi had been increased by the arrival of reinforcements from the Northern Territories to about 700 men. The town was closely invested by a large number of Ashantis, no fresh food was obtainable, and as a consequence of the increase of the numbers in the fort a shortness of provisions soon became felt among the troops. The civil population suffered still more from famine and sickness, and towards the end of the siege there were from 30 to 40 deaths a day among them. It became necessary, owing to the shortness of provisions, that the forces of the Government should cut their way out, and this was accordingly done, a small garrison of 100 men and 3 European officers being left in to hold the fort. After great hardships and severe fighting, in which two officers were mortally wounded, the remainder, under the command of Major Morris, and bringing with them the Governor (Sir F. Hodgson) and Lady Hodgson, reached the coast through Denkersa.

Meanwhile Sir J. Willcocks was pushing forward, though meeting with determined resistance, and Kumasi was relieved on the 15th of July.

Much severe but successful fighting followed the relief of Kumasi. The chief engagement of the campaign did not take place till the 29th of September, when the Ashantis were thoroughly routed with heavy loss at Obassa, and by the end of the year all the principal leaders of the Ashantis who had taken up arms surrendered.

The casualties among Europeans were: killed 9, severely wounded 17, and slightly wounded 28, died of disease 6; and those among native troops were: killed 103, and wounded 696. The average strength of the Ashanti Field Force was about 130 Europeans and 3,400 native troops.

A Concessions Ordinance, to regulate the concession of rights with respect to land by natives, was passed after much discussion in this country and the colony, and came into force in the colony on the 1st of November. It will be applied to Ashanti as soon as possible with certain additional provisions. The Ordinance provides for the submission of concessions to Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of being certified as valid or not valid. Certain limitations are imposed on the area of concessions, and a duty of 5 per cent. is levied on profits.

Considerable progress has been made with the construction of the railway from Sekondi to Tarkwa, a distance of about 40 miles, but the scarcity of labour has made the progress less rapid than was expected. The workshops, buildings, and offices are completed, and the telegraph is finished and working as far as Mansu. A permanent jetty is also being erected at Sekondi. This railway will give access to an important auriferous region, and the working surveys beyond Tarkwa in the direction of Ashanti are in progress for the authorised extension of the railway to Kumasi. Work upon the extension has been hampered by the Ashanti rising.

The trade and revenue of the colony have been adversely affected by the disturbances. The exports for the first three quarters of 1900 were 696,000*l.*, against 825,000*l.* in the corresponding portion of 1899, and 731,000*l.* in 1898. The revenue failed to reach its estimate by about 30,000*l.*

In LAGOS the construction of the railway has been continued, and Ibadan should be reached early in 1901. The line is now open for goods and passenger traffic as far as Abeokuta. A survey party has been sent out to survey alternative routes for the continuation of the railway from Ibadan to the Niger.

In SOUTHERN NIGERIA the arrangements for taking over the administration of the Niger Company's territories south of Iddah were carried out, and the tariff was brought into line with that of Lagos.

In NORTHERN NIGERIA a civil administration for the new Protectorate was successfully established, and lands, buildings, and plant were taken over from the Niger Company. The telegraph line was continued from Lokoja up the Benue towards Ibbi, and the escort had some sharp fighting with the

Mitchis, one of the tribes through whose country the line passes. Early in the year survey parties were pushed up the Kaduna and Gurara Rivers, with the object of selecting a new and more healthy site for the centre of administration. A certain amount of opposition was met with, but the expeditions succeeded in their purpose, and a site has been selected at Wushishi, about 80 miles up the Kaduna from its junction with the Niger. Steps will be taken to transfer the headquarters to the new site as soon as circumstances permit. During the year the Anglo-French boundary on the west of the Niger, between the 9th parallel of north latitude and the Niger, was delimited by a Boundary Commission. Colonel Lang, the British Commissioner, continued his survey for some distance east of the Niger, up the Dallul Mauri.

**SIERRA LEONE.**—The year in this colony was uneventful. The Protectorate was tranquil, with the exception of some small trouble with the Kissi tribes on the Liberian frontier. The house tax was readily paid, and in November had already yielded 29,000*l*. An Ordinance was passed imposing a similar tax in the colony proper.

The continuation of the railway makes steady progress. The single line of railway, of 2 feet 6-inch gauge, which was opened to the public on the 1st of May, 1899, to carry goods and passengers from Freetown, via Clinetown, Kissi, Hastings, Wellington, Waterloo, and Newton, to Songo Town, a distance of 32 miles, has proved to be very serviceable and is being largely used by the traders and the natives. The staking out of the extension to Rotifunk, a further distance of 23 miles, was completed in February, 1900, and the permanent way and ballasting was completed in April last, and a single line of telegraph wire carried on iron posts has been fixed throughout. A further extension of the line to Bo is now in course of construction, and further surveys beyond Mano to the east are being undertaken.

**GAMBIA.**—The material prosperity of this colony has continued during 1900, and it has accordingly been decided to devote part of the accumulated surplus to certain public improvements, particularly filling up Half Die swamp at Bathurst, and deepening the channel of the Gambia at Kai Hai, a little below McCarthy's Island. In June last Mr. Sitwell and Mr. Silva, travelling commissioners, with six men of the police force, and the head chief of the district, lost their lives at Sankandi in the protectorate during a disturbance which resulted from an attempt to settle a dispute about some rice farms. As the villages concerned had not given up the murderers, and apparent impunity was producing further unrest in the protectorate, an expedition was organised and sent up at the close of the year in order to punish those concerned in the outrage, and re-establish the authority of the native chiefs. The expedition is under the command of Lt.-Col. H. E. J. Brake, D.S.O., and the troops employed include half a battalion of the Central Africa regiment, and four companies of the West India regiment from Sierra Leone, assisted by three of H.M. ships.

In the **WEST INDIAN COLONIES**, the slight improvement noted in 1899 may be said to have been maintained upon the whole, except in the cases of some of the Leeward Islands, where the sugar crop was found to have suffered severely from the effects of the hurricane of 1899, and of Jamaica, where the fruit crops were greatly damaged by storms and floods. It was again found necessary to supplement the revenue of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Montserrat by means of an Imperial grant-in-aid, and to give further assistance to these presidencies by the expenditure of a special hurricane relief grant, which was ultimately fixed at 17,000*l*. The position of Dominica is being gradually strengthened, and the year closed with a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure. The improvement of the road system at the expense of the Imperial grant of 1898 progressed slowly during the year. In Grenada and St. Lucia the year was prosperous, and both colonies now possess a large surplus. St. Vincent steadily recovered from the effects of the hurricane of 1898, and rapid progress was made in allotting to small holders the lands purchased from the Imperial grant voted in 1898 for the purpose of establishing a peasant proprietary in this island. No Imperial grant in aid of revenue was necessary.

An informal conference on the question of sugar bounties was held in October at Paris between representatives of France, Germany, and Austria. It was understood that the three Powers had agreed upon a basis of action for the gradual diminution of the bounties, but nothing further has been done up to the present. The question of central factories in the West Indies received further attention, but it was not found possible to arrive at a settlement. The Reciprocity Conventions between certain West Indian Colonies and the United States of America remained suspended during the greater part of the year, pending a session of the Senate. In December a committee of the Senate reported favourably upon some of them, but the matter is still undecided.

A contract was signed during the year with Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Co. for a direct steamer service between Jamaica and the United Kingdom. The service will be fortnightly, and is especially intended to develop a fruit trade, though the steamers are also to be fitted for mails and for the carriage of passengers; the contract is for a term of ten years, and the subsidy is 40,000*l*. per annum, which will be reduced to 30,000*l*. per annum if the contractors do not place steamers of 5,000 tons burthen on the route at the end of three years. The contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the conveyance of West Indian mails was renewed for a further period of five years, but negotiations are in progress for improving the service by making the main line steamers call at Trinidad. An attempt is being made to hasten the development of Dominica by securing a steam service round the island, and a similar service has been begun in Tobago.

In the **BAHAMAS** the returning prosperity of the last few years has been well maintained, and in **BRITISH HONDURAS** also a considerable surplus of revenue was realised after a period of three years' depression, and the financial outlook is encouraging for the future. A draft contract for the projected railway has been drawn up and circulated with a view to the submission of proposals from contractors.

The **FALKLAND ISLANDS** have hitherto been dependent on a German line of steamships (the Kosmos Steamship Company of Hamburg), for its mail service and for regular communication with the outside world, but arrangements have now been made by which the vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company will make periodical calls at Stanley, in connection with the Imperial mail service to and from the east coast of South America. The new export duties have produced the desired equilibrium

between revenue and expenditure, and have allowed of a commencement being made with certain public works of a pressing nature. Work has been resumed on the projected naval dépôt at Stanley.

The PACIFIC CABLE scheme was brought to a satisfactory decision during the year. In November, 1899, an advisory committee had been appointed, charged to report to the Imperial and Colonial Governments on the following points—the cost of laying and maintaining the line, the rates to be charged and the expected revenue, the steps to be taken to secure that messages between this country and Australasia should be sent solely through British territory, or through cables belonging to British companies, and the framing of a scheme for the permanent administration and working of the cable. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee were to be laid before the several Governments concerned, who would then decide what further steps should be taken. All questions as to the mode of raising the capital necessary for the undertaking were reserved for the Imperial Government alone.

The Report of the Committee was submitted in May to the associated Governments, with the result that the Committee were eventually instructed to call for tenders for the manufacture and laying of a cable running from Vancouver to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island, and branching from the last mentioned place to New Zealand and Queensland. Of the tenders that were received the lowest was that of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, who undertook to complete the whole line by the end of 1902 for 1,795,000*l.*, and this offer has now been accepted on behalf of the associated Governments. Arrangements are being completed for the constitution of a permanent Board of Management. Allowing for an estimated supplementary expenditure of 180,000*l.*, the total cost of the scheme will amount in round figures to 2,000,000*l.*

During the year New Zealand announced its intention of reducing its postage to 1*d.* the half oz. from the 1st of January, 1901, in cases where postage at the reduced rate would be accepted, and the colony therefore became a party to the Imperial Penny Post agreement. The Orange River Colony and the Transvaal were also added during the year. A full list of countries within the Empire adhering to the agreement (letters, 1*d.* per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; postcards, 1*d.*; newspapers,  $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per 2 oz.). is given below:—

Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Canada, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands (viz., Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands), Malay States (viz., Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan, and Pahang), Malta, Mauritius, Natal, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria (Northern and Southern), Orange River Colony, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turk's Islands, Uganda, Windward Islands (viz., Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines), Zanzibar.

A further list is appended of the Colonies accepting the reduced rate of parcel post (for parcels not over 3 lbs., 1*s.*; not more than 7 lbs., 2*s.*; not more than 11 lbs., 3*s.*), viz.:—

Antigua, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast Colony, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Johore (via Singapore), Lagos, Malta (by direct steamer), Mauritius (via Colombo), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Niger Coast Protectorate, Nigeria, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, Virgin Islands, Zanzibar





## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Colonies, &c.	Area.	Population, 1891 (Census).	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1899.	Children on School Rolls, 1899.	Public Revenue, 1899.	Public Expenditure, 1899.	Public Debt, 31st Dec., 1899.	IMPORTS, 1899, FROM		EXPORTS, 1899, TO		RAILWAYS, Government or not. Length Open, 31st Dec., 1899.	TELEGRAPH. Length Open, 31st Dec., 1899.	Local Military Forces. <sup>1</sup>	Colonies, &c.
								United Kingdom	Total.	United Kingdom.	Total.				
EUROPE—	sq. miles.				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	miles.	miles.	number.	EUROPE—
Gibraltar ... ..	13	19,100	19,048	2,137	59,954	59,520	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar.
Malta <sup>2</sup> ... ..	117	177,457	181,648	15,669	354,285	351,354	79,168	297,530	6,668,961	919,202	5,449,501	8	457½	12,011	Malta.
Cyprus ... ..	3,584	209,286	227,900	28,500	200,688	124,682	...	82,411	317,761	55,632	308,249	...	237	...	Cyprus.
Total for Europe ...	3,714	405,843	428,596	46,306	614,857	545,556	94,168	380,241	6,986,722	974,834	5,757,750	8	694½	12,011	Total for Europe.
ASIA—															ASIA—
Ceylon ... ..	25,365	3,007,789	3,477,094	194,463	1,727,543	1,663,497	3,662,719	2,103,680	7,466,157	4,071,743	6,771,794	297	2,266	1,651	Ceylon.
Hong Kong ... ..	29	224,441	248,710	11,177	752,113	658,915	341,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hong Kong.
Straits Settlements ...	1,542	512,342	604,916	14,458	505,558	492,053	...	2,857,270	27,695,225	4,570,917	23,241,432	...	13,267½	415	Straits Settlements.
Malay States ... ..	24,909	418,527	620,000	5,721	1,470,281	599,425	...	...	3,377,480	...	5,496,576	225	1,115	...	Malay States.
Labuan ... ..	30	5,853	10,891	12	10,891	11,265	...	...	233,788	...	135,611	10	...	8	Labuan.
North Borneo ... ..	31,106	200,000	200,000	85	55,475	55,651	...	...	265,316	...	347,351	...	...	...	North Borneo.
Sarawak ... ..	41,000	300,000	500,000	500	82,370	82,566	...	...	321,324	...	437,394	...	30	450	Sarawak.
Total for Asia ... ..	123,981	4,665,952	5,656,573	225,321	4,603,181	3,963,372	4,004,519	4,960,950	39,269,250	8,641,660	36,440,158	532	16,678½	2,524	Total for Asia.
AFRICA—															AFRICA—
Ascension ... ..	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ascension.
Cape, &c. ... ..	277,151	1,527,224	2,265,500	143,095	6,188,882	6,868,111	51,409,755	13,147,831	19,207,549	22,721,366	23,662,538	2,394	7,360	...	Cape, &c.
Basutoland ... ..	...	219,000	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basutoland.
Natal ... ..	34,019	811,189 <sup>7</sup>	902,365 <sup>7</sup>	23,705	2,081,349	1,914,724	9,019,143	4,649,551	6,718,463	773,676	1,185,580	591½	1,337½	5,000	Natal.
Bechuanaland Protectorate	386,200	...	...	...	47,511	88,448	...	...	...	...	...	586	...	...	Bechuanaland Protectorate
Mauritius, &c. ... ..	705	...	379,659	19,181	506,631	840,723	1,192,184	740,399	2,871,375	174,323	2,506,431	105	135	2,547	Mauritius, &c.
Seychelles ... ..	79	...	19,638	2,509	24,186	24,603	20,000	21,560	69,476	...	123,557	...	...	...	Seychelles.
St. Helena ... ..	47	...	4,270	793	11,593	11,422	...	80,232	91,699	3,849	4,592	...	68	49	St. Helena.
Sierra Leone and Protec- torate	15,000	...	78,835	7,789	168,381	145,088	...	544,587	649,806	135,635	336,011	32	...	...	Sierra Leone and Protec- torate.
Gambia ... ..	69	14,266	15,000	...	46,840	30,405	...	115,306	240,907	26,546	241,936	...	...	100	Gambia.
Gold Coast Colony ...	40,060	1,473,882	1,473,882	820	322,796	309,658	...	976,036	1,323,218	767,575	1,111,788	...	750	1,749	Gold Coast Colony.
Lagos ... ..	1,239	85,607	85,607	3,929	192,792	223,289	...	788,580	966,595	332,336	916,934	...	...	741	Lagos.
Southern Nigeria ...	...	...	...	...	164,108	176,140	...	597,998	725,798	531,028	886,954	...	...	1,959	Southern Nigeria.
Northern Nigeria ...	310,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Nigeria.
Niger and Niger Coast Protectorate	500,000	...	...	...	169,568	146,670	...	583,067 <sup>3</sup>	732,640 <sup>3</sup>	500,368 <sup>3</sup>	774,648 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...	Niger and Niger Coast Protectorate.
Sphere of operations of Br. S. Africa Co. and Br. Central Africa	500,000 <sup>4</sup>	688,049	688,049	...	24,538 <sup>4</sup>	65,715 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	159,438 <sup>4</sup>	...	79,349 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	Sphere of operations of Br. S. Africa Co. and Br. Central Africa.
Somali Protectorate, Socot- ra, Zanzibar, Pemba, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda	750,000 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	146,143 <sup>5</sup>	1,896,606 <sup>5</sup>	116,964 <sup>5</sup>	1,513,407 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	...	Somali Protectorate, Socot- ra, Zanzibar, Pemba, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda.
Total for Africa ... ..	3,724,896	4,819,217	5,562,805	201,921	10,349,175	10,838,327	41,641,082	22,391,290	33,989,735	28,149,202	34,044,775	3,708½	9,682½	11,245	Total for Africa.
AMERICA—															AMERICA—
Bermuda ... ..	19	15,103	16,423	1,328	39,856	37,443	44,800	104,408	394,606	2,063	125,817	...	36	778	Bermuda.
Canada ... ..	3,653,946	4,833,289	5,312,500	1,085,329	9,667,923	8,667,365	70,923,473	7,615,094	33,444,721	20,361,340	32,650,049	17,358	33,074	37,636	Canada.
Newfoundland and Lab- rador	160,200	202,040	202,040	35,673	360,357	367,772	3,407,558	397,608	1,296,831	296,562	1,426,270	638	1,314	...	Newfoundland and Lab- rador.
British Guiana ... ..	109,000	278,328	287,288	22,845	538,839	525,543	928,775	747,189	1,318,701	964,390	1,927,960	94	1,656½	1,170	British Guiana.
British Honduras ...	7,562	31,471	35,226	3,547	51,535	53,994	37,736	66,562	212,237	177,033	263,090	...	...	...	British Honduras.
Falkland Islands ...	6,800	1,790	1,759	356	18,219	13,478	...	66,739	73,978	136,345	138,203	...	...	96	Falkland Islands.
Total for America ... ..	3,937,227	5,361,971	5,855,236	1,148,478	10,670,829	9,666,095	75,342,342	8,997,694	36,741,074	21,937,733	36,531,389	18,090	36,080½	39,680	Total for America.
WEST INDIES—															WEST INDIES—
Bahamas ... ..	4,466	47,565	47,565	...	83,055	69,251	112,826	64,955	329,197	13,340	169,148	...	9	...	Bahamas.
Barbados ... ..	166	182,308	192,000	25,334	176,022	207,384	414,000	429,148	998,007	50,630	845,590	24	659	...	Barbados.
Jamaica ... ..	4,200	680,491	745,104	88,598	773,610	719,939	2,140,412	846,730	1,844,332	357,705	1,868,080	185	...	1,644	Jamaica.
Turks Island ... ..	169	4,744	4,744	718	8,033	7,644	...	2,685	25,708	...	31,910	...	...	...	Turks Island.
Trinidad and Tobago ...	1,868	218,381	260,577	30,513	651,135	650,760	923,413	949,685	2,535,965	839,665	2,572,891	81½	594	1,245	Trinidad and Tobago.
Windward Isles—															Windward Isles—
Grenada ... ..	133	53,209	64,098	9,240	63,737	59,359	127,670	101,921	236,829	220,479	267,738	...	...	65	Grenada.
St. Lucia ... ..	223	42,220	48,650	5,735	71,479	63,821	187,180	149,374	282,963	20,424	170,669	...	120	...	St. Lucia.
St. Vincent ... ..	132	41,054	44,633	6,026	32,210	48,119	16,710	29,241	103,627	19,383	33,575	...	130	...	St. Vincent.
Leeward Islands—															Leeward Islands—
Antigua ... ..	170	36,699	38,253	5,988	42,822	51,999	137,271	49,162	115,918	10,341	128,095	...	...	95	Antigua.
Dominica ... ..	291	26,841	30,374	4,092	26,156	25,083	70,900	30,221	70,229	39,477	65,766	...	...	...	Dominica.
Montserrat ... ..	32	11,762	11,762	3,565	6,790	16,098	11,500	8,885	...	6,785	...	...	...	...	Montserrat.
St. Kitts and Nevis ...	115	43,923	51,577	9,951	42,809	47,415	74,450	...	148,384	3,905	159,854	...	51	120	St. Kitts and Nevis.
Virgin Islands ... ..	57	4,639	4,400	637	2,984	2,220	...	...	3,642	...	3,867	...	...	...	Virgin Islands.
Total for West Indies ...	12,032	1,352,874	1,544,037	200,387	1,985,862	1,970,082	4,224,332	2,662,027	6,684,801	1,637,834	6,316,183	290½	2,246	3,169	Total for West Indies.
AUSTRALASIA—															AUSTRALASIA—
New South Wales ...	310,700	1,137,284	1,356,650	295,596	9,753,755	9,584,100	61,586,482	8,211,351	25,594,315	8,992,480	28,445,466	2,896	13,663	8,012	New South Wales.
Victoria ... ..	87,884	1,140,405	1,163,410	239,732	7,369,251	6,956,953	48,354,277	5,990,027	17,962,894	5,648,150	18,667,780	3,143	7,610	6,387	Victoria.
Queensland ... ..	668,467	393,178	512,604	117,710	4,174,033	4,024,170	35,226,664	2,905,437	6,764,097	4,272,952	11,942,858	2,800	10,202	4,858	Queensland.
West Australia ... ..	975,309	49,782	171,032	...	2,635,081	2,396,448	8,935,363	1,530,919	4,574,532	3,774,247	6,985,642	1,850	5,941	...	West Australia.
South Australia ... ..	903,690	320,723	370,700	62,316	2,740,501	2,460,430	24,672,310	6,824,358	2,940,430	2,805,737	8,885,394	1,882	5,738	1,391	South Australia.
Tasmania ... ..	26,215	146,667	182,508	23,272	943,970	871,454	8,253,912	501,120	1,030,640	2,577,475	549½	3,170	1,854	...	Tasmania.
New Zealand ... ..	104,471	668,651	796,359	131,315	5,699,618	5,140,127	47,874,442	6,526,645	8,739,634	9,427,515	11,938,335	2,271	26,138	7,947	New Zealand.
Fiji ... ..	7,435	121,180	122,573	162	98,621	95,598	...	...	278,035	1,591	481,936	...	100	...	Fiji.
New Guinea ... ..	90,540	350,000	350,000	...	11,683	15,583	...	...	52,170	...	...	...	...	...	New Guinea.
Total for Australasia ...	3,174,641	3,973,682	5,025,926	870,103	33,395,112	31,775,301	235,106,036	26,725,039	72,508,368	35,962,362	89,327,888	15,391½	72,562	30,449	Total for Australasia.
Total for Colonies ... ..	10,976,491	20,579,539	24,073,173	2,692,516	61,622,016	58,758,736	360,412,479	66,117,141	196,179,980	95,303,625	208,418,143	38,020½	137,948½	99,078	Total for Colonies.

<sup>1</sup> Including all militia, volunteers, and other permanently enrolled local defensive forces.<sup>2</sup> Estimate.<sup>3</sup> Niger Coast Protectorate only.<sup>4</sup> British Central Africa only.<sup>5</sup> Imports and exports not given in the case of Gibraltar and Hong-Kong, as there are no returns distinguishing the local from the entrepôt trade. The figures for Malta include the latter trade.<sup>7</sup> Including Zululand.

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Colonies, &c.	Area.	Population, 1891 (Census).	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1899.	Children on School Rolls, 1899.	Public Revenue, 1899.	Public Expenditure, 1899.	Public Debt, 31st Dec., 1899.	IMPORTS, 1899, FROM		EXPORTS, 1899, TO		RAILWAYS, Government or not. Length Open, 31st Dec., 1899.	TELEGRAPH. Length Open, 31st Dec., 1899.	Local Military Forces. <sup>1</sup>	Colonies, &c.
								United Kingdom	Total.	United Kingdom.	Total.				
EUROPE—	sq. miles.				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	miles.	miles.	number.	EUROPE—
Gibraltar ... ..	13	19,100	19,048	2,137	59,954	59,520	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar.
Malta <sup>2</sup> ... ..	117	177,457	181,648	15,669	354,285	351,354	79,168	297,530	6,668,961	919,202	5,449,501	8	457½	12,011	Malta.
Cyprus ... ..	3,584	209,286	227,900	28,500	200,688	124,682	...	82,411	317,761	55,632	308,249	...	237	...	Cyprus.
Total for Europe ...	3,714	405,843	428,596	46,306	614,857	545,556	94,168	380,241	6,986,722	974,834	5,757,750	8	694½	12,011	Total for Europe.
ASIA—															ASIA—
Ceylon ... ..	25,365	3,007,789	3,477,094	194,463	1,727,543	1,663,497	3,662,719	2,103,680	7,466,157	4,071,743	6,771,794	297	2,266	1,651	Ceylon.
Hong Kong ... ..	29	224,441	248,710	11,177	752,113	658,915	341,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hong Kong.
Straits Settlements ...	1,542	512,342	604,916	14,458	505,558	492,053	...	2,857,270	27,695,225	4,570,917	23,241,432	...	13,267½	415	Straits Settlements.
Malay States ... ..	24,909	418,527	620,000	5,721	1,470,281	599,425	...	...	3,377,480	...	5,495,576	225	1,115	...	Malay States.
Labuan ... ..	30	5,853	...	12	10,891	11,265	...	...	233,788	...	135,611	10	...	8	Labuan.
North Borneo ... ..	31,106	200,000	200,000	85	55,475	55,651	...	...	265,316	...	347,351	...	...	...	North Borneo.
Sarawak ... ..	41,000	300,000	500,000	500	82,370	82,566	...	...	321,324	...	437,394	...	30	450	Sarawak.
Total for Asia ... ..	123,981	4,665,952	5,656,573	225,321	4,603,181	3,963,372	4,004,519	4,960,950	39,269,250	8,641,660	36,440,158	532	16,678½	2,524	Total for Asia.
AFRICA—															AFRICA—
Ascension ... ..	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ascension.
Cape, &c. ... ..	277,151	1,527,224	2,265,500	143,095	6,188,882	6,868,111	51,409,755	13,147,831	19,207,549	22,721,366	23,662,538	2,394	7,360	...	Cape, &c.
Basutoland ... ..	...	219,000	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basutoland.
Natal ... ..	34,019	811,189 <sup>7</sup>	902,365 <sup>7</sup>	23,705	2,081,349	1,914,724	9,019,143	4,649,551	6,718,463	778,676	1,185,580	591½	1,337½	5,000	Natal.
Bechuanaland Protectorate	386,200	...	...	...	47,511	88,448	...	...	...	...	...	586	...	...	Bechuanaland Protectorate
Mauritius, &c. ... ..	705	...	379,659	19,181	506,631	840,723	1,192,184	740,399	2,871,375	174,323	2,506,431	105	135	2,547	Mauritius, &c.
Seychelles ... ..	79	...	19,638	2,509	24,186	24,634	20,000	21,560	69,476	...	123,557	...	...	...	Seychelles.
St. Helena ... ..	47	...	4,270	793	11,593	11,422	...	80,232	91,699	3,849	4,592	...	68	49	St. Helena.
Sierra Leone and Protec- torate	15,000	...	78,835	7,789	168,381	145,088	...	544,587	649,806	135,635	336,011	32	...	...	Sierra Leone and Protec- torate.
Gambia ... ..	69	14,266	15,000	...	46,840	30,405	...	115,306	240,907	26,546	241,936	...	...	100	Gambia.
Gold Coast Colony ...	40,060	1,473,882	1,473,882	820	322,796	309,658	...	976,036	1,323,218	767,575	1,111,788	...	750	1,749	Gold Coast Colony.
Lagos ... ..	1,239	85,607	85,607	3,929	192,792	223,289	...	788,580	966,595	332,336	916,934	...	...	741	Lagos.
Southern Nigeria ...	...	...	...	...	164,108	176,140	...	597,998	725,798	531,028	886,954	...	...	1,959	Southern Nigeria.
Northern Nigeria ...	310,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Nigeria.
Niger and Niger Coast Protectorate	500,000	...	...	...	169,568	146,670	...	583,067 <sup>3</sup>	732,640 <sup>3</sup>	500,368 <sup>3</sup>	774,648 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...	Niger and Niger Coast Protectorate.
Sphere of operations of Br. S. Africa Co. and Br. Central Africa	500,000 <sup>4</sup>	688,049	688,049	...	24,538 <sup>4</sup>	65,715 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	159,438 <sup>4</sup>	...	79,349 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	Sphere of operations of Br. S. Africa Co. and Br. Central Africa.
Somali Protectorate, Socot- ra, Zanzibar, Pemba, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda	750,000 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	146,143 <sup>5</sup>	1,896,606 <sup>5</sup>	116,964 <sup>5</sup>	1,513,407 <sup>5</sup>	...	...	...	Somali Protectorate, Socot- ra, Zanzibar, Pemba, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda.
Total for Africa ... ..	3,724,896	4,819,217	5,562,805	201,921	10,349,175	10,838,327	41,641,082	22,391,290	33,989,735	28,149,202	34,044,775	3,708½	9,682½	11,245	Total for Africa.
AMERICA—															AMERICA—
Bermuda ... ..	19	15,103	16,423	1,328	39,856	37,443	44,800	104,408	394,606	2,063	125,817	...	36	778	Bermuda.
Canada ... ..	3,653,946	4,833,289	5,312,500	1,085,329	9,667,923	8,667,365	70,923,473	7,615,094	33,444,721	20,361,340	32,650,049	17,358	33,074	37,636	Canada.
Newfoundland and Lab- rador	160,200	202,040	202,040	35,673	360,357	367,772	3,407,558	397,608	1,296,831	296,562	1,426,270	638	1,314	...	Newfoundland and Lab- rador.
British Guiana ... ..	109,000	278,328	287,288	22,845	538,839	525,543	928,775	747,189	1,318,701	964,390	1,927,960	94	1,656½	1,170	British Guiana.
British Honduras ...	7,562	31,471	35,226	3,547	51,535	53,994	37,736	66,562	212,237	177,033	263,090	...	...	...	British Honduras.
Falkland Islands ...	6,800	1,790	1,759	356	18,219	13,478	...	66,739	73,978	136,345	138,203	...	...	96	Falkland Islands.
Total for America ...	3,937,227	5,361,971	5,855,236	1,148,478	10,670,829	9,666,095	75,342,342	8,997,694	36,741,074	21,937,733	36,531,389	18,090	36,080½	39,680	Total for America.
WEST INDIES—															WEST INDIES—
Bahamas ... ..	4,466	47,565	47,565	...	83,055	69,251	112,826	64,955	329,197	13,340	169,148	...	9	...	Bahamas.
Barbados ... ..	166	182,308	192,000	25,334	176,022	207,384	414,000	429,148	998,007	50,630	845,590	24	659	...	Barbados.
Jamaica ... ..	4,200	680,491	745,104	88,598	773,610	719,939	2,140,412	846,730	1,884,332	357,705	1,868,080	185	...	1,644	Jamaica.
Turks Island ... ..	169	4,744	...	718	8,033	7,644	...	2,685	25,708	...	31,910	...	...	...	Turks Island.
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	218,381	260,577	30,513	651,135	650,760	923,413	949,685	2,535,965	839,665	2,572,891	81½	594	1,245	Trinidad and Tobago.
Windward Isles—															Windward Isles—
Grenada ... ..	133	53,209	64,098	9,240	63,737	59,359	127,670	101,921	236,829	220,479	267,738	...	...	65	Grenada.
St. Lucia ... ..	223	42,220	48,650	5,735	71,479	63,821	187,180	149,374	282,963	20,424	170,669	...	120	...	St. Lucia.
St. Vincent ... ..	132	41,054	44,633	6,026	32,210	48,119	16,710	29,241	103,627	19,383	33,575	...	130	...	St. Vincent.
Leeward Islands—															Leeward Islands—
Antigua ... ..	170	36,699	38,253	5,988	42,822	51,999	137,271	49,162	115,918	10,341	128,095	...	...	95	Antigua.
Dominica ... ..	291	26,841	30,374	4,092	26,156	25,083	70,900	30,221	70,229	39,477	65,766	...	...	...	Dominica.
Montserrat ... ..	32	11,762	11,762	3,565	6,790	16,098	11,500	8,885	...	6,785	...	...	...	...	Montserrat.
St. Kitts and Nevis ...	115	43,953	51,577	9,951	42,809	47,415	74,450	...	148,384	3,905	159,854	...	51	120	St. Kitts and Nevis.
Virgin Islands ... ..	57	4,639	4,400	637	2,984	2,220	...	...	3,642	...	3,867	...	...	...	Virgin Islands.
Total for West Indies ...	12,032	1,352,874	1,544,037	200,387	1,985,862	1,970,082	4,224,332	2,662,027	6,684,801	1,637,834	6,316,183	290½	2,246	3,169	Total for West Indies.
AUSTRALASIA—															AUSTRALASIA—
New South Wales ...	310,700	1,137,284	1,356,650	295,596	9,753,755	9,584,100	61,586,482	8,211,351	25,594,315	8,992,480	28,445,466	2,896	13,663	8,012	New South Wales.
Victoria ... ..	87,884	1,140,405	1,163,410	239,732	7,369,251	6,956,953	48,354,277	5,990,027	17,962,894	5,648,150	18,667,780	3,143	7,610	6,387	Victoria.
Queensland ... ..	668,467	393,178	512,604	117,710	4,171,033	4,024,170	35,226,664	2,905,437	6,764,097	4,272,952	11,942,858	2,800	10,202	4,858	Queensland.
West Australia ... ..	975,309	49,782	171,032	...	2,635,081	2,396,448	8,935,363	1,530,919	4,574,532	3,774,247	6,985,642	1,850	5,941	...	West Australia.
South Australia ... ..	903,690	320,723	370,700	62,316	2,740,501	2,460,430	24,672,310	6,884,358	2,940,430	2,805,737	8,885,394	1,882	5,738	1,391	South Australia.
Tasmania ... ..	26,215	146,667	182,508	23,272	943,970	871,454	8,253,912	501,120	1,030,640	2,577,475	549½	3,170	1,854	...	Tasmania.
New Zealand ... ..	104,471	668,651	796,359	131,315	5,699,618	5,140,127	47,874,442	6,526,645	8,739,634	9,427,515	11,938,335	2,271	26,138	7,947	New Zealand.
Fiji ... ..	7,435	121,180	122,673	162	98,621	95,598	...	...	278,035	1,591	481,936	...	100	...	Fiji.
New Guinea ... ..	90,540	350,000	350,000	...	11,683	15,583	...	...	52,170	...	...	...	...	...	New Guinea.
Total for Australasia ...	3,174,641	3,973,682	5,025,926	870,103	33,395,112	31,775,301	235,106,036	26,725,039	72,508,368	35,962,362	89,327,888	15,391½	72,562	30,449	Total for Australasia.
Total for Colonies ... ..	10,976,491	20,579,539	24,073,173	2,692,516	61,622,016	58,758,736	360,412,479	66,117,141	196,179,980	95,303,625	208,418,143	38,020½	137,948½	99,078	Total for Colonies.

<sup>1</sup> Including all militia, volunteers, and other permanently enrolled local defensive forces.<sup>2</sup> Estimate.<sup>3</sup> Niger Coast Protectorate only.<sup>4</sup> British Central Africa only.

Imports and exports not given in the case of Gibraltar and Hong-Kong, as there are no returns distinguishing the local from the entrepôt trade. The figures for Malta include the latter trade.

<sup>5</sup> Including Zululand.

## AUSTRALIA.

### THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia is constituted under an Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1900—63 & 64 Vict., cap. 12. By this Act it was made lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to proclaim that on and after a day appointed in the proclamation, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also if Her Majesty were satisfied that the people of Western Australia had agreed thereto, of Western Australia, should be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.

A proclamation was accordingly issued by Her Majesty on the 17th of October, 1900, appointing the 1st of January, 1901, as the day on which the Commonwealth should be established—Western Australia being included in accordance with the result of a referendum previously taken in the Colony and with Addresses passed by both Houses of the Legislature.

A short history of the events leading up to the establishment of the Commonwealth, and of the provisions of the Constitution, as fixed by the Act of Parliament above quoted, is given below. The account of the different States of the Commonwealth is arranged alphabetically, and a description of territories dependent on the Commonwealth follows.

The Earl of Hopetoun was selected as the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth, and a Commission was issued to him on the 29th of October, 1900.

It was announced in September that the Queen would issue a special Commission to H.R.H. the Duke of York, for opening in Her Majesty's name the first session of the Commonwealth Parliament in the spring of 1901, and that H.R.H., accompanied by the Duchess of York, would pay visits to the different States of the Commonwealth. At the invitation of the Government of New South Wales, a representative body of troops, about 1,000 strong, sailed from England in November, to attend the inauguration of the Commonwealth at Sydney on the 1st of January, 1901. A small detachment of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Army also proceeded to Sydney on the same occasion.

#### *Australian Federation.*

Until the passing of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act the only means of joint legislative action in Australia was provided by the "Federal Council Act of Australasia" (48 & 49 Vict., cap. 60). This Act created a Council of two members from each Colony, except in the

case of Crown Colonies, which had only one member each, with power to Her Majesty at the request of the Legislatures of the Colonies to increase the number of representatives for each Colony by Order in Council. Such an increase was upon the request of the Legislatures made by Her Majesty on 3rd March, 1894, when an Order in Council was passed, providing that each Colony which was or should be represented on the Federal Council, except any Crown Colony, be represented by five members each. This Council had power to legislate with regard to the relations of the Colonies with the Islands in the Pacific, prevention of the influx of criminals, fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits, service, and enforcement respectively of civil and criminal process out of the jurisdiction of the issuing Court, the enforcement of judgments beyond the limits of the Colony where they had been passed, the extradition of offenders, and the custody of offenders on ships belonging to Colonial Governments beyond territorial limits, and generally on any matters referred to it by Order of Her Majesty in Council on the request of the Colonial Legislatures. The Legislatures of any two or more Colonies might also refer to it for legislation questions of defence, quarantine, patents, copyright, bills of exchange, recognition of marriage and divorce, naturalisation, and joint stock companies, and other matters of general Australasian interest; but legislation of the Council on such matters was to extend only to the Colonies by whose Legislatures the matters should have been so referred, and such Colonies as might afterwards adopt the same. It had also power to decide on any questions affecting the mutual relations of any two Colonies referred to it by consent. The Council was to meet at least once in every two years.

The first meeting took place on 25th January, 1886, when representatives were present from Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Fiji, and Western Australia. Measures were passed extending the operation of warrants and judgments of the Courts of the different Colonies throughout the territories of all those represented, and various important questions were discussed, including the defence of King George's Sound and Torres Straits. The second session opened on 16th January, 1888. An address was adopted to Her Majesty respecting the deportation of French criminals to the Pacific. An Act was also passed to regulate the Pearl Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian waters adjacent to Queensland. The Council met for its third session on 29th January, 1889, when representatives from South Australia were present for the first time. The amendment of the basis of representation in the Council was discussed at the session, and communications on the subject have since passed with the Imperial Government. The fourth session opened 20th January, and closed 24th January, 1891. South Australia was not represented, the Act (a temporary measure for two years only) under which that province joined the Federation having expired. The only Bill passed was one to facilitate the recognition in other colonies of Orders and Declarations of the Supreme Court of any colony in matters of lunacy. An address to Her Majesty was also adopted referring to the desirability of British subjects being placed on an equal footing with subjects of other countries in regard to the acquisition of land in, and trading with, natives of the New Hebrides.

The fifth session was commenced on 26th January, 1893, when the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia were represented. An Act was passed providing for the discipline and government of the garrisons established at King George's Sound and Thursday Island; and a resolution was adopted in favour of an increase in the number of representatives for each Colony, except any Crown Colony, to five. The Standing Committee was instructed to take steps for giving effect to this resolution, and also for securing the adhesion of the Colonies not represented in the Council. As the result of action taken by the Standing Committee, the Legislatures of all the Colonies in the Federation addressed Her Majesty, requesting that the proposed increase in the number of representatives might be made; and, on 3rd March, 1894, Her Majesty was pleased to make an Order in Council providing "that each Colony which is or shall be represented in the said Council, except any Crown Colony, shall be represented by five members each."

The sixth session opened on the 30th January, 1895, when the same four colonies were represented as at the preceding session. There were present, for the first time, five delegates from each colony. At this session no Bills were brought forward, but resolutions were adopted affirming the desirability of defining the status, and of granting facilities for the winding up of Companies carrying on business in different colonies; of rendering uniform the laws relating to banking; of establishing an effectual system of quarantine; of adopting a more economic method of raising public loans; and of taking steps with a view to the holding of a second Federation Convention. An address to the Queen was also adopted praying for the appointment of an Australasian representative on the Privy Council Bench, in view of the special features often presented by Australasian appeals.

The seventh Session was commenced on 26th January, 1897, when the Colonies of Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, were represented. An Act was passed, upon a reference of the matter to the Council by the Legislatures of Victoria and Queensland, to provide for the naturalisation within the Australian Colonies, or some of them, of persons of European descent naturalised in any of such Colonies, also upon a reference of the subject by the Legislatures of Tasmania, Western Australia, Victoria, Queensland, an Act was passed to make provision for the enforcement in certain cases within the Australasian Colonies, or some of them, of Orders of the Supreme Court of such Colonies for the production of testamentary instruments. The Council adopted an Address to Her Majesty, referring to the Address adopted in 1891 with regard to restrictions in the way of trade with the natives of the New Hebrides, urging that negotiations may be entered into with the other powers concerned with a view to imposing on their subjects equal restrictions in that trade. This and all the previous sessions were held at Hobart. The Council resolved that the place of its next meeting should be Melbourne.

#### *The Commonwealth Bill.*

Notwithstanding the existence of the Federal Council, however, a movement was made for the establishment of a more effective Federation, to embrace a Federal Executive, as well as Legislature, somewhat upon the model of Canada. Towards the end of 1889 negotiations were opened between the various Australasian Colonies, the

result being that a Conference of the seven principal Australasian Colonies was held in Melbourne, on the 6th February, 1890. At this Conference it was unanimously agreed that the best interests of the Australian Colonies would be promoted by their "early union under the Crown," and that the Legislatures of the various Colonies should be invited to appoint to a National Australasian Convention during the year 1891 delegates empowered to report upon scheme for a Federal Constitution.

In accordance with these resolutions, delegates were appointed, and the Convention commenced its deliberations in Sydney on the 2nd March, 1891. After an animated discussion, which lasted more than a fortnight, a "Bill to Constitute a Commonwealth of Australia" was drawn up and adopted. This Bill the Convention recommended should be submitted for the approval of the people and Parliaments of the several colonies. It provided for the union of the Australasian Colonies in a Federal Commonwealth under the Crown, for a Governor-General to be appointed by the Crown, who should be aided and advised by an Executive Council, the constitution of a Senate and House of Representatives, with certain definite powers, the latter to have the initiation of money bills, which the former might pass or reject, but not amend, and for the establishment of a Federal Judicature; the revenue of the Commonwealth to be derived from the Customs and Excise duties, which should be collected by Federal officers, and expended as required for Federal purposes, any surplus to be returned to the respective colonies. It also provided for absolute free trade internally throughout the Commonwealth, so soon as the Parliament should have imposed uniform Customs duties.

A meeting of the Premiers of all the Australasian Colonies took place in Hobart in January, 1895, and agreed to a scheme for a complete Federation to be submitted for the approval of their respective Parliaments. The enabling Bill, adopted at this Conference providing for the election by each Colony of 10 delegates to prepare a scheme of Federation, was adopted by the Parliaments of N. S. Wales, Victoria, S. Australia, and Tasmania, and in a modified form by Western Australia.

Delegates were accordingly duly elected and assembled in Convention at Adelaide on 22nd March, 1897, for the purpose of drafting a constitution. Having prepared a "Bill to constitute a Commonwealth of Australia," the Convention was on the 23rd April adjourned to reassemble at Sydney on 2nd September. The draft Bill was in the meantime submitted to the local legislatures, and various amendments, &c., were suggested by those bodies. The Bill, together with those amendments, was further considered by the delegates at the Sydney Session of the Convention, and a long discussion took place on various proposals submitted for settling questions of difference between the two Houses of the new Federal Legislature. Considerable progress was made with the rest of the measure, but the work of revision was not completed, and the Convention adjourned until 20th January, 1898, partly in the hope of seeing Delegates from Queensland join in the final discussion. This hope was not realized, as the Queensland Legislature, for the second time, shelved the Enabling Bill.

The Convention met again at Melbourne on the 20th of January, 1898, and remained in session till the 17th of March, and a Bill was adopted which in accordance with the Federation Enabling Acts of the different Colonies was submitted to the popular vote for acceptance or rejection. In Vic-

toria the polling was—for acceptance, 100,520; against, 22,099. The Bill was also accepted by the vote of the people in South Australia and Tasmania. But in New South Wales the statutory minimum number of 80,000 votes required by the Enabling Act of that Colony was not obtained, and the matter fell through for the time.

A further Conference of Premiers was held at Melbourne in January, 1899, to consider the objections of New South Wales. The Premiers met in a spirit of compromise, and on the 2nd of February an agreement was come to. It was determined that after the Commonwealth Bill had passed through the Parliament of New South Wales, it should be referred to the electors of that Colony, and if accepted by them should then be considered in the other Colonies. South Australia alone, for purposes of local convenience was to take a referendum vote upon the Bill on the occasion of the General Election, without waiting for New South Wales. This vote was taken on the 29th of April, when 65,000 votes were given for federation and 17,000 against.

In New South Wales the Bill providing for the reference to the people of the amended draft constitution was passed by the Lower House on the 2nd of March, but in the Upper House amendments were introduced. One of these required that one-fourth of the electors on the register should vote for the Bill in order to secure its acceptance. The Bill as amended passed the Legislative Council on the 21st of March. On March the 22nd the Lower House rejected the amendments of the Upper House. The latter body refused to give way. A conference between the two Houses was held, without result on the 28th of March. Mr. Reid prorogued Parliament for a few days, and on his advice the Governor added twelve new members to the Council. The Bill was re-introduced in the Lower House, and passed on the 13th of April. It was accepted with an unimportant amendment (providing that a certain period of time, viz., eight weeks, should elapse before the referendum was taken) by the Legislative Council on the 20th of April, and on the 25th of April it was announced that the question would be submitted to the electors on the 20th of June. It was accepted by a majority of about 25,000.

In the course of the summer the amended Commonwealth Bill was accepted by overwhelming majorities in Victoria and Tasmania, and by a small majority in Queensland. The delay in taking action in Western Australia led to some correspondence between Sir John Forrest and Mr. Reid. Mr. Reid declared on behalf of the Federating Colonies that no amendments to meet the views entertained in Western Australia could now be considered; and the same assurance was repeated by Sir G. Turner. Sir J. Forrest in fulfilment of his undertaking at the Premiers' Conference brought the draft Constitution before the Legislature, which referred it to a Select Committee, who reported that it should not be accepted without considerable amendment. The Legislative Council, finally, refused to allow a referendum to be taken. Addresses to the Queen from the five Colonies which had accepted the Constitution praying for the enactment of the Commonwealth Bill were received in the autumn of 1899.

As it appeared that some alterations were necessary in the Bill, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to the Governor of New South Wales, expressing the hope that Delegates were coming home to advise and assist during the passage of the Bill through Parliament.

Delegates were appointed and reached England in March. Western Australia also sent a Delegate to represent the views of that Colony, and the Agent General for New Zealand was appointed to watch the interests of New Zealand.

The discussion between Her Majesty's Government and the Delegates turned chiefly on the clauses of the Bill relating to the Appeals to the Privy Council. Under the Bill, in Section 74, appeals were allowed both from the Supreme Courts of the States and from the Federal High Court, but there was a limitation in cases affecting the interpretation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth or of a State "unless the public interests of some part of Her Majesty's dominions other than the Commonwealth or a State are involved." Various memoranda passed on this subject of Clause 74, the Delegates demurring to any alteration in the Bill, whilst Her Majesty's Government pointed out the difficulty of interpreting the Clause, and the danger that it might unduly restrict the right of appeal in cases where the interests of foreigners or British subjects not Australians are affected.

The Bill was introduced into Parliament with amendments to secure Her Majesty's prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court of the Commonwealth or the Supreme Court of any State to the Privy Council. But the discussion with the Delegates continued, and two successive compromises were arrived at. First, the appeal on Constitutional questions was made dependent on the consent of the Executive Government or Governments concerned, and finally was made dependent on a certificate to be granted at the direction of the High Court.

No other amendments of any consequence were made by Parliament in the Bill as received from Australia, except that provision was made for the inclusion of Western Australia as an original State, provided that Her Majesty was satisfied that the people of that Colony had agreed thereto prior to the issue of the Proclamation.

The Queen caused to be sent to Australia, for presentation to the Commonwealth Parliament, a duplicate of the Commission issued for the formal declaration of Her assent to the Act, together with the pen, inkstand, and table used on the occasion of its signature. She subsequently presented a duplicate of the Proclamation bringing the Act into force, duly signed and passed under the Great Seal.

#### *Constitution of the Commonwealth.*

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia is contained in the Act of Parliament 63 and 64 Vict., cap. 12. The opening part of the Act recites that the union is to be indissoluble and provides for the admission of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen. It makes provision for the proclamation and date of establishment of the Commonwealth, declares the binding force of Commonwealth laws, and makes definitions. The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885, is repealed, and the Commonwealth is declared to be a single self-governing Colony for the purposes of the Colonial Boundaries Act.\*

The leading features of the Constitution proper are as follows:—

The Parliament consists of the King, a Senate and a House of Representatives. A Governor-General is to be appointed to act for the King.

The Senate consists of six members from each State. The number may be increased or diminished, but so that the equal representation of the

\* The Editors are indebted to the "Victorian Year Book" in connection with this Summary of the Constitution

original States is maintained, and no original State has less than six Senators. The qualifications of the electors of the Senate and of the Senators are the same as in the case of the House of Representatives. Senators are to be chosen for six years.

The House of Representatives has twice as many members as the Senate, and the number of members for each State is in proportion to the population, but not less than five for any State. The qualification of electors is the same as in the case of the more numerous house in each State. Each elector is to vote only once. Qualification of a Member to be (a) 21 years of age; (b) to be an elector or entitled to be; (c) resident 3 years; (d) natural born or naturalized 5 years.

House may continue to exist for 3 years from first meeting, but may be dissolved sooner; number of members may be increased or diminished by Parliament, subject to the Constitution.

The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, &c. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, State departments transferred and other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

Money Bills not to originate in, nor to be amended by the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment: Equal power in all other matters. Tacking Bills prohibited.

Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in lower House and rejected in Senate a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by an absolute majority of total number of both Houses, disputed Bill to become law.

A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill or return it, and recommend amendments.

Executive power vested in King and exercisable by Governor-General in Council who may appoint Ministers of State.

State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts, naval and military, defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed.

High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction.

Collection of Customs to pass to Commonwealth. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which period the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties as well as bounties in the production or export of goods. Western Australia may continue duties in force on intercolonial goods at the establishment of uniform tariff for five years, subject to reduction of one-fifth each year.

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This holds good for the first 10 years and thereafter until the Parliament provides otherwise.

Right of States to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation reserved.

Inter-State Commission appointed to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State.

Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.

Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.

Seat of Government to be in New South Wales, not less than 100 miles from Sydney, and to be within federal territory. Parliament to meet at Melbourne until it meets at the new capital.

Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of each House; then to be submitted to electors, and if in a majority of States a majority of electors voting approve, also majority of all electors approve, then the change may be made. In case of a dead-lock between the two Houses, renewed after three months' interval, the Governor-General may submit the question to the electors in each State qualified to vote for the Lower House.

An alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State, or the minimum number of representatives of a State, or altering its limits, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation to it, shall not become law without the approval of a majority of the electors of such State.

The financial section of the Act is too intricate to be briefly summarised. See Sections 81-105 of the Act.

It will be observed from the foregoing summary that the Constitution follows that of the United States rather than that of Canada so far as the distribution of Federal and State powers is concerned. The matters belonging to the Commonwealth are limited to those expressly specified, and in other respects State powers are maintained.

The Governorships of the States are still filled by the Crown, and the Governors correspond directly with the Secretary of State. The Governor-General is, however, kept informed of the correspondence passing between the Governors of the different States and the Colonial Office.

#### *Establishment of the Commonwealth.*

*Governor General.*—The Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £10,000.

*Private Secretary.*—E. W. Wallington.

*Assistant Private Secretary.*—C. Savile Gore.

*Military Secretary.*—Captain the Honble. Claude Willoughby, 9th Lancers.

*Aides-de-Camp.*—Captain R. D. Corbet, Reserve of Officers; Lieutenant R. W. Duff, Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia.

#### *Ministers.*

*Prime Minister and Minister of State for External Affairs.* Rt. Hon. Edmond Barton, P.C.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Justice.* Hon. A. Deakin.

*Minister of State for Home Affairs.* Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.

*Treasurer.* Right Hon. Sir G. Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.

*Minister of Trade and Customs.* Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C.

*Minister of Defence.* Right Hon. Sir. J. Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.

*Postmaster-General.* Hon. T. G. Drake.

*Ministers without Portfolio.* Hon. N. E. Lewis and R. E. O'Connor.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

### *Limits and Area.*

The Colony of New South Wales lies on the eastern coast of Australia, almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of south latitude, and



between the 141st and 153rd meridians east of Greenwich. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, to which it presents a coast line extending over 700 miles, from Point Danger at its north-eastern extremity to Cape Howe at the south-east. From the point last mentioned, which is also the north-east limit of the Colony of Victoria, it is bounded by an imaginary line running in a north-westerly direction to the source of the Indi, a stream rising at the foot of Forest Hill, a few miles south of the Pilot Mountain, one of the most conspicuous peaks of the Australian Alps. The southern boundary of the Colony follows the course of the Indi, and afterwards of the Murray, into which the first-named stream ultimately merges, as far as the 141st meridian of east longitude. The intersection of the Murray with this meridian forms a common point of the three Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

On the west, the Colony is separated from South Australia by the line of the 141st meridian, as far as its intersection with the 29th parallel of south latitude, at which point New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland touch. Commencing at this point, the northern boundary of the Colony follows the 29th degree of latitude, till it is crossed by the Macintyre River, one of the upper branches of the Darling, not far from the 149th meridian. Thence it follows the course of the Macintyre upward, to the junction of its tributary, the Dumaresq; leaving the Macintyre it follows the tributary stream till it meets a spur extending from the main Dividing Range to the junction of Tenterfield Creek and the Dumaresq. The boundary runs along this spur until it joins the main range, thence, almost parallel to the coast, it follows the Dividing Range to Wilson's Peak, where the Macpherson Range branches eastward. Following the last-named range, the northern boundary reaches the coast at Point Danger.

The area comprised within these limits is estimated at 310,700 square miles, or 198,848,000 acres, being a little over two and a-half times that of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluding the surface covered by rivers and lakes, the area would be 195,882,150 acres, or about 306,066 square miles.

The length of the Colony, from Point Danger on the north to Cape Howe on the south, is 680 miles. From east to west, along the 29th parallel, the breadth is 760 miles, while diagonally from the south-west corner, where the Murray passes into South Australia, to Point Danger, the length reaches 850 miles.

Sydney, the seat of Government, is in 33° 51' 41" S. lat., and 151° 12' 42" 15' E. long.

Of the total area of the Colony, 46,856,577 acres have been alienated, or are in the process of alienation.

#### History.

This part of the Australian coast is said to have been discovered by Portuguese and Dutch navigators in the 17th century, but no settlement was made. Captain Cook explored it in 1770, and gave it the name of New South Wales, but the first settlement was not formed until 1788, when the convict station (intended for Botany Bay) was established at Port Jackson under Captain Phillip, R.N. The capital was named after Viscount Sydney, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies when the settlement was formed.

The Settlement of New South Wales was then held to include the whole eastern portion of the continent. The first newspaper was established in

1803. The population in 1800 was 4,958. The Merino sheep was introduced in 1797. The passage through the Blue Mountains, giving access to the interior plains, was not discovered until 1813. Moreton Bay was settled in 1824. In 1828 the total population was only 36,598. Convicts ceased to arrive in 1841. The discovery of gold in 1851 led to a very rapid growth of what is now Victoria, settled in 1836, which was made a separate Colony in 1851. Responsible government was established in 1855. Moreton Bay, to the north, was constituted a separate Colony in 1859, under the name of Queensland. On the 1st January, 1901, the Colony of New South Wales united with the Colonies of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, in a Federal Commonwealth of Australia.

#### Climate.

The climate of New South Wales affords a wide range of temperature; from Kiandra, where the mean in shade in 1899 was 45° 2', to Bourke, Walgett, and Lismore, where it was 68° 5', 69° 2', and 69° 4' respectively. On the coast it varied from 59° 0' at Eden to 69° 4' at Lismore, Sydney being 63° 2', almost the same as Barcelona. On the mountains snow lies in some places all the winter. At Bathurst the mean temperature was 58° 2', and on the inland plains about 64° 9'.

The rainfall decreases as the distance from the coast increases. The total fall during 1899 at Sydney was 55·90 inches; and the days on which rain fell 172. At London the number of days is 146, and the amount 24 inches; 25 per cent. of this falls in quantities of half an inch and upwards in a day, while Sydney in 172 days has 55·90 inches. Fifty years' experience in Sydney has never furnished one month entirely without rain; but in dry periods several months sometimes pass consecutively during which the fall is too small for water supply; and of England exactly the same remark has been made.

The prevalent winds in summer are the north-east sea-breeze and light westerly; in winter, dry cold westerly, and wet S. and S.E.

In winter, on the lowlands, frosts are common in the southern and rare in the northern districts.

#### Trade and Industry.

The great staple produce of New South Wales is wool.

The export of wool the produce of the Colony during the past ten years has been as follows:—

1890	236,322,828 lbs.	value 8,991,396 <i>l</i> .
1891	331,887,720 "	" 11,036,018 <i>l</i> .
1892	312,225,293 "	" 10,211,456 <i>l</i> .
1893	318,782,858 "	" 9,675,061 <i>l</i> .
1894	331,774,424 "	" 9,011,790 <i>l</i> .
1895	297,448,104 "	" 8,958,690 <i>l</i> .
1896	272,033,262 "	" 8,776,529 <i>l</i> .
1897	258,514,280 "	" 8,023,893 <i>l</i> .
1898	249,066,912 "	" 8,329,287 <i>l</i> .
1899	205,394,780 "	" 10,020,495 <i>l</i> .

The values of the other principal exports of domestic produce in 1899 were:—Silver and silver lead and ore, 2,050,340*l*.; coal and coke, 1,036,190*l*.; cattle, 103,129*l*.; sheep, 494,072*l*.; horses, 196,636*l*.; skins and hides, 477,461*l*.; tallow, 276,706*l*.; meats, 600,011*l*.; leather, 421,439*l*.; tin, 150,919*l*.; fruit, 97,406*l*.; copper, 469,115*l*.; shale (kerosene), 19,355*l*.; butter, 540,372*l*.; flour, 49,776*l*.; wheat, 43,166*l*.; maize, 29,277*l*.; galvanised wire netting, 47,668*l*.; timber, 79,468*l*.; oils, 131,661*l*.

Gold bullion and coin, produce of the Colony, exported in 1882, was valued at 1,697,791*l*.; 1883

1,689,517*l.*; 1884, 934,406*l.*; 1885, 1,451,124*l.*; 1886, 1,619,936*l.*; 1887, 1,298,569*l.*; 1888, 1,725,821*l.*; 1889, 321,731*l.*; 1890, *nil*; 1891, 1,296,093*l.*; 1892, *nil*; 1893, 25,885*l.*; 1894, 325,302*l.*; 1895, 1,035,581*l.*; 1896, 1,699,549*l.*; 1897, 1,725,940*l.*; 1898, 1,750,747*l.*; 1899, 1,301,665*l.*

Rich silver mines are worked at Broken Hill, in the Barrier district, about 35 miles from the South Australian border.

The live stock on 31st December, 1899, was as follows:—Horses, 482,200; cattle, 1,967,081; sheep, 36,213,514; pigs, 239,973. In addition to these products, tobacco, sugar, many kinds of fruit, kerosene, and other commodities are produced largely for home consumption.

The values of the chief articles imported in 1899 were:—Drapery and wearing apparel, 2,816,706*l.*; iron and steel, 1,103,094*l.*; railway and tramway plant, 188,573*l.*; hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery, 349,585*l.*; grindery, 45,237*l.*; machinery, 655,975*l.*; live stock, 924,463*l.*; timber, 468,711*l.*; flour, 335,518*l.*; sugar, 747,463*l.*; boots and shoes, 348,295*l.*; paper, books, and stationery, 434,631*l.*; spirits, 472,051*l.*; ale and beer, 272,535*l.*; bicycles, &c., 98,128*l.*; butter, 136,805*l.*; drugs, &c., 184,768*l.*; wheat, 151,268*l.*; hats and caps, 191,607*l.*; potatoes, 213,444*l.*; tea, 430,894*l.*; tobacco, cigars, pipes, &c., 314,853*l.* 32·08 per cent. of the import trade is with the United Kingdom; and 31·61 per cent. export. Altogether British and British Possessions absorb 83·04 per cent. of import, and 70·20 per cent. of export trade.

The coal mines have steadily advanced since 1863. The produce of 18 mines in that year is given as 433,889 tons, valued at 236,230*l.*, while in 1881, 1,769,597 tons, valued at 608,248*l.*, were raised from 40 mines; and in 1899, 4,597,028 tons, valued at 1,325,799*l.*, were raised from 88 mines.

Sydney and Newcastle are ports of registry, 74 vessels, of a total tonnage of 9,273, were registered during the year 1899, while the total number of vessels on the registers at the close of 1899 was 1,000, with a tonnage of 122,747.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

The currency is exclusively British sterling. At Sydney there is a branch of the Royal Mint at which gold was received during 1899 to the extent of 3,884,281*l.*

The 13 banks operating in the Colony in 1899 were:—Bank of New South Wales, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.; Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.; Australian Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.; London Bank of Australia, Ltd.; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Ltd.; City Bank of Sydney, Queensland National Bank, Ltd.; Bank of North Queensland, Ltd.; Bank of New Zealand, Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.; and the National Bank of Australasia, Ltd. Total average amount of deposits in banks of issue for December quarter, 1899:—

Deposits bearing interest ...	£19,648,107
Deposits not bearing interest ...	11,779,918
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£31,428,025</b>

The average note circulation for the same period was 1,340,557*l.*

The New South Wales Savings Bank, established 1832, had, at the close of 1899, 81,300 depositors, with 4,584,899*l.* deposited. Interest is allowed at the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per annum on deposits up to 200*l.*, on accounts remaining open at end of year; on accounts closed during the year the rate is

also 3 per cent. per annum. When deposits made by any one individual exceed the sum of 200*l.*, no interest is allowed on such excess, but this regulation does not apply to the deposits of Penny Savings Banks, Charitable Institutions, and Friendly Societies. The Government (Post Office) Savings Banks, established in 1871, had, on 31st December, 1899, 5,485,035*l.* deposited by 179,526 depositors. Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on all deposits up to 200*l.*

#### *Means of Communication.*

There are 43,693 miles of Government roads, and 7,452 miles of municipal roads and streets. In addition there are 2,914 bridges of 20 feet span and over, covering a length of 275,994 feet; 36,158 culverts (under 20 feet span), = 535,342 feet, and 16,006 causeways, = 388,029 feet. There are also 107 punts, 3 horse boats, 1 basket ferry, 1 steam launch, 77 flood boats, 134 other boats and 13 puntslips belonging to the Department. There are 2,896 miles of railways, owned and worked by the Government, the total cost of construction having been 38,477,269*l.* The receipts during the year ended 30th June, 1900, were 3,163,572*l.*, and the working expenses 1,769,520*l.*, the balance therefore available towards meeting the annual charge for interest being 1,394,052*l.* There are also 84 miles of private railway, the capital expenditure on which amounted to 564,113*l.* There are 71 miles of Government tramways, earning 409,724*l.*, against working expenses amounting to 341,127*l.* The total capital expenditure on tramways, 1,924,720*l.*

Of telegraphs there are 13,663 miles open, with 38,718 miles of wire, with 945 stations. The cost of construction was 1,051,987*l.*, and the revenue received during 1899, 168,738*l.*

The following are the numbers of telegrams transmitted and received in New South Wales:—

<i>Transmitted.</i>			
Outside New South Wales ...	...	...	500,824
Inland ...	...	...	1,922,640
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,423,464</b>
<i>Received.</i>			
Outside New South Wales ...	...	...	526,243
Inland ...	...	...	1,922,640
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,448,883</b>

Nearly all the coast rivers are navigable, especially the Richmond, the Clarence, and the Hunter, while Port Jackson, Port Stephens and Jervis Bay are unrivalled natural harbours. Steamers leave Sydney regularly for nearly all parts of the world, but the direct communication with Europe is chiefly by the vessels of the P. and O. (*viâ* Colombo and Port Said), the Orient lines (*viâ* Colombo and Naples), and by those of the Messageries Maritimes (*viâ* Mauritius and Marseilles), Union Company (*viâ* San Francisco), Canadian Australian line (*viâ* Vancouver), North German Lloyd (*viâ* Colombo and Port Said). Seven mails per month are sent to and received from England.

The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	News- papers. Free.
Within any town ...	1 <i>d.</i>	
Within the Colony ...	2 <i>d.</i>	
Within Australasia ...	2 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>
United Kingdom and its Colonies, and Postal Union Countries. ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>



	Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	News- papers.
Post cards (Intercolonial) at rate of ... ..	1d.	
Post cards (United Kingdom and Postal Union Countries) at rate of ... ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	

Letters from England reach Sydney in about 33 days, but the time occupied in transit between London and Sydney is occasionally under 30 days.

The number passing through the Post Office in 1899 was:—

Letters ... ..	74,686,138
Post cards ... ..	1,408,140
Letter cards ... ..	632,470
Newspapers ... ..	46,806,560
Packets and Book Parcels ... ..	13,986,590
Parcels ... ..	654,474

#### *Education.*

The education system of New South Wales is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, regulated by the Education Act of 1880. Teachers are recognised as Civil Servants, and are paid by fixed salaries. The school fee is 3d. per week per child, and the fees collected are paid into the Treasury as revenue. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

In 1899, there were 2,693 State schools divided into 2,909 departments in operation, namely, 4 high schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls, 2,267 public and half-time schools, 358 provisional schools, 33 house-to-house schools, and 31 evening public schools. The Colony has been divided into public school districts, with one Local Board appointed for each district. School buildings are erected wholly at the expense of the Government. Denominational schools have ceased to be supported by the State, but general religious instruction is imparted by the State teachers, and clergymen of the various denominations are entitled to appropriate one hour a day for religious instruction in the tenets of their respective churches. For the year 1899 the net cost to the State of public instruction was about 658,722*l*. In 1899, 233,233 children attended the ordinary State schools, and 1,600 were inmates of the orphan schools, industrial schools, ragged schools, and the school for the deaf and dumb and the blind. In 1899, private schools, including Church schools, showed a total enrolment of 69,159 and an average attendance of 47,560.

The University of Sydney was established and endowed by the State in 1852. Its State endowment was originally 5,000*l*., and from 1890 to 1892 was as high as 13,900*l*., but it has now been reduced to 9,000*l*. The endowment is largely added to by annual special grants and by private donations. The State endowment and special grants for 1899 amounted to 11,267*l*. Three denominational colleges are affiliated to the University, each having a State endowment of 500*l*. per annum. In addition, there is the women's college, also affiliated, having a similar endowment. The University has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, science, and engineering. Recently, several faculties have been added to its curriculum. The number of students in 1899 was 519. In the metropolis there is a public grammar school, with an enrolment of 590 pupils, and having a State endowment of 1,500*l*. There is also a technical college, under the Department of Education, and classes are held in Sydney and in the principal country towns. The fees are within the reach of all, and the college is open to males and females alike. During 1899—228 classes were held, and 8,602 students attended; the Government advanced the sum of

19,218*l*. during the year. Public libraries and schools of art are established throughout the colony. There are also a Royal, a Medical, a Linnæan, a Zoological, a Geographical, and two Art Societies, a Government Observatory, with many other educational associations of a like character. The year's expenditure for the Public Library of New South Wales was 7,524*l*.; for the Museum, 6,492*l*., and for the National Art Gallery 4,217*l*.

The total State grant available for 1899—1900 for educational purposes was about 750,000*l*.

#### *Defence.*

Batteries with heavy guns have been erected at South, Middle, George and Bradley's Heads, also at Newcastle and Botany, and along the coast.

The Military Forces consist of:—Permanent and partially-paid Troops, Head Quarter Staff, 23; Ordnance Staff, 34; Permanent Staff, 64; Field Artillery, 242; Garrison Artillery, 940; Field Engineers, 116; Submarine Miners, 77; Electricians, 76; Army Service Corps, 108; Army Medical Corps, 98; Landers, 431; Mounted Rifles, 384; 1st Infantry Regiment, 616; 2nd Infantry Regiment, 629; 3rd Infantry Regiment, 593; 4th Infantry Regiment, 613. Volunteers—1st Australian Volunteer Horse, 599; Infantry—Scottish Rifles, 507; Irish Rifles, 532; St. George's Rifles, 580; Australian Rifles, 563; National Guard, 143; Honorary Chaplains, 15; Honorary Medical Officers, 29; Strength of Rifle Club Reserves, 1,383. Total 9,395.

The Naval Forces are: a Naval Brigade, numbering 332, and 242 Naval Artillery Volunteers, both sections partially paid. The Naval Defence Force Staff, and the staff of the two Torpedo Boats, number 9 men. There is a total force (military and naval) of 9,978 of all ranks, including 1,383 Rifle Club Reservists.

#### *Local Government.*

This is regulated mainly by the Municipalities Act of 1897, a consolidating measure, which governs all municipalities with the exception of the city of Sydney. Altogether there are 184 boroughs and municipal districts, controlling property of the annual value of 7,412,100*l*., and having a revenue in 1898—99 of 793,006*l*., exclusive of loans, an expenditure of 804,032*l*., and an outstanding debt of 2,736,703*l*.; but against this are accumulated sinking funds of 298,385*l*.

The chief towns and their population will be found below.

#### *Constitution.*

The first legislative council dates from 1824; it was greatly enlarged and made chiefly elective in 1842. "Responsible government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 64 (1855). The Governor is appointed by the Crown; so also is the Legislative Council, which consists of not fewer than 21 persons, of whom not less than four-fifths must be persons not holding office under the Crown, except officers on H.M.'s sea or land forces on full or half pay. The members of the first Legislative Council of the Colony were appointed for 5 years, but all subsequent appointments have been made for life, subject to certain provisions contained in the Act. The Council at present consists of 75 members, who are not paid, with the exception of the President and Chairman of Committees, and any members who may accept portfolios in a Ministry.

The Legislative Assembly, under the "Electoral Act of 1880" (44 Vict., No. 13), consisted of 141 members, representing 74 electoral districts; and

provision was made for giving increased representation to the several constituencies according to growth of population. The qualification for election to the Assembly extended to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," with certain special exceptions.

The electoral franchise was given, subject to certain official and other disqualifications, to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," if entered on the Roll of Electors, under one or other of the following heads:—

1. "Resident Electors.—Six months in District.

2. "Non-Resident Electors.—Every such subject, whether or not so resident as aforesaid, who shall have at the time of making out the said Electoral List, and for the six months then next preceding shall have had within the district a freehold or leasehold estate in possession of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of the annual value of 10*l.* respectively, or who shall then occupy, and for the said six months have occupied, within the district any house, of the annual value of 10*l.*, or who shall hold, and for the said 6 months shall have held, a Crown lease or license for pastoral purposes within such district."

A new Act of Parliament, assented to June 13th, 1893, provided for the division of the Colony into 125 electorates, each represented by only one member. The new Act also abolished the property qualification and plural voting, and established the "one-man-one-vote" system. Every male of the full age of 21 years, being a natural-born or naturalized subject, and who shall have resided in the Colony for a continuous period of one year, and shall have been resident three months in the electoral district for which he claims an elector's right, is qualified as an elector. As this was found to practically disfranchise a large number of the population, the period was by an amending Act passed in 1896 reduced to one month, during which period the elector retains his qualification in the electorate from which he has removed. Under this law the elections all take place on one and the same day. The first election under this Act took place on July 17th, 1894; the second on July 24th, 1895; and the third on July 27th, 1898. Under an amending Act passed in 1896, the franchise has been conferred on members of the police force, who are all in the employment of the State, and not controlled by local bodies.

The voting at elections is by ballot, as it was also under the old electoral Acts of 1858 and 1880, now repealed.

The Assembly lasts for three years, unless previously dissolved. Under a law passed in 1889, members receive 300*l.* per annum each.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	British. Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	£9,305,691	£9,214,669	4,156,963	4,761,872
1891	9,773,118	10,065,606	4,902,607	5,694,236
1892	10,065,602	9,931,411	4,977,850	5,647,184
1893	9,499,370	9,931,658	4,704,300	5,193,328
1894	9,300,711	9,178,706	5,191,971	5,738,534
1895-6	9,073,091	9,707,523	5,215,174	5,860,038
1896-7	9,107,496	9,140,667	5,432,892	6,189,760
1897-8	9,303,824	9,282,030	5,750,457	6,744,431
1898-9	*9,754,185	*9,734,417	5,999,998	6,919,928
1899-00	*10,203,930	*10,098,857	6,013,374	6,995,551

\* Gross figures. † Calendar year, 1899.

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U. K.	From other British Colonies and Possessions.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1890	8,628,007	11,645,046	2,341,951	22,615,004
1891	10,580,230	11,894,125	2,909,042	25,383,397
1892	8,883,983	9,778,900	2,113,643	20,776,526
1893	7,218,124	9,461,278	1,427,633	18,107,035
1894	5,983,489	8,402,524	1,415,928	15,801,941
1895	6,420,107	7,932,689	1,639,619	15,992,415
1896	7,190,115	10,185,024	3,186,371	20,561,510
1897	7,557,069	10,458,853	3,728,428	21,744,350
1898	7,744,418	13,331,479	3,377,663	24,453,560
1889	8,211,351	13,043,182	4,339,782	25,594,315

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U. K.	To other British Colonies and Possessions.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1890	6,623,431	11,958,941	3,463,565	22,045,937
1891	8,855,465	12,211,141	4,877,412	25,944,020
1892	7,653,915	9,399,230	4,919,102	21,972,247
1893	8,269,507	10,300,302	4,351,414	22,921,223
1894	7,956,377	8,639,825	3,981,471	20,577,673
1895	9,371,418	7,951,688	4,611,679	21,934,785
1896	8,375,883	8,895,154	5,739,312	23,010,349
1897	8,728,828	8,777,115	6,245,129	23,751,072
1898	7,734,880	9,400,582	10,512,655	27,648,117
1899	8,992,480	10,975,938	8,477,048	28,445,466

The revenue from import duties in 1899 was 1,335,194*l.* and from excise 325,139*l.*

#### Public Debt.

1886	41,034,249	1890	48,425,333
1887	40,995,350	1891	52,498,533
1888	44,100,149	1892	54,473,433
1889	46,646,449	1893	58,079,033

1st January, 1895—58,204,253*l.*

30th June, 1896—62,263,473*l.*

30th June, 1897—61,074,498*l.*

30th June, 1898—63,112,720*l.*

30th June, 1899—63,762,066*l.*

The amount of the public debt on the 30th June, 1900, was 65,332,992*l.*, with mean rate of interest 3·62 per cent. Of this amount fully 80 per cent. has been spent in the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs, water supply, and sewerage works of a directly reproductive nature.

#### Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census of 1828	—	—	36,958
" 1842	—	—	149,000
" 1861	198,488	152,372	350,860
" 1871	275,551	228,430	503,981
" 1881	411,149	340,819	751,468
" 1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234
Estimated at close of 1895	685,160	592,710	1,277,870
Estimated 30th June, 1896	690,970	598,800	1,289,770
Estimated 30th June, 1897	702,395	609,045	1,311,440
Estimated 30th June, 1898	715,835	619,965	1,335,800
Estimated 30th June, 1899	725,900	631,150	1,357,050
Estimated 31st Dec, 1899	729,005	627,645	1,356,650

According to a return compiled by the Aborigines Protection Board for year 1898, there were 1,340 male aborigines, 930 female, and 960 children. Total 3,230. By same return it appears there were 847 adult male half castes, 745 females, and 2,069 children. Total 3,661.

*Population of the Cities and Principal Towns.*

	Census 1881.	Census 1891.	Estd., Dec. 31, 1899.
Sydney, 33° 51' S., 151° 12' E.	224,211	386,400	438,300
Newcastle, 32° 55' S., 151° 45' E.	24,303*	12,913	16,250
Broken Hill, 30° 58' S., 141° 26' E.	Nil	19,792	23,900
Parramatta, 33° 46' S., 151° 1' E.	8,432	11,680	12,500
Bathurst, 33° 25' S., 149° 42' E.	7,221	9,069	9,450
Goulburn, 34° 45' S., 149° 46' E.	5,881	10,902	10,720
Glen Innes, 29° 45' S., 151° 46' E.	1,327	2,528	3,250
Albury, 36° 5' S., 150° 57' E.	4,040	5,452	5,500
Maitland, E. and W., 32° 45' S., 151° 35' E.	8,005	9,907	10,800
Grafton and South Grafton, 29° 40' E., 152° 55' E.	3,891	4,447	6,150
Wagga Wagga, 35° 10' S., 147° 20' E.	3,975	4,617	4,820
Tamworth, 31° 4' S., 150° 57' E.	3,612	4,603	5,740
Young	—	—	2,900
Wollongong	—	—	3,600
Wickham	—	—	6,700
Walsham	—	—	2,800
Plattsburg	—	—	3,100
Penrith	—	—	4,590
Armidale	—	—	4,000
Bourke	—	—	3,350
Dubbo	—	—	3,280
Forbes	—	—	3,700
Granville	—	—	4,700
Hamilton	—	—	5,890
Hay	—	—	3,580
Inverell	—	—	3,400
Lambton	—	—	3,420
Lismore	—	—	3,840
Lithgow	—	—	4,200
Liverpool	—	—	3,210
Merewether	—	—	4,480
Norwa	—	—	2,120
Orange and East Orange	—	—	6,060
Parkes	—	—	3,200

*Governors since 1855.†*

Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., 1855.  
*Lieut.-Col.* John F. Kempt (Administrator), 1861.  
 Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., P.C., K.C.B.,  
 G.C.M.G., afterwards Lord Lisgar, 1861.  
 Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator), 1867.  
 Earl of Belmore, P.C., 1868.  
 Sir Alfred Stephen, Kt., C.B. (Administrator),  
 1872.  
 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1872.  
*Lieut.-Gov.* Sir Alf. Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., 1879.  
 Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. F. S. Loftus, P.C.,  
 G.C.B., 1879.  
*Lieut.-Gov.* Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B.,  
 1885.  
 Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1885.  
*Lieut.-Gov.* Right Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen,  
 G.C.M.G., P.C., 1890.  
 Rt. Hon. Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1891.  
*Lieut.-Gov.* Sir F. M. Darley, Kt., Chief Justice,  
 2 March, 1893.  
 Rt. Hon. Sir Robert W. Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G.,  
 29th May, 1893.  
*Lieut.-Gov.* Sir F. M. Darley, K.C.M.G., Chief  
 Justice, 16th March, 1895.  
 Viscount Hampden, G.C.M.G., 21st November,  
 1895.  
*Lieut.-Gov.* Sir F. M. Darley, K.C.M.G., Chief  
 Justice, 7th March, 1899.  
 Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., 18th May,  
 1899.

\* Includes suburbs.

† For Governors previous to 1855, see edition for 1890.

*Ministries.*

Name.	Date.
1. S. A. Donaldson	6th June, 1856
2. Charles Cowper	26th August, 1856
3. H. W. Parker	3rd October, 1856
4. Charles Cowper	7th September, 1857
5. William Forster	27th October, 1859
6. John Robertson	9th March, 1860
7. Charles Cowper	10th January, 1861
8. James Martin	16th October, 1863
9. Charles Cowper	3rd February, 1865
10. James Martin, Q.C.	22nd January, 1866
11. John Robertson	27th October, 1868
12. Charles Cowper	18th January, 1870
13. Sir James Martin, Kt. Q.C.	16th December, 1870
14. Henry Parkes	14th May, 1872
15. John Robertson	9th February, 1875
16. Henry Parkes	22nd March, 1877
17. Sir J. Robertson, K.C.M.G.	17th August, 1877
18. J. S. Farnell	18th December, 1877
19. Sir H. Parkes, K.C.M.G.	21st December, 1878
20. Alexander Stuart	5th January, 1883
21. G. R. Dibbs	7th October, 1885
22. Sir J. Robertson, K.C.M.G.	22nd December, 1885
23. Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.	26th February, 1886
24. Sir H. Parkes, G.C.M.G.	25th January, 1887
25. G. R. Dibbs	17th January, 1889
26. Sir H. Parkes, G.C.M.G.	8th March, 1889
27. Sir G. R. Dibbs, K.C.M.G.	23rd October, 1891
28. Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C.	3rd August, 1894
29. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.	15th September, 1899

*Legislative Council (69 Members).*

*Members.*

Hon. Sir John Lackey, K.C.M.G., *President* 1,100l.  
 Backhouse, The Hon. Lucas, The Hon. John.  
 Benjamin. Macintosh, The Hon.  
 Black, The Hon. Regd. John.  
 James. Mackay, The Hon. James  
 Blanksby, The Hon. Alexander Kenneth.  
 James. Mackellar, The Hon.  
 Bowker, The Hon. Charles Kinnaird,  
 Richd. Ryther Steer, M.B., C.M.  
 M.D., M.R.C.P. Lon. MacLaurin, The Hon.  
 Brown, The Hon. Alex. Henry Norman, M.D.,  
 Buzacott, The Hon. L.L.D.  
 Nicholas James. McCaughy, The Hon.  
 Campbell, The Hon. Samuel.  
 William Robert. Meagher, The Hon. John  
 Charles, The Hon. Meeks, The Hon. Alfred  
 Samuel. William.  
 Cox, The Hon. George Millen, The Hon. Ed-  
 Henry. ward Davis.  
 Creed, The Hon. Joan Moses, The Hon. Henry.  
 Mildred, M.R.C.S. Nash, The Hon. John  
 Cullen, The Hon. Wm. Brady, M.D.  
 Portus, L.L.D. Norton, The Hon. James  
 Dalton, The Hon. Thos. L.L.D.  
 Dangar, The Hon. Pigott, The Hon. Wm.  
 Henry Carey. Hilson.  
 Day, The Hon. George. Pilcher, The Hon. Chas.  
 Earp, The Hon. George Edward, K.C.  
 Frederick. Pulsford, The Hon.  
 Estell, The Hon. John Edward.  
 Flowers, The Hon. Renwick, The Hon. Sir  
 Frederick. Arthur, Kt., M.D.,  
 Fowler, The Hon. F.R.C.S.  
 Robert. Roberts, The Hon.  
 Garran, The Hon. Charles Jas., C.M.G.  
 Andrew, L.L.D. Roberts, The Hon.  
 Gould, The Hon. Richard Hutchinson.  
 Albert John. Robson, The Hon.  
 Greene, The Hon. William.  
 George Henry. Ross, The Hon. Alex-  
 Greville, The Hon. Ed. ander.

Members.		Constituencies.	Members.
Hawken, The Hon. Nicholas.	Iryie, The Hon. Alex. Shepherd, The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford.	Petersham . . . .	Cohen, John Jacob, Esq.
Hepher, The Hon. John.	Slattery, The Hon. Thomas Michael.	Hartley . . . .	Cook, Joseph, Esq.
Heydon, The Hon. Louis Francis.	Smith, The Hon. Fergus Jago.	Newtown — Camperdown Div.	Cotton, Francis, Esq.
Hill, The Hon. William Charles.	Smith, The Hon. Thos. Hawkins.	West Macquarie . .	Crick, The Hon. William Patrick.
Holborow, The Hon. William Hiller, C.M.G.	Stuart, The Hon. Henry.	Inverell . . . .	Cruickshank, George Alexander, Esq.
Hughes, The Hon. John.	Sutor, The Hon. Francis Bathurst.	Botany . . . .	Dacey, John Rowland, Esq.
Humphery, The Hon. Frederick Thomas.	Thornton, The Hon. George.	The Shoalhaven . .	Davis, David, Esq.
Hyam, The Hon. Solomon Herbert.	Toohy, The Hon. John Thomas.	Bourke . . . .	Davis, William Walter, Esq.
Jones, The Hon. Richard.	Trickett, The Hon. Wm. Joseph.	Newcastle East . .	Dick, William Thomas, Esq.
Kater, The Hon. Henry Edward.	Vickery, The Hon. Ebenezer.	Singleton . . . .	Dight, Charles Hilton, Esq.
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Lee, The Hon. George.		Wickham . . . .	Fegan, The Hon. John Lionel
Long, The Hon. Wm. Alex.		Sturt . . . .	Ferguson, William John, Esq.
Number of members required to form a quorum, 18.		Parramatta . . . .	Ferris, William John, Esq.
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<i>Assistant ditto</i> , A. P. Clapin, 560/.		The Murrumbidgee .	Fitzpatrick, Thomas, Esq.
<i>Usher of the Black Rod</i> , S. M. Mowle, 428/.		Woollahra . . . .	Garland, John, Esq.
<i>First Clerk</i> , W. L. Edwards, 438/., and three other clerks.		West Maitland . .	Gillies, John, Esq.
		Gunnedah . . . .	Goodwin, Thomas Henry Hall, Esq.
		Wagga Wagga . . .	Gormly, James, Esq.
		Sydney—Belmore Div.	Graham, James, Esq., M.D.
		Waratah . . . .	Griffith, Arthur Hill, Esq.
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		The Murray . . . .	Hayes, James, Esq.
		Wellington . . . .	Haynes, John, Esq.
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		Quirindi . . . .	Levien, Robert Henry, Esq.
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		Raleigh . . . .	McLaughlin, John, Esq.

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Ballina . . .	Perry, The Hon. John
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The Richmond . . .	Pyers, Robert, Esq.
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Wilcannia . . .	Sleath, Richard, Esq.
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Sydney—Gipps Div.	Spruson, Wilfred Joseph, Esq.
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Alma . . .	Thomas, Josiah, Esq.
Warringah . . .	Thomson, Dugald, Esq.
Newcastle West . . .	Thomson, James Esq.
Cowra . . .	Waddell, Thomas, Esq.
WallSEND . . .	Watkins, David, Esq.
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Sydney—Cook Div.	Whiddon, Samuel Thomas, Esq.
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The Barwon . . .	Willis, William Nicholas, Esq.
Armidale . . .	Wilson, Charles Graham, Esq.

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Eden-Bombala . . .	Wood, William Herbert, Esq.
Glen Innes . . .	Wright, Francis Augustus, Esq.
The Manning . . .	Young, The Hon. James Henry.
Bathurst . . .	Young, William White, Esq.

*Speaker*, Hon. William McCourt, 1,370*l*.  
*Chairman of Committees*, John Henry, 740*l*.  
*Clerk of Assembly*, F. W. Webb, C.M.G., 970*l*.  
*Clerk Assistant*, R. A. Arnold, 723*l*.  
*2nd ditto ditto*, R. W. Robertson, 604*l*.  
*Sergeant-at-Arms*, L. J. Harnett, 533*l*.  
*Clerk of Records*, C. B. Boydell, 476*l*.  
*Clerk of Select Committees*, W. S. Mowle, 428*l*.  
*Parliamentary Librarian*, F. Walsh, 476*l*.

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*Second ditto ditto*, J. B. Laing, 670*l*.  
*Shorthand Writers*, B. H. Friend, A. J. Smith, W. Drake, 533*l*. each, S. K. Johnstone, 457*l*.  
 E. Downey, 457*l*.; A. Blenkin, 438*l*.; R. R. Carrington, 438*l*.; C. H. P. Robinson, 438*l*.  
*Type Writer*, Joseph Tracey, 200*l*.

*Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.*  
*Secretary*, C. Lyne, 600*l*.

*The Executive Council.*

*President*, The Governor.  
*Vice-President*, The Hon. Francis Bathurst Suttor, M.L.C.  
*Chief Secretary*, Hon. John See.  
*Colonial Treasurer (Premier)*, The Hon. Sir William Lyne, K.C.M.G.\*  
*Secretary for Lands*, Hon. T. H. Hassall.  
*Secretary for Public Works*, Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan.  
*Secretary for Mines and Agriculture*, Hon. J. L. Fegan.  
*Postmaster-General*, Hon. W. P. Crick.  
*Minister of Public Instruction and Minister for Labour and Industry*, Hon. J. Perry.  
*Minister for Justice*, Hon. W. H. Wood.  
*Attorney-General*, Hon. B. R. Wise, K.C., M.L.C.  
*Clerk to Council*, Alex. C. Budge 600*l*.

*Governor-in-Chief.*

*Governor, &c.*, The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., 7,000*l*.  
*Lieutenant-Governor*, The Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, K.C.M.G.  
*Private Secretary*, Harold Murray Cockshott.  
*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. Henry Sylvester Darley;  
*Extra Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. Walter Oswald Watt.  
*Clerk*, Henry Lewis, 290*l*.

*Supreme Court Bench.*

*Chief Justice, and Judge Commissioner, Vice-Admiralty Court*, The Hon. Sir Frederick M. Darley, K.C.M.G., 3,500*l*.  
*Puisne Judges*, The Hons. Matthew Henry Stephen, William Owen, G. B. Simpson (Judge of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court), H. E. Cohen, A. H. Simpson (Chief Judge in Equity), and W. G. Walker (in Bankruptcy and Probate), 2,600*l*. each.

\* Now member of Commonwealth Ministry.

### CHIEF SECRETARY'S AND SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENTS.

*Chief Secretary*, Hon. John See, 1,820l.  
*Principal Under Secretary*, Critchett Walker, C.M.G., J.P., 1,010l.  
*Chief Clerk*, J. M. Gibson, 600l.  
*Examiner*, A. E. Hibble, 400l.  
*Clerk in Charge of Records*, J. G. Cohen, 800l.  
*Clerk, Miscellaneous Branch*, S. Fotheringham, 300l.  
*Chief Clerk, Correspondence Branch*, W. H. Patterson, 400l.  
*Agent-General in London*, The Hon. Henry Copeland, 9, Victoria-street, London, 1,820l.  
*Secretary to Agent-General*, S. Yardley, C.M.G., 900l.  
*Accountant*, J. A. Wade, 400l.

#### Auditor-General's Department.

*Auditor-General*, E. A. Rennie, 920l.  
*Chief Examiner and Secretary*, G. H. Pitt, 500l.

#### Statistician's Department.

*Statistician and Registrar of Friendly Societies*, T. A. Coghlan, 900l.  
*Assistant Statistician*, W. H. Hall, 425l.  
*Chief Compiler*, W. H. P. Cherry, 350l.

#### Friendly Societies and Trades Unions Branch.

*Actuary*, John Burt Trivett, 425l.  
*Chief Clerk*, Frederick Albert Coghlan, 400l.

#### Police Department.

*Inspector-General of Police*, Edmund Fosbery, 920l., and house.  
*Secretary*, Thomas Henry Goff, 550l.  
*First Clerk*, D. R. McColl, 312l.

#### Medical Board.

*President*, A. T. Paton, M.D.  
*Secretary*, Andrew Houston, M.B. 150l.

#### Lunacy.

*Inspector-General of the Insane*, Eric Sinclair, M.D., 974l.  
*Superintendent Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville*, H. Blaxland, M.D., 750l.; ditto, Parramatta, W. C. Williamson, M.D., 750l.; ditto, Callan Park, C. Ross, M.D., 750l.; ditto, Kenmore, E. Godson, M.D., 750l.; ditto, Rydalmere, G. E. Miles, M.D., 710l.  
*Superintendent Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, and Health Officer for Port of Newcastle*, R. W. Russell, M.D., 660l.

#### Charitable Institutions.

*Director of Government Asylums, &c.*, E. Hanson (acting), 650l.  
*Chief Superintendent*, A. W. Green, 600l.

#### Defence.

##### Head Quarter Staff.

*Commandant*, Maj.-Gen. Geo. Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A.  
*Assist. Adj.-Gen. and Chief Staff Officer*, Col. H. Douglas Mackenzie, late R.N.  
*Assist. Q.M.G.*, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. E. D. Taunton.  
*Deputy Assist. Adjts.-Gen.*, Major M. M. Boam, and M. W. Bayly.  
*Principal Medical Officer*, Col. W. D. C. Williams.  
*Principal Veterinary Surgeon*, Capt. Andrew Pitt Gribben, M.R.C.V.S.  
*Chief Clerk*, 2nd Lieutenant and Quarter-Master William Granger.

#### Departments.

*Military Secretary*, Col. C. F. Roberts, C.M.G.  
*Staff Paymaster*,  
*Assist. Com.-Gen. of Ordnance*, Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. T. Blanchard.

#### Artillery.

*R.A. Commanding Artillery*, Col. S. C. U. Smith.

#### Partially Paid Forces.

*N. S. W. Lancers*—  
*Commanding*, Lieut.-Col. Burns.  
*Adjutant*, Capt. G. L. Lee.  
*Mounted Rifles*—  
*Commanding*, Lieut.-Col. J. W. M. Onslow.  
*Adjutant*, Capt. J. M. Antill.  
*Engineers*—  
*Staff Officer for Engineer Services*, Capt. and temporary Major T. T. Owen.  
*Director of Military Telegraphs*,  
*Commanding Field Companies*, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. S. Parrott, V.D.  
*Commanding Submarine Mining Company*, Major J. H. A. Lee.  
*Commanding Electric Company*, Capt. J. Y. Nelson.

#### Infantry—

*1st Regiment*—  
*Commanding Lieut.-Col.*, W. Oldershaw.  
*Adjutant*, Major F. Guy Knight.  
*2nd Regiment*—  
*Commanding*, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Waddell.  
*Adjutant*, Capt. J. G. Legge.  
*3rd Regiment*—  
*Commanding*, Col. W. H. Holborow, C.M.G., V.D.  
*Adjutant*, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. F. Bartlett.  
*4th Regiment*—  
*Commanding*, Col. C. M. Ranclaud.  
*Adjutant*, Capt. M. A. Hilliard.  
*Army Medical Corps*—  
*Commanding*, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. V. Kelly.  
*Army Service Corps*—  
*Commanding*, Major D. Miller.  
*Adjutant*, Lieutenant R. J. Beauman.

#### Volunteers.

*1st Australian Horse*—  
*Commanding*, Lieut.-Col. J. A. K. MacKay.  
*Adjutant*, Lieut. R. R. Thompson.

#### Volunteer Forces.

*Staff Officer, purely Volunteer Corps*, Major M. M. Boam, D.A.A.G.

#### Infantry—

*5th Regiment (Scottish Rifles)*—  
*Commanding*, Lieut.-Col. G. R. Campbell.  
*Adjutant*,  
*6th Regiment*—  
*Commanding Australian Rifles*, Major F. A. Wright.  
*Adjutant*,  
*7th Regiment (St. George's Rifles)*—  
*Commanding*, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Neild.  
*Adjutant*,  
*8th (Union) Regiment (Irish Rifles)*—  
*Commanding*, Major J. H. P. Murray.  
*Adjutant*, Lieut. A. Tower.  
*National Guard*—  
*Commanding*, Capt. Sir G. R. Dibbs, K.C.M.G.

*Naval Defence.*

*Captain Commanding Naval Forces*, F. Hixson, late R.N.

*Senior Commander, Naval Brigade*, G. S. Lindeman, late R.N.

*Commander*, E. R. Connor, late R.N.

*Commander, Naval Artillery Volunteers*, G. S. Bosanquet, late R.N.

*Botanic Gardens.*

*Director*, J. H. Maiden, 620*l*.

*Public Service Board.*

*Chairman*, Joseph Barling, 1,000*l*.

*Members*, Geo. A. Wilson and C. Delohery, 1,000*l* each.

*Secretary*, J. W. Holliman, 600*l*.

*Department of Fisheries.*

*Chief Inspector and Secretary*, J. A. Brodie, 450*l*.

*Electoral Office.*

*Chief Electoral Officer*, W. McIntyre, 400*l*.

*Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board.*

*Chairman*, Charles Bown, J.P., 200*l*.

*Superintendent Fire Brigades and Inspector of Kerosene*, A. Webb, 600*l*. and quarters, etc.

*Board of International Exchanges.*

*Members*, H. C. L. Anderson, Frank Walsh, J. H. Maiden, R. N. Morris, M.A., LL.D., and J. R. Martin, F.S.S.

*The Treasury and Subordinate Departments.*

*Premier, Colonial Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade*, The Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne,\* K.C.M.G., M.P., 1,870*l*.

*Under Secretary*, Francis Kirkpatrick, J.P., 920*l*.

*Accountant*, J. Verion, 750*l*.

*Sub-Accountant*, G. L. C. Boyce, 500*l*.

*Chief Inspector of Public Accounts*, G. E. Brodie, 700*l*.

*Receiver*, S. R. Corkhill, 700*l*.

*Paymaster*, D. W. Gregory, 600*l*.

*Examiner of Accounts*, A. P. Pearson, 450*l*.

*Correspondence and Record Branch*, C. E. F. Robberds, 400*l*.

*Customs.*

*Collector of Customs*, N. C. Lockyer, 920*l*.; also

*First Commissioner of Taxation.*

*Inspector. Landing Branch*, John Baxter, 550*l*.

*Cashier*, J. E. Powell, 425*l*.

*Chief Clerk*, W. H. Burton, 450*l*.

*Inspector and Warehouse Keeper*, W. Bethune, 500*l*.

*Senior Inspector of Distilleries, Refineries, Breweries, and Tobacco Factories*, H. Passmore, 450*l*.

*Tide Surveyor*, L. H. Walford, 400*l*.

*Sub-Collector at Newcastle*, C. C. Pope, 500*l*.

*Stamp Office.*

*Commissioner*, R. N. Johnson, 800*l*.; also a *Taxation Commissioner.*

*Deputy ditto*, E. J. Smith, 450*l*.

*Public Service Tender Board.*

*Chairman*, Edmund Fosbery (also *Inspector-General of Police*).

*Secretary and Executive Member*, Robert Mander Ross, 600*l*.

*Chief Inspector*, F. F. Hall, 500*l*.

\* Now member of Commonwealth Ministry.

*Government Printer.*

*Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps*, W. A. Gullick, 800*l*.

*Superintendent*, Charles Griffiths, 500*l*.

*Board of Health.*

*Chief Medical Officer*, J. A. Thompson, M.D., 920*l*.; also

*President, Board of Health, and Health Officer.*

*Principal Assistant Medical Officer*, F. Tidswell, M.B., 800*l*.

*Secretary*, C. A. Simms, 350*l*. and quarters, etc.

*Port Health Officer, Sydney*, W. Pierce, 565*l*. and quarters

*Chief Veterinary Inspector*, E. Stanley, 635*l*.

*Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator*, R. T. Paton, M.D., 800*l*.

*Government Analyst*, William M. Hamlet, F.C.S., 560*l*.

*Board of Pharmacy.*

*President*, L. P. Williams.

*Registrar*, A. Forster.

*Department of Navigation.*

*Superintendent*—J. Edie, 840*l*.

*Secretary*—N. C. Lockhart, 470*l*.

*Harbour Master, Sydney*, Henry Pettit, 371*l*.

*Deputy-Superintendent, Newcastle*, H. Newton, 466*l*. and quarters.

*Shipping Master, Sydney*, G. S. Lindeman, 470*l*.

*Deputy Shipping Master, Sydney*, R. St. L. Smith, 300*l*.

*Shipping Master, Newcastle*, C. H. Hannell, 375*l*.

*Engineer and Surveyor*, W. Cruickshank, 560*l*.

*Manager and Collector, Public Wharfs*, J. Jackson, 500*l*.

*Department of Railways and Tramways.*

*Chief Commissioner*, Charles Oliver, J.P., 2,503*l*.

*Commissioners*, W. M. Fehon, J.P., and D. Kirkcaldie, J.P., 1,500*l*. each.

*Secretary*, H. McLachlan, 900*l*.

*Medical Officer*, Dr. Woodward, 900*l*.

*Solicitor*, J. C. Thom, 1,000*l*.

*Accounts Branch.*

*Chief Accountant*, Thomas Hall, 1,000*l*.

*Traffic Auditor*, W. R. Row, 700*l*.

*Existing Lines.*

*Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines*, Thomas R. Firth, 1,060*l*.

*Assistant ditto*, James Fraser, 750*l*.

*Divisional Engineers*, W. Shellshear, 700*l*.; A. F. Watson, 625*l*.; D. C. Simpson, 700*l*.; C. E. Nicholas, 700*l*.

*Locomotive Branch.*

*Chief Mechanical Engineer*, William Thow, 1,200*l*.

*Workshops Manager*, H. B. Howe, 650*l*.

*Outdoor Superintendents*, E. A. Loughry and C. H. Stanger, 600*l*. each.

*Traffic Branch.*

*Chief Traffic Manager*, J. Harper, 900*l*.

*Superintendent of the Line*, H. Richardson, 750*l*.

*Goods Manager*, J. G. S. Corns, 700*l*.

*District Superintendent, Newcastle*, Walter G. Kitching, 540*l*.

" " Murrumbidgee, J. Day, 500*l*.

" " Junee, Charles Hodgson, 500*l*.

" " Lismore, G. Henson, 500*l*.

" " Orange, G. J. Roberts, 600*l*.

*Signal and Interlocking Branch.*

*Signal and Interlocking Engineer*, C. Wilkin, 600l.  
*Comptroller of Stores*, J. Farry, 800l.  
*Property and Estate Agent*, J. Murray, 450l.  
*Electrical Engineer*, O. W. Brain (acting), 500l.

*Tramway Branch.*

*Tramway Traffic Superintendent*, John Kneeshaw.  
*Tramway Locomotive Superintendent*, G. Downe, 700l.  
*Tramway Maintenance Engineer*, G. Cowdery, 550l.  
*Department of Public Instruction and Subordinate*

*Departments.*

*Minister of Public Instruction* (who is also *Minister for Labour and Industry*), Hon. J. Perry, 1,370l.  
*Under Secretary*, J. C. Maynard, 920l.  
*Chief Clerk*, J. T. Caldwell, 550l.  
*Cashier*, G. K. Sircom, 400l.  
*Accountant*, A. E. Bassan, 500l.  
*Chief Inspector*, F. Bridges, 750l.

*Industrial Schools.*

*Public Industrial School Ship "Sobram"*:—  
*Commander and Superintendent*, W. H. Mason, 500l, less value of quarters.  
*Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta*:—  
*Superintendent*, T. E. Dryhurst, 300l. and allowances.

*Observatory.*

*Astronomer*, H. C. Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.A.S., F.R.S., &c, 800l., less value of quarters.  
*Astronomical Assistant*, H. A. Lenehan 490l.

*Australian Museum.*

*Curator*, R. Etheridge, 650l.  
*Secretary*, S. Sinclair, 375l.

*National Art Gallery of New South Wales.*

*Secretary and Treasurer*, G. E. Layton, 300l.

*Free Public Library.*

*Librarian*, H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., 630l.  
*Editor Historical Records of New South Wales and Librarian, Lending Branch*, F. M. Bladen, 400l.

*Technical Education Branch.*

*Superintendent*, R. N. Morris, 625l. Also *Chief Examiner*.  
*Registrar*, G. Hooper, 299l.

*Department of Justice and Subordinate Departments.*

*Minister of Justice*, Hon. W. H. Wood, 1,370l.  
*Under Secretary*, G. Miller, 920l.  
*Chief Clerk*, J. L. Williams, 550l.  
*Accountant*, W. Husband, 400l.  
*Correspondence and Records*, G. Whitfeld, 400l.  
*Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices and Emergency Officer, &c.*, S. Murphy, 475l.

*Registrar-General's Department.*

*Registrar-General*, W. G. Hayes-Williams, 1,000l.  
*Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar-General*, H. J. Noble, 600l.  
*Deputy Registrar-General, Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch*, W. Ridley, 500l.  
*Accountant and Deputy Registrar-General*, E. T. Deane, 350l.  
*Examiners of Titles*, E. A. C. Smith, 800l.; H. B. Thomas, 800l.; H. R. Colborne, 600l.  
*Chief Draftsman*, W. de C. Lewis, 500l.  
*Searcher*, A. J. Boyne, 299l.  
*Deeds Branch, Deputy Registrar-General*, H. W. Gillam, 400l.

*District Court Judges, and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.*

*Metropolitan, Suburban and Hunter District*, C. E. R. Murray and A. P. Backhouse, 1,500l. each.  
*Southern District*, G. H. Fitzhardinge, 1,500l.  
*South Western District*, F. E. Rogers, K.C., 1,500l.  
*Western District*, Ernest Brougham Docker, 1500l.  
*Northern District*, C. G. Heydon, 1,500l.  
*North Western District*, F. W. Gibson, 1,500l.  
*Master in Equity and Lunacy*, Henry Francis Barton, 1,325l.  
*Deputy Registrar*, W. H. Hargraves, 600l.  
*Prothonotary and Registrar in Divorce*, C. R. Walsh, 800l.  
*Chief Clerk of Supreme Court*, A. G. Saddington, 400l.  
*Registrar in Bankruptcy*, A. Henry, 800l.  
*Chief Clerk in Bankruptcy*, H. A. Rich, 299l.  
*Curator of Intestate Estates*, T. W. Garrett, 700l., also *Registrar of Probates*.  
*Sheriff*, C. E. B. Maybury, 750l.  
*Coroner, Sydney*, J. C. Woore, J.P., 750l.  
*Registrar, Sydney District Court Office*, J. M. A. Bonthorne, 500l.  
*Stipendiary Magistrates, Sydney*, G. H. Smithers, F. W. Edwards, E. H. Wilshire, J. Mair, F. S. Isaacs, and C. N. Payten, 750l. each.  
*Stipendiary Magistrates, Newcastle*, L. S. Donaldson, 620l. each (one vacant).  
*C. P. S. and Chamber Magistrate, Central Police Office*, M. S. Love, 550l.; *Chief Clerk and Accountant, Central Police Office*, C. A. H. Redgrave, 400l.; *Water Police Office*, W. M. Macfarlane, 500l.; *Chief Clerk and Accountant*, C. Jennings, 400l.  
*Controller-General of Prisons*, F. W. Neitenstein, 850l.  
*Deputy C.G. of Prisons and Inspector of Prisons*, S. McCauley, 500l.

*Weights and Measures.*

*Inspector*, J. W. Evans, 425l.

*Attorney-General's Department.*

*Attorney-General*, Hon. B. R. Wise, K.C., 1,820l.  
*Secretary to Attorney-General*, H. Pollock, 920l.  
*Parliamentary Draftsman*, J. L. Watkins, 830l.  
*Crown Solicitor*, G. Colquhoun, 1,640l.  
*Chief Clerk*, C. E. Parkinson, 650l.  
*Clerk of the Peace*, W. R. Beaver, 750l.  
*Prosecuting Officer*, J. P. Tillet, 500l.  
*Crown Prosecutor, Central Criminal Court*, C. G. Wade, 800l.  
*Crown Prosecutors at Quarter Sessions Courts*, W. L. Merewether, 740l., Walter Bevan, John Armstrong, A. F. Dawson, J. H. P. Murray, H. Harris, and R. J. Browning, 515l. each.

*Department of Works and Subordinate Departments.*

*Secretary for Public Works*, Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, 1,370l.  
*Under Secretary for Public Works*, R. R. P. Hickson, 1,100l.  
*Chief Clerk*, J. Portus, 550l.  
*Land Valuer*, E. J. Sievers, 800l.  
*Engineer-in-Chief*, C. W. Darley, 1,100l.  
*Prim. Asst. Engineer, Water Conservation Branch*, H. G. McKinney, 700l.  
*First-Class Assistant Engineer*, L. A. B. Wade, 500l.  
*Accountant*, T. R. Steel, 550l.  
*Paymaster*, O. Carroll, 500l.  
*Clerk in Charge, Bonds and Contracts*, H. F. Norrie, 500l.



*Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.*  
*President*, Hon. J. Garrard, 600*l*.  
*Members of Board*, J. Taylor, V.P., J. Ward, D. Davis, H. Chapman, J. Macpherson, J. G. Griffin.  
*Secretary*, William Holmes, 550*l*.  
*Accountant*, M. Green, 500*l*.  
*Assessor*, T. J. Roseby, 400*l*.  
*Engineer* J. M. Smail, 1,000*l*.

*Roads and Bridges.*

*Principal Assistant Engineer*, W. J. Hanna, 650*l*.  
*First-Class Assistant Engineers*, E. M. Allman and J. S. Mollison, each 500*l*.  
*First-Class Assistant Edgineer*, E. M. De Burgh, 550*l*.

*Government Architect's Department.*

*Government Architect*, W. L. Vernon, 1,064*l*.  
*Principal Assistant Architect*, G. McRae, 700*l*.

*Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring Branch.*  
*Superintendent*, J. W. Boulton, J.P., 500*l*.

*Railway Construction.*

*Engineer-in-Chief*, Henry Deane, 1,100*l*.  
*Principal Assistant Engineer*, C. O. Burge, 700*l*.  
*Chief Draftsman*, H. Barker, 470*l*.  
*First-Class Assistant Engineers*, W. Hutchinson, and F. H. Small, 560*l*. each.

*Harbours and Rivers Department.*

*Principal Assistant Engineer*, H. R. Carleton, 700*l*.  
*First-Class Assistant Engineers*, T. W. Keele, 550*l*. and quarters 75*l*.; H. D. Walsh, 550*l*.

*Dredge Service.*

*Supt. Engineer*, A. B. Portus, 560*l*.  
*Engineer for Sewerage Construction*, J. Davis, 800*l*.

*Department of Lands and Subordinate Departments.*

*Secretary for Lands*, Hon. T. H. Hassall, 1,370*l*.  
*Under-Secretary*, H. A. G. Curry, J.P., 920*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, Francis H. Wilson, J.P., 550*l*.  
*Chief Inspector*, C. G. Saunders, 605*l*.  
*Accountant*, V. Cohen, 500*l*.

*Land Court.*

*President*, A. Oliver, M.A., 2,000*l*.  
*Members*, C. Brandis and W. Houston, 1,000*l*. each.  
*Registrar*, J. T. Keating, 470*l*.

*Survey Branch.*

*Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigon. Survey*, E. Twynam, 800*l*.  
*Chief Draftsman*, C. E. Rennie, 500*l*.  
*Draftsman in charge of Lithographic Branch*, J. B. Cobham, 350*l*.

*Chairmen Local Land Boards.*

*Armudale*, F. G. Finley; *Bourke*, E. Macfarlane; *Dubbo*, W. C. Cardew; *Forbes*, R. McDonald; *Goulburn*, A. C. Betts; *Grafton*, A. J. Park; *Hay*, F. J. A. Trollope; *Maitland*, and *Metropolitan*, James Vernon; *Orange*, C. E. Finch; *Tamworth*, W. Freeman; *Wagga Wagga*, F. W. Watt; 650*l*. each; *Moree*, F. Poate (acting), 600*l*.

*Mines and Agriculture and Subordinate Departments.*

*Secretary for Mines and Agriculture*, Hon. J. L. Fegan, 1,370*l*.

*Under-Secretary*, D. C. McLachlan, 920*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, H. B. Sullivan, 550*l*.  
*Chief Inspector of Stock*, A. Bruce, 605*l*.  
*Registrar*, E. H. Ray, 450*l*.  
*Accountant*, E. C. Primrose, 400*l*.  
*Examiner of Accounts*, H. N. Ellis, 400*l*.  
*Government Metallurgist*.  
*Examiner of Coal Fields*, A. A. Atkinson, 800*l*.  
*Inspectors*, Jonathan Dixon, 325*l*.; J. Rowan, 325*l*.; T. L. Bates and W. Humble, 325*l*. each.  
*Government Geologist and Chief Mining Surveyor*, E. F. Pittman, 800*l*.  
*Geological Surveyors*, J. E. Carne, 450*l*.; J. B. Jaquet, 450*l*.; E. C. Andrews, 300*l*.  
*Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills*, W. H. J. Slee, 750*l*.

*Agricultural Branch.*

*Travelling Instructor and Chief Inspector*, W. S. Campbell, 400*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, A. Salwey, 500*l*.

*Postmaster-General's Department.*

*Postmaster-General*, Hon. W. P. Crick, 1,370*l*.  
*Dep. Postmaster-Gen.*, S. H. Lambton, J.P., 920*l*.  
*Secretary*, James Dalgarno, 700*l*.  
*Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Mail Division*, W. J. Davies, 700*l*.  
*Accountant*, C. S. Gregory, 550*l*.  
*Distributor of Stamps*, J. Thompson, 425*l*.  
*Cashier*, J. Davies, 450*l*.

*Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank, Chief Clerk and Comptroller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank*, A. J. Doak, 800*l*.  
*Accountant, M. O. Office and Government Savings Bank*, A. R. Docker, 500*l*.

*Telegraph Branch.*

*Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs*,  
*Station Manager*, W. Wilson, 600*l*.  
*Manager, Telephones*, S. J. Watson, 500*l*.  
*Electrician*, J. Y. Nelson, 500*l*.  
*Check Clerk*, H. C. Usher, 403*l*.

*University of Sydney.*

*Chancellor*, The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., LL.D., M.L.O.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, A. P. Backhouse, M.A.  
*Registrar and Librarian*, H. E. Barff, M.A., 800*l*.

*Ecclesiastical.*

*Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate*, The Most Rev. William Saumarez Smith, D.D.  
*Bishop of Newcastle*, Rt. Rev. George Henry Stanton, D.D.  
*Bishop of Goulburn*, Rt. Rev. Wm. Chalmers, D.D.  
*Bishop of Grafton and Armudale*, Rt. Rev. A. V. Green, M.A., LL.D.  
*Bishop of Bathurst*, Rt. Rev. C. E. Camidge, D.D.  
*Bishop of Riverina*, Rt. Rev. E. A. Anderson, D.D.  
*Dean of Sydney*, Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, M.A.  
*Secretary and Registrar*, Robt. Atkins.  
*Roman Catholic Cardinal Archbishop*, His Eminence Patrick Francis Moran, D.D. (*Sydney*). *Bishop Auxiliary of Sydney* (vacant).  
*Roman Catholic Bishops*:—  
*Maitland*, Rt. Rev. James Murray, D.D.  
*Bathurst*, Rt. Rev. J. P. Byrne, D.D.  
*Armudale*, Rt. Rev. Eleazer Torreggiani, D.D.  
*Goulburn*, Rt. Rev. William Lanigan, D.D.  
*Wilcannia*, Rt. Rev. John Dunne, D.D.  
*Grafton*, Rt. Rev. J. J. Doyle, D.D.

*Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, Moderator,*  
 Rt. Rev. W. M. Dill-Macky, M.A.  
*Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia,*  
*Moderator,* Rev. Isaac Mackay.  
*Wesleyan Methodist Church—*  
*President,* Rev. John Gardner.  
*Agent of Conference,* Rev. J. Woolnough.  
*Primitive Methodist Church, Registrar,* Rev. John Penman.  
*Congregational Union of New South Wales, Chair-*  
*man,* Rev. N. J. Cocks, M.A.; *Secretary,* Rev. J. Buchan, M.A.  
*Baptist Union of New South Wales, Secretary,* Rev. Dr. Porter; *President,* Rev. F. Hibberd.

#### *Branch, Royal Mint.*

*Deputy Master,* E. H. S. von Arnheim, 1,100L.  
*Superintendent,* D. J. K. Colley, 600L.  
*Assayer,* J. W. McCutcheon, 700L.  
*Registrar and Accountant,* J. H. Campbell, 460L.

#### *Consuls.*

*Argentine Republic, Consul-General,* J. T. Tillock.  
*Austria-Hungary, Consul-General,* Dr. August Scheidel.  
*Belgium, René Vos, Vice-Consul;* W. J. C. Adena, *Acting-Consul;* Alexr. Brown, *Consul (Newcastle).*  
*Chili (vacant), Acting Consul - General;* W. Brown, *Consul (Sydney);* Don Manuel Gundelach, *Consul (Newcastle).*  
*Costa Rica, Acting Consul-General (vacant).*  
*Denmark, Consul-General,* T. A. Boesen; Mark McDermott, *Vice-Consul (Newcastle).*  
*Ecuador, George F. Williamson, Consul.*  
*France, Consul-General,* G. Biard d'Aunet; Mark McDermott, *Consular Agent (Newcastle).*  
*German Empire, Consul - General (vacant);* H. Knipping, *Vice-Consul;* J. C. Ellis (Newcastle), *Vice-Consul.*  
*Greece, Consul,* M. V. Maniachi.  
*Hawaiian Islands, Consul-General,* F. H. Moore, *Consul (Newcastle),* Wm. Jenkins Gillam.  
*Italy, Consular Agent,* Chev. Vincenzo Marano; *Consular Agent (Newcastle),* Hon. Alexander Brown, M.L.C.  
*Japan, Consuls,* Alexander Marks (Melbourne) and H. S. Eitaki (Sydney).  
*Liberia, C. W. Martin, Consul.*  
*Netherlands, Consul-General,* Dr. J. A. De Vicq (Melbourne); *Vice-Consul,* N. H. Paling; *Vice-Consul (Newcastle),* R. A. Wallace  
*Peru, Consul,* W. J. MacGeorge; *Vice-Consul (Newcastle),* John Brown.  
*Portugal, Consul,* R. S. Collum.  
*Russia, E. M. Paul, Consul;* Robert Alan Wallace, *Vice-Consul, Newcastle.*  
*Spain, Consul,* Francis Bede Freehill, M.A.; *Hon. Vice-Consul (Newcastle),* W. B. Sharp; *Consular Agent (Newcastle),* James Cole Ellis.  
*Sweden and Norway, Consul (vacant), Vice-Consul (Newcastle),* R. A. Wallace.  
*Switzerland, Swiss Confederation, Consul,* M. Ruttly.  
*Turkey, Khalil Nassour, Consul.*  
*United States of America, Daniel W. Maratta, Consul - General (Melbourne);* Consul, O. H. Baker; *Vice-Consul,* R. F. O'Rourke; *Deputy-Consul,* W. H. Dawson; *Newcastle,* F. W. Goding, *Consul;* Stewart Keightley, *Vice and Deputy Consul.*

#### PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Pitcairn Island (two square miles) is situated in the Pacific Ocean, nearly equidistant from Australia and America (25° 3' S. lat., 130° 8' E. long.), and is contiguous to the low archipelago (Tuamotu), which is under French protection. It was discovered by Cartaret in 1767, but remained uninhabited until 1780, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. "Bounty," with some women from Otaheite. Nothing was known of their existence until the island was visited in 1808. No regular government was established, but assistance of various kinds was given on the subsequent visits of English vessels. In 1856, the population having become too large for the island's resources, the inhabitants (192 in number) were, at their own request, removed, with all their possessions, to Norfolk Island; but 40 of them soon returned. In 1873 these had increased to 76, and in 1879 to 90. The present population is 141.

#### NORFOLK ISLAND.

Norfolk Island is the principal of a small group of islands lying 900 miles E.N.E. of Sydney, in 29° 2' S. lat. and 167° 48' E. long., the chief other islets being Philip, Nepean, and Bird Islands. They comprise altogether about 12 square miles, and were discovered in 1774 by Capt. Cook. They remained uninhabited until 1788, when a penal settlement was formed there from Botany Bay. This was removed in 1855, and in 1856 the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island were brought to the group, about 150 persons settling there, with their cattle, sheep, and pigs. The group has since been made a *dépôt* of the Melanesian Mission of the S.P.G., and the total population at the census of 1891 was 738. On 31st December, 1896, it was 869. The chief occupation is agriculture for domestic consumption, but the men take part in the whale fishery.

There was formerly but little regular administration, the community being presided over by two of the leading inhabitants as unpaid magistrates, with a simple code of laws. The island has now been placed under the government of New South Wales, and a resident magistrate has been appointed. Communication with the group is maintained by a sailing vessel once in every three months. There is a resident doctor, and an efficient school. The chief village is Kingston, on the largest island.

*Resident Magistrate,* Charles McArthur King.

#### LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, about six miles long, and one mile broad. Its population in 1893 was 63 persons. It is a mountainous, well-wooded island. The land in some places is very rich, and remarkable for its equable and delightful climate. It is situated about 450 miles E. of Sydney, in 31° 30' S. lat. and 159° 25' E. long., and forms part of the Colony, being administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

The islet of Ball's Pyramid lies between Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands.

*Acting Visiting Magistrate,* Frank Farnell.





**QUEENSLAND.***Situation and Area.*

Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, commencing at a point on the east coast called Point Danger, in lat. 28° 8' south, about 400 miles north of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales.

The greater portion of the southern boundary line is formed by the 29th parallel of south latitude. The eastern seaboard extends about 1,500 miles, from Point Danger to Cape York, the extreme northern point of the continent, in lat. 10° 40'. Thursday Island, in Torres Straits, with Moreton, Stradbroke, Fraser, Hinchinbrook, Prince of Wales, Wellesley, and many other islands, are included in the Colony.

The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 miles, from the eastern coast line to the meridian of 138° east longitude, which forms the western boundary line of the Colony, separating it from the territory of South Australia. This includes the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which has a seaboard of about 750 miles. The whole of the Colony of Queensland comprises 668,497 square miles, or 427,838,080 acres (being equal to three times the German Empire and Belgium together).

*History.*

Captain Cook landed in Moreton Bay in 1770, but the Brisbane River, running into Moreton Bay, was not discovered until 1823, and the Moreton Bay Settlement was formed from New South Wales in 1824. The Darling Downs were explored in 1828, and squatters began to settle on the rich pasture grounds. The territory was however not thrown open to colonisation until 1842, and, after explorations by Leichhardt, 1845-7, and by Kennedy in York Peninsula in 1847, it was separated from New South Wales on 10th December, 1859, when it became a separate colony, under the name of Queensland, with about 25,000 inhabitants, having responsible government from the first.

*Climate and Physical Features.*

The climate is comparable to that of Madeira, the mean temperature being high but constant. The northern part is tropical. The mean temperature at Brisbane is about 69°, the extreme range being from 35° to 106°, the latter, however, very rarely occurring. The rainfall in the interior is scanty and variable; the mean at Brisbane is about 35 inches, mostly from Nov. to May.

The country extending along the eastern seaboard is indented with several fine bays and estuaries, which are the outlets of rivers, a number of which are navigable for good-sized vessels.

A mountain range, called the "Main," or "Great Dividing Range," extends throughout the greater portion of the Colony; it is a continuation of the main range, or Cordillera of New South Wales and Victoria, and runs north to about the 21st parallel of south latitude, and thence west to the western boundary. Another range branches from the main range about lat. 21° south and long. 145° east, and traverses the northern peninsula to its termination at Cape York, the most northerly point of the continent of Australia. Between this range and the eastern shore are situated the highest mountains in the country, viz., the Bellenden Kerr Range, which reach an elevation of over 5,000 feet above the sea level.

*Products and Industries.*

Between the main range and the sea, especially on the banks of the rivers, there are large quantities of good alluvial land, which in its natural state is covered with a dense growth of timber. Much of this, in the more settled portions of the country, has been cleared and cultivated, and is found to yield a remunerative return to the farmers, who are usually small proprietors, cultivating the soil principally with their own labour, and growing chiefly sugar, maize, English and sweet potatoes, arrowroot, and semi-tropical fruits.

Sugar growing has now become a very important industry. In 1899 there were 110,657 acres under cane, of which 79,435 acres were crushed, yielding a return of 123,289 tons of sugar.

Maize was grown on 110,489 acres, and returned a yield of 1,965,598 bushels.

*Tobacco Cultivation.*—During the year ended 31st Dec., 1899, 745 acres yielded 733,712 lbs. of cured leaf. Manufactured in the colony during the year, 607,333 lbs.; cigars, 602 lbs.; cigarettes, 22,756 lbs.; and 233 lbs. snuff.

In 1899 the quantity of land under arrowroot was 431 acres, which yielded 4,669 tons of tuber, and 706,938 lbs. of manufactured arrowroot were made from a portion of this at the factories. A considerable portion of this root is utilised for pig food.

Much of the country to the west of the dividing range of mountains is elevated table-land, consisting of wide plains, almost devoid of timber, but well grassed and watered, embracing many millions of acres of excellent agricultural soil. Within a certain distance of the mountains where the rainfall is tolerably regular, much of the land is well adapted for the production of wheat. This is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Toowoomba, Warwick, on the Darling Downs at Roma and Mitchell further to the west. In 1899, out of the total area planted with this cereal, 26,047 acres were mown for hay, and 52,527 acres yielded 614,414 bushels of grain. 2,075 acres were cut for green forage. An exceptionally frosty night, very late in the season, having proved most disastrous to a most promising wheat harvest.

Grazing is far in advance of tillage farming in the Colony, and there are 2,393 squatting "runs" or tracts of land, containing 232,569,360 acres, leased from the Government at a very low annual rental, in the Colony, more than half the number of which are surveyed.

The chief exports are: Wool, 71,138,515 lbs., valued at 3,390,779*l.*; gold, 2,613,511*l.*; sugar, 1,163,010*l.*; live stock, 927,384*l.*; tin, 80,959*l.*; silver, 46,552*l.*; meat, 1,278,743*l.*; meat extract, 215,209*l.*; hides and skins, 700,803*l.*; tallow, 468,829*l.*; green fruit, 93,291*l.*; copper, 22,551*l.*; butter, 49,517*l.*

The imports are textiles, alcohol, tea, flour hardware, and machinery. Nearly all of the external trade is with the United Kingdom and the other Australasian colonies; what little is done elsewhere is principally with Hong Kong, Germany, India, China, and the United States.

The mining industry is one of the most important ones in the Colony, and gives employment to over 25,000 men. The leading gold mines are situated at Charters Towers—the Rockhampton district which includes the famous Mt. Morgan mine, Gympie, Croydon, and Etheridge; but groups of other gold mines, some of considerable value, are being worked in twenty-eight districts apart from those above-mentioned. The total quantity of gold exported during 1899 amounted to 794,402

ozs. The Herberton district is the headquarters of the silver, tin, and copper mining industries, but the districts of Cooktown, Ravenswood, Stanthorpe, and Sellheim also contribute largely to the output of the baser metals, amongst which also should be mentioned bismuth, antimony, wolfram, and quicksilver. Excellent opals are also obtained from the western and extreme south-western portions of the colony. Excellent coal continues to be raised in the environs of Ipswich, the Burrum and Peak Downs, whilst valuable deposits of this mineral are about to be worked at Callide, as well as in other portions of the central districts; but besides these pits numerous workable seams of this mineral are known, and their being actively worked depends solely on the opening of an extended market. The total output for 1898 was 407,934 tons, valued at 150,493*l*.

Useful timbers of various descriptions grow in abundance in Queensland, and ought to become a valuable export. The timber indigenous to the Colony is generally divided into two classes, termed respectively "hard" and "soft" woods. The under-mentioned trees supply the hard wood, which is most in demand: blue gum, flooded gum, iron bark, blackbutt, turpentine, stringy bark, spotted gum, bloodwood, beech, yellow wood, dark yellow wood,\* &c., &c. Some of these woods are especially valuable for railway making, bridge, pier, and wharf building, as well as for fencing purposes, on account of their strength and durability. The timbers, which are used for house and boat building, cabinet and ornamental work, have a fine grain, are easily worked, and take a bright polish; a few of those most in use are as follows: red cedar, Moreton Bay pine, Kauri pine, cypress pine, she pine, silky oak, satin wood, &c., &c.

Amongst the medicinal plants supplying extracts and preparations which are attracting notice in both Europe and America, may be mentioned—*Duboisia myoporoides*, the extract of which is in demand as a substitute for belladonna; *Alstonia constricta*, whose bark is a valuable tonic; *Euphorbia Drummondii*, the extract of which is effective in dysentery and low fever; *Euphorbia pilulifera*, or the asthma herb; and the lemon-leaved iron bark which, on distillation, yields an essential oil equal to that of the lemon. The extract from leaves of the Eucalyptus is coming largely into favour as a remedy for colds, fevers, &c.

Brisbane, Maryborough, Bundakeep, Rockhampton, and Townsville are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1899, 234 vessels on their registers, of a total tonnage of 22,795.

#### Water Supply.

A considerable sum has been advanced from time to time to municipalities and boards for the construction of works for the supply of water to the city of Brisbane and to towns in the Colony, of which a large portion has been repaid leaving at the end of 1899 an indebtedness to the Government of 796,967*l*.

An important feature of the country west of the coast range is the proved existence of artesian water in some 376,800 of the 668,497 square miles comprising the area of the colony. At least 715 artesian bores have been sunk; the depth ranges from a maximum of 4,860 feet, the depth of the bore at Bimerah Run; 449 of these bores overflow. The daily yield ranges from 4,000,000 of gallons downwards, and the aggregate total output is over 200,000,000 of gallons per diem. Generally stated the waters are soft, and otherwise of

excellent quality. The static pressure at the surface ranges from fully 245 lbs. per square inch, as at the Government bore at Thargomindah, to a few lbs., and the temperatures of the waters range from 196° to 70° Fahr. The amount expended in boring for artesian water is estimated by the Government hydraulic engineer at nearly three-quarters of a million sterling exclusive of the cost of casings which are imported from the United Kingdom, and the value of which would very probably reach 120,000*l*., so that some three-quarters of a million sterling at least represents the amount expended, chiefly by pastoralists, in improving and increasing the value of the national estate. In addition to this expenditure, Government have expended large sums on the construction of water conservation works on main roads and stock routes, and these works have opened up country, facilitated settlement, and added to the value of public lands.

Irrigation has made a start in the colony and already about 6,311 acres are artificially watered by some 210 irrigationists. The crop chiefly watered is sugar cane, and grass lands are similarly treated.

#### Population.

The population of Queensland, excluding the aborigines, was found by the returns of the census of April, 1881, to be 213,525 persons; a census was taken on the 1st of May, 1886, when it was found that the total population was 322,853 persons, an increase of 51·20 per cent. in 5 years, and the census of 5th April, 1891, shows the population to be about 393,718; of these 223,799 were males, and 169,939 females; Chinese about 8,574, Polynesians about 9,428, and other Asiatic races about 1,832. The balance of the population are mostly either Australasian born or of European parentage. This does not include aborigines, of whom there are believed to be about 30,000 in the Colony.

There are above 230 inhabited towns and town reserves. Of these 36 are under municipal government, and contain a population of about 204,000. The receipts of the local authorities, including Water Boards and Divisional Boards, in 1899 were 611,151*l*.; their expenditure 587,241*l*.; the assessed capital value of the property in districts under their control 42,195,693*l*., and debt 1,823,657*l*. Debts for water works, amounting to 799,723*l*., which are due principally on behalf of these local bodies, are included in the figures given.

Brisbane, the capital of the colony, is beautifully situated on the fine river of that name about 20 miles from the mouth. The city, including its suburbs, had at the end of 1899 an estimated population of 121,262 (ten-mile radius). It is only about 10 miles in a direct line from the sea coast, and the climate during the greater part of the year is healthy and enjoyable.

The other chief towns are Townsville (12,500), Ipswich (7,625), Maryborough (10,000), Rockhampton, including North Rockhampton (19,650), Gympie (12,000), and Toowoomba (12,000), Charters Towers and suburbs (22,000).

#### Currency and Banking.

There were, on 31st December, 1899, 11 banks, with 167 branches. The value of the coin and bullion is given as 1,886,285*l*.; deposits, 12,754,708*l*. The Government Savings Bank returns the number of depositors as 78,009; the amount of deposits as 3,171,047*l*.

The currency and legal tender is exclusively British sterling.

\* Beech and yellow wood are hard wood timbers

*Means of Communication.*

On the 31st December, 1899, the railways in Queensland showed 2,800 miles in operation, the cost of construction being 19,110,725*l.*, the revenue 1,873,076*l.*, and the working expenses 844,101*l.* The following lines are now open for traffic:—

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN from Brisbane to Cunnamulla; with its branches, Ipswich to Dugandan, North Ipswich to Tivoli, Brisbane Valley Junction to Esk, Gowrie Junction *via* Warwick and Stanthorpe to the New South Wales border at Wallangarra, Pengarry Junction to Crows Nest, Wyreema to Pittsworth, Hendon to Allora, and a branch from Warwick to Killarney. A main coast line is now open southwards, Brisbane to Nerang, connecting with the Southern and Western line by a loop to Corinda, with branches to Beandsert, Southport, and Cleveland; northwards, Brisbane to Gladstone, with branches to Enoggera, Pinkenba, Sandgate (including a branch to Bulimba), Degilbo, Kilkivan, Pinalba, Cordalba, and Mount Perry, a great copper-mining centre.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY is open from Rockhampton to Longreach, with branches to Mount Morgan, Springsure and Clermont; also one to Broadmount and to the coast at Emu Park, a seaside resort.

From Mackay, a port between Rockhampton and Townsville, 23 miles of railway are open to Mirani, with a branch to Eton opening up good agricultural land.

THE BOWEN RAILWAY is also open from that port to Wangaratta, a distance of 48 miles.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY is open from Townsville to Winton, with a branch to Ravenswood, having been carried past Charters Towers, the latter town a great gold-mining centre, having a population of over 20,000 inhabitants. The trunk lines all start from the sites of navigable rivers on the eastern seaboard. In the Cook District a railway is constructed intended ultimately to connect Cooktown with the Palmer Gold Fields, 68 miles of which are open for traffic. Another railway is also constructed from Cairns, on the sea coast, to Mareeba in the direction of Herberton, the great tin-mining centre, this is now open for traffic, a distance of 46 miles. A private line branching from the Cairns line is being constructed to Chillagoe, tapping a large area rich in minerals. A line is also constructed from Normanton, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, to Croydon, south-easterly.

There are 456 electric telegraph stations in the colony. The number of miles of line 10,202, with 18,968 miles of wire. The receipts were 85,500*l.*

The number of messages during 1899 was 1,541,096. The telephone is also much used about the metropolis and some of the principal towns; there are now 2,636 subscribers who use it, and cables containing multiple wires are now being laid under ground to reduce the inconvenience of a large number of separate wires in the street, and to secure a metallic circuit.

Communication with London is maintained, *via* Brindisi and Torres Straits, every four weeks, with supplementary steamers occasionally; *via* Brindisi and Melbourne every week; *via* San Francisco and Sydney every four weeks; *via* Vancouver every four weeks; and *via* the Cape every month. The average length of passage by Brindisi and Torres Straits is forty nine days. There is daily communication with Sydney,

(c)

Melbourne, and Adelaide by rail, and frequent communication with all the other parts of Australasia. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers.
Within a town . . . .	1 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per 2oz.
Australasia . . . .	2 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per 2oz.
United Kingdom and Postal Union Countries . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i> per 4 oz.

*Postal Statistics.*

Letters and Post Cards:—

Posted for delivery in Colony . . . . .	15,847,829
"    despatch beyond Colony. . . . .	2,683,216
Received, intercolonial . . . . .	1,953,318
"    British and foreign. . . . .	696,924

Total . 21,181,287

Newspapers:—

Posted for delivery in Colony . . . . .	7,763,620
"    despatch beyond Colony . . . . .	1,149,835
Received, intercolonial . . . . .	1,310,555
"    British and foreign . . . . .	1,409,256

Total . 11,633,266

Packets:—

Posted for delivery in Colony . . . . .	4,125,474
"    despatch beyond Colony . . . . .	754,403
Received, intercolonial . . . . .	495,806
"    British and foreign . . . . .	403,330

Total . 5,779,013

Parcels:—

Posted for delivery in Colony . . . . .	219,480
"    despatch beyond Colony . . . . .	13,529
Received, intercolonial . . . . .	28,151
"    British and foreign . . . . .	7,735

Total . 268,895

A Parcel Post with England is in operation.

*Education.*

A Government system of elementary education was established by Act 39 Vic. No. 11. The central administration is vested in the Secretary for Public Instruction, and is carried out through the medium of travelling inspectors. Local school committees assist the department with advice and supervision. In 1899 there were in operation 888 schools, with an enrolment of 103,544 pupils. The schools are free and unsectarian. There are also 166 private schools, with 13,287 children, and 10 grammar schools, with 879 pupils, on the roll in Dec., 1899. A University is about to be established. There are no local rates for education, which in the primary schools is entirely paid for by the colony.

*Defence.*

The land defence force of Queensland is organized under the Defence Acts, 1884 to 1896, and consists of:—1. Permanent Artillery (Queensland Regt. Royal Australian Artillery); 2. Militia; 3. Volunteers; 4. Cadets; 5. Rifle clubs. The Militia includes field and garrison artillery, mounted infantry, submarine miners, infantry, and army medical corps. The volunteers are all rifle corps. The rifle clubs take the oath of allegiance only; in time of peace the organization is subject to rules adopted by the respective clubs. Under these Acts all male inhabitants of Queensland, between the ages of eighteen and

sixty years, who are British subjects, and are not specially exempted, are, in case of war or invasion, or imminent danger of either, liable to be called on for service in the force, the necessary number of men being obtained by ballot. Persons who have been selected by ballot to serve may secure exemption by providing a suitable substitute. The period of service is three years and, in time of peace, corps are recruited by voluntary enlistment only. All members of the force are subject to the provisions of the Army Act when called out for active service, during drill or training, and at other times when in uniform.

#### Pay.

A gunner of the permanent force is paid at the rate of 2s. 3d. per diem, in addition to free rations of bread, meat, and groceries; free kit on joining, uniform, barrack accommodation, fuel and light, and medical attendance. Special rates of working pay are given, as also 5l. bonus, on re-engagement for 3 years. Married men, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the establishment, draw lodging allowance at the rate of 1s. per diem. Good-conduct-badges, with pay at the rate of twopence per day for each badge, are awarded to non-commissioned officers under the rank of sergeant, and to men under the following conditions:—

#### Qualifying length of service—

After 3 years' service ...	1 badge.
" 6 " " ...	2 badges.
" 9 " " ...	3 "

The rate of pay of the militia is as follows:—

Rank.	Daily Rate.	Rate for Half-days.	Rate for Drills.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 0 15 0	£ s. d. 0 3 0
Major ...	1 1 0	0 10 6	0 2 6
Captain ...	0 18 0	0 9 0	0 2 0
Adjutant ...			
Quartermaster ...			
Lieutenant ...	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 2 0
Medical and Veterinary Officers*	*	*	*
Staff Sergeants (4 headings)	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 1 9
Colour-Sergeants (4 headings)	0 10 6	0 5 3	0 1 6
Sergeant ...	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 1 6
Corporal ...	0 9 0	0 4 6	0 1 3
Bombardier ...	0 8 6	0 4 3	0 1 0
Gunner ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 0
Private ...			
Bearer, &c. ...			
Supernumerary ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	—

\* According to substantive rank.

Each member of a mounted corps draws horse allowance at the rate of 3l. per annum; also 5s. per annum in lieu of bridle; and 10s. per annum in lieu of saddle. The man provides both horse and horse furniture.

#### Training.

Classes of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers are formed twice during the year for periods of one month for each course. Special classes are also formed in addition as required. Recruit squads are formed in connection with the different corps when required. Instruction is afforded by instructors of the permanent staff attached to the respective corps, and when the squads have performed forty drills and parades, including a course of musketry, they are

inspected by a staff officer, and if efficient, are passed into the ranks as trained men. All corps are inspected annually by the Commandant. Staff officers of the respective arms visit outlying districts periodically, attend parades and drills of corps, and afford instruction and give lectures on special subjects. The force is called out annually for continuous training for a period not exceeding eight days. Officers provide their own arms, accoutrements, and uniforms, and draw a uniform allowance at the rate of 5l. per annum.

A return showing the establishment and effective strength of the Queensland land forces on the 31st July, 1900, is as follows:—

Corps.	Establishment.	Strength.*
<i>Permanent Staff and Force.</i>		
Permanent Staff—		
Headquarters ...	55	55
District ...		
Regimental Instructional		
Permanent Artillery ...	214	235
Total ...	269	290
<i>Militia.</i>		
Defence Force Staff ...	10	9
Field Artillery ...	143	166
Garrison Artillery ...	226	259
Submarine Miners ...	61	61
Mounted Infantry ...	624	779
Infantry ...	1,529	1,649
Supernumeraries ...	240	1
Army Medical Corps Staff ...	—	17
Army Medical Corps ...	143	141
Total ...	2,976	3,082
<i>Volunteers.</i>		
General Staff ...	1	1
Queensland Rifles ...	651	572
Queensland Teachers' Volunteer Corps	176	163
Total ...	828	736
Total Permanent Staff and Force	269	290
Defence Force ...	2,976	3,082
Volunteer Force ...	828	736
Grand Total ...	4,073	4,108
Rifle Clubs (51) ...		2,520
<i>Cadet Corps.</i>		
Grammar Schools ...	211	194
State Schools (attached to Teachers' Volunteer Corps) ...	669	669
Total ...	880	863

\* Strength includes 375 of all ranks serving in South Africa.

The police are liable for service in case of emergency.

The force is commanded by an officer, who is styled the "Commandant of the Queensland Defence Force," and this position is now occupied by Colonel H. Finn, 21st Lancers. Every officer,



except officers of the regular army, receives, in the first instance, a provisional appointment, and obtains a commission as lieutenant, after passing an examination conducted by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Governor. Examinations are conducted in May and November each year.

Since the outbreak of the war in South Africa in 1899 the Government of Queensland has raised and despatched to South Africa four contingents of mounted infantry. Total, 1,124 officers and men, and 1,380 horses.

The marine defence force of Queensland, organized under the Defence Acts, 1884-1896, consists of:—1. Permanent force; 2. Naval brigades (militia); 3. Naval volunteer cadets corps. The main provisions of the Acts have already been stated. When in uniform all members of the force are subject to the provisions of the Naval Discipline Act.

#### Pay.

A seaman of the permanent force is paid at the rate of 6*l.* per month, in addition to a ration allowance of 1*s.* 4*d.* per diem, free kit on joining, and medical attendance. Petty officers receive a higher monthly rate, according to rank and position. The rate of pay of the militia is as follows:—

*For the ranks mentioned, and officers and men of corresponding ranks in other branches.*

Rank.	Daily Rate.	Rate for Half-days.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commander ... ..	1 10 0	0 15 0
Senior lieutenant ... ..	1 1 0	0 10 6
Lieutenant ... ..	0 18 0	0 9 0
Sub-lieutenant ... ..	0 14 0	0 7 0
Chief gunners, boatswains, and carpenters	0 14 0	0 7 0
Warrant officers ... ..	0 14 0	0 7 0
Chief petty officers ... ..	0 9 0	0 4 6
First-class petty officers ... ..	0 8 0	0 4 0
Second-class petty officers and chief bugler	0 7 6	0 3 9
Leading seaman and bugler ... ..	0 7 0	0 3 6
Seamen ... ..	0 6 0	0 3 0
Supernumerary ... ..	£3 per an.	num.

#### "Deferred Pay" System.

The sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* deferred pay is granted at the end of three years to every petty officer and seaman who has qualified each year as "efficient," and a further sum at the rate of 1*l.* per annum for each year that he may have qualified as "extra-efficient."

Men who have served in the force for three years from the date of their original attestation, but who have failed to make themselves "efficient" in any one or two years of service are granted deferred pay at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum for each year they have been efficient, and 3*l.* 10*s.* for each year they have been extra-efficient, but are not entitled to draw the same until the expiration of three years from their attestation.

Any man retiring or being dismissed from the force before the expiration of three years from his original attestation absolutely forfeits all claim to deferred pay on account of the period for which he has served since his attestation.

Men who have completed a first period of three years' service and who re-engage for further service are entitled, in addition to their ordinary pay,

to draw deferred pay at the end of each year of further service, at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum if efficient, and 1*l.* more each year if extra-efficient. If they retire or are dismissed from the force during the currency of any year, they absolutely forfeit all claim to deferred pay on account of the period which may have elapsed since the then last 30th day of June.

#### Training.

The naval brigades drill two evenings a week (1½ hours each), cadets one (1) evening, and both parade on one half day per month (three hours). The respective corps are trained by permanent instructors, who are secured from H.M. Navy. All corps are inspected annually by Naval Commandant. The force is called out for six days' continuous training per annum, which is carried out, whenever practicable, afloat on H.M.S. "Gayundah." Each corps is put through an annual musketry course.

Return showing the establishment and effective strength of the Queensland marine forces on the 31st July, 1900.

Corps.	Establishment.	Strength.
Permanent Staff and Force—		
Naval Brigades ... ..	720	720
Naval Volunteer Cadet Corps ... ..	212	212
Headquarters ... ..	6	
District ... ..	10	17
H.M.Q.S. "Gayundah" ... ..	30	29
Total ... ..	978	978

#### Immigration.

The arrivals from the United Kingdom for the year 189 were 1,415. The arrivals of Chinese numbered 979, and of Pacific Islanders 1,537, whilst the departures of these coloured aliens numbered 836 and 968, and their deaths 79 and 347 respectively.

By Act 53 Vic., No. 2, the number of Chinese to be landed by any one ship is limited to the proportion of one to every five hundred tons of the tonnage of such ship.

#### Government.

The constitution is regulated by the Letters Patent of 6th June, 1859, and Act 31 Vic., No. 38. The Legislature is formed of two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council or the Upper House, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly. The members of the Council are nominated by the Governor, and hold their offices for life. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected. There is no property qualification required for membership in either branch of the Legislature. The voting for members of the Assembly is by ballot. Every man of 21 years, who has resided six months in some electorate or electorates is entitled to be registered as an elector. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government or a household in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in the district where such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents.

In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature there are at present 40 members, including the President of the Council. By the Electoral Districts Act

No. 10 of 1887, as amended by the Electoral Districts Act of 1892, the Colony is divided into 61 districts, of which 11 return two members, and 50 return one member each, or a total of 72 members.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expendi- ture. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	3,260,308	3,745,217	891,404	910,779
1891	3,405,987	3,675,332	945,281	997,118
1892	3,538,806	3,580,984	948,503	972,428
1893	3,337,785	3,521,866	922,019	945,628
1894	3,358,302	3,291,528	904,458	928,025
1895	3,561,717	3,374,760	944,744	971,905
1896	3,664,484	3,625,980	1,043,694	1,094,048
1897	3,602,457	3,676,695	1,030,109	1,128,900
1898	3,891,767	3,892,795	1,091,710	1,198,319
1899	4,431,470	4,205,779	1,290,809	1,464,063

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K. £	From Brit. Poss. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	2,120,071	2,732,312	214,317	5,066,700
1891	2,314,006	2,060,106	204,892	5,079,004
1892	2,049,359	2,155,115	178,183	4,382,657
1893	1,559,475	2,640,580	152,728	4,352,783
1894	2,088,983	2,024,444	223,973	4,337,400
1895	2,308,695	2,784,978	255,334	5,349,007
1896	2,472,493	2,524,537	486,241	5,483,271
1897	2,501,952	2,480,377	446,862	5,429,191
1898	2,559,244	2,913,280	534,742	6,007,266
1899	2,905,437	3,196,763	661,897	6,764,097

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K. £	To Brit. Poss. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1890	2,365,673	6,173,577	15,262	8,554,512
1891	3,307,674	4,980,876	16,837	8,305,387
1892	4,096,937	5,021,046	52,425	9,170,408
1893	3,694,534	5,606,809	31,319	9,632,662
1894	3,039,044	5,698,683	57,832	8,795,559
1895	3,418,516	5,529,237	34,847	8,982,600
1896	3,559,058	5,573,444	31,224	9,163,726
1897	3,322,703	5,725,241	43,613	9,091,557
1898	4,352,067	6,370,064	133,596	10,856,127
1899	4,272,952	7,249,668	420,238	11,942,858

Public Debt, 31st December, 1899—34,348,414l.

Customs Revenue, 1899—1,434,257l.

#### Governors of Queensland.

Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., 10th December, 1859.  
Col. M. C. O'Connell (Administrator), 4th January, 1868.  
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall, 14th Aug., 1868.  
Col. Sir M. C. O'Connell, Knt. (Admin.), 1871.  
Marquis of Normanby, P.C. and G.C.M.G., 1871.  
Col. Sir M. C. O'Connell, Knt. (Admin.), 1874.  
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., 1875.  
Col. Sir M. C. O'Connell, Knt., 1877.  
Sir A. E. Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B., 1877.  
The Hon. Joshua Peter Bell (Adminis.), 1880.  
Sir Arthur H. Palmer, K.C.M.G., Adminis., 1883.  
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 6th Nov., 1883.  
Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Admin.), 1886.  
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 13th Dec., 1886.  
Sir Arthur H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Admin.), 9th October, 1888.  
Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 1st May, 1899.  
Sir Arthur, H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Admin.), 16th November, 1890.

Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 7th May, 1891.

Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G., March, 1896.

Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., (Admin.), 4th October, 1899.

Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., 27th April, 1900.

#### Ministries in Queensland.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.
R. G. W. Herbert, now Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B. . . . .	10 Dec., 1859
Arthur Macalister . . . . .	1 Feb., 1866
R. G. W. Herbert . . . . .	20 July, 1866
Arthur Macalister . . . . .	7 Aug., 1866
R. R. Mackenzie . . . . .	15 Aug., 1867
Chas. Lilley . . . . .	25 Nov., 1868
A. H. Palmer, now Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. . . . .	3 May, 1870
A. Macalister. . . . .	8 Jan., 1874
Geo. Thorn . . . . .	5 June, 1876
John Douglas, C.M.G.. . . .	8 March, 1877
T. McIlwraith, now Sir T. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G. . . . .	21 Jan., 1879
S. W. Griffith, K.C., now Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G. C.J. . . . .	Nov., 1883
Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G. . . . .	13 June, 1888
B. D. Morehead . . . . .	30 Nov., 1888
Sir S.W. Griffith, K.C., G.C.M.G. . . . .	11 Aug., 1890
Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G. . . . .	27 Mar., 1893
Sir Hugh M. Nelson, K.C.M.G. . . . .	27 Oct., 1893
Hon. T. J. Byrnes . . . . .	13 Apr., 1898
Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G. . . . .	1 Oct., 1898
Hon. A. Dawson . . . . .	1 Dec., 1899
Hon. R. Philp . . . . .	7 Dec., 1899

#### Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., 5,000l., and allowances.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Samuel W. Griffiths, G.C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Pascoe W. Grenfell Stuart, 400l.

Aides-de-Camp, Hon. Captain W. F. Farquhar; Hon. Captain A. H. Percy.

#### Executive Council.

Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. Robt. Philp, 1,000l.

Treasurer, Hon. T. B. Cribb.  
Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur Rutledge, K.C., 1,000l.

Home Secretary, Hon. J. F. G. Foxton, 1,000l.

Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. J. V. Chataway, 1,000l.

Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. W. B. H. O'Connell, 1,000l.

Postmaster-General and Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. John Murray, 1,000l.

Secretary for Railways, and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. J. Leahy, 1,000l.

Without Portfolio, Hon. G. W. Gray, Hon. D. H. Dalrymple.

Clerk, Albert Victor Drury, 600l.

#### Legislative Council (41 Members).

President, Rt. Hon. Sir H. M. Nelson, K.C.M.G., P.C., 1,000l.

Chairman of Committees, Hon. F. T. Brentnall, 500l.

Clerk of the Council, Henry Wyatt Radford, 600l.

Clerk Assistant and Usher of the Black Rod, C. W.

Costin, 350l.

Hon. W. Allan.

„ W. Aplin.

„ J. Archibald.

Hon. A. H. Barlow.	
" W. D. Fox.	
" F. T. Brentnall.	
" C. H. Buzacott.	
" Felix Clewett.	
" Jas. Cowlshaw.	
" John Deane.	
" J. G. Drake.*	
" J. Ferguson.	
" William Forrest.	
" Angus Gibson.	
" G. W. Gray.	
" A. C. Gregory, C.M.G.	
" F. H. Harl.	
" J. C. Heussler.	
" F. H. Holberton.	
" Jas. Lalor.	
" W. F. Lambert.	
" J. McMaster.	
" Peter Macpherson.	
" C. F. Marks, M.D.	
" B. D. Morehead.	
" H. Mosman.	
Right Hon. Sir H. M. Nelson, K.C.M.G., P.C.	
(President).	
Hon. A. Norton.	
" P. Perkins.	
" Wm. G. Power.	
" Alexander Raff.	
" Jas. T. Smith.	
" J. C. Smyth.	
" E. J. Stevens.	
" W. F. Taylor, M.D.	
" A. J. Thynne.	
" John Webber.	
" A. H. Wilson.	
" W. H. Wilson.	
" H. C. Wood.	

*Legislative Assembly (72 Members).*

*Speaker*, Hon. Arthur Morgan, 1,000l.

*Chairman of Committees*, Samuel Grimes, 500l.

*Clerk of Assembly*, L. A. Bernays, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., C.M.G., 800l.

*Clerk Assistant and Serjeant-at-Arms*, Hon. G. C. Holmes A'Court, 450l.

*Librarian to Parliament*, D. O'Donovan, C.M.G., F.R.S.L., F.G.S., 500l.

Electoral Districts.	Members' Names.
Albert . . . . .	T. Plunkett.
Aubigny . . . . .	W. Thorn.
Balonne . . . . .	G. W. B. Story.
Barcoo . . . . .	Geo. Kerr.
Bowen . . . . .	R. H. Smith.
Brisbane, North . . . . .	E. B. Forrest.
	T. Macdonald-Paterson.
Brisbane, South . . . . .	W. Stephens.
	H. Turley.
Bulimba . . . . .	Hon. J. R. Dickson,
	C.M.G., D.C.L.
Bulloo . . . . .	J. Leahy.
Bundaberg . . . . .	T. Glassey.
Bundamba . . . . .	J. C. Cribb.
Burke . . . . .	W. Maxwell.
Burnett . . . . .	W. Kent.
Burrum . . . . .	N. E. N. Tooth.
Cairns . . . . .	T. Givens.
Cambooya . . . . .	D. Mackintosh.
Carnarvon . . . . .	Hon. Justin F. G.
	Foxton.
Carpentaria . . . . .	J. Forsyth.
Charters Towers . . . . .	A. Dawson.
	J. H. Dunsford.

\* Now member of Commonwealth Ministry.

Electoral Districts.	Members' Names.
Clermont . . . . .	V. B. J. Lesina.
Cook . . . . .	John Hamilton.
Croydon . . . . .	W. H. Browne.
Cunningham . . . . .	F. Kates.
Dalby . . . . .	J. T. Bell.
Drayton and Too-woomba . . . . .	W. H. Groom.
	J. Fogarty.
Enoggera . . . . .	M. Reed.
Fassifern . . . . .	Hon. Geo. Thorn.
Fitzroy . . . . .	A. J. Callan.
Flinders . . . . .	C. McDonald.
Fortitude Valley . . . . .	F. McDonnell.
	W. G. Higgs.
Gregory . . . . .	Wm. Hamilton.
	A. Fisher.
Gympie . . . . .	G. Ryland.
Herbert . . . . .	Hon. A. S. Cowley.
Ipswich . . . . .	A. J. Stephenson.
	T. B. Cribb.
Kennedy . . . . .	Geo. Jackson.
Leichhardt . . . . .	H. F. Hardacre.
Lockyer . . . . .	W. D. Armstrong.
Logan . . . . .	J. Stodart.
Mackay . . . . .	Hon. J. V. Chataway.
	Hon. D. H. Dalrymple.
Maranoa . . . . .	Hon. A. Rutledge.
	J. T. Annear.
Maryborough . . . . .	J. Bartholomew.
Mitchell . . . . .	C. B. Fitzgerald.
Moreton . . . . .	J. D. Campbell.
Murilla . . . . .	W. J. H. Moore.
Musgrave . . . . .	W. H. B. O'Connell.
Normanby . . . . .	Hon. J. Murray.
Nundah . . . . .	T. Bridges.
Oxley . . . . .	S. Grimes.
Port Curtis . . . . .	J. Boles.
	G. S. Curtis.
Rockhampton . . . . .	W. Kidston.
Rockhampton, North . . . . .	J. C. Stewart.
Rosewood . . . . .	D. T. Keogh.
Stanley . . . . .	Frederick Lord.
Tcumbul . . . . .	A. L. Petrie.
Toowong . . . . .	T. Finney.
Townsville . . . . .	Hon. R. Philip.
	P. F. Hanran.
Warrego . . . . .	D. Bowman.
Warwick . . . . .	Hon. A. Morgan
	(Speaker).
Wide Bay . . . . .	C. M. Jenkinson
Woolloongabba . . . . .	T. Dibley.
Woothakata . . . . .	J. Newell.

*Public Service Board.*

*Chairman*, W. Townley, 1,000l.

*Members*, Thos. Mylne, 800l.; M. O'Malley, 800l.

*Secretary*, J. P. Richard, 800l.

*Chief Secretary's Department.*

*Under Secretary*, H. S. Dutton, 700l.

*Commandant, Defence Force*, Colonel H. Finn (21st Lancers), 700l.

*Naval Commandant*, Captain W. R. Creswell, C.M.G., late R.N., 600l.

*Immigration Agent, &c.*, J. O'N. Brenan, 500l.

*Home Secretary's Department.*

*Under Secretary*, W. H. Ryder, 750l.

*Registrar-General, &c.*, J. Hughes, 600l.

*Commissioner of Police*, W. E. Parry Okeden, 800l.

*Government Printer*, E. Gregory, 700l.

*Health Officer and Medical Officer (Brisbane)*, Dr. C. J. H. Wray, 700l.

*Government Resident, Thursday Island*, Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., 700l.

*Comptroller-General of Prisons*, C. E. de F. Pennefather, 600*l*.

#### *Supreme Court Bench.*

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G. 3,500*l*.

*1st Puisne Judge*, Pope A. Cooper, 2,000*l*.

*2nd ditto*, P. Real, 2,000*l*.

*Northern Judge*, C. E. Chubb, 2,000*l*.

*Central Judge*, Virgil Power, 2,000*l*.

*District Court Judges*, George W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Arthur B. Noel, Edward Mansfield, 1,000*l*. each.

#### *Department of Justice.*

*Under Secretary for Justice*, Wm. Cahill, 700*l*.

*Sheriff*, P. Pincock, 700*l*.

*Registrar of Supreme Court, Clerk of the Peace, Prothonotary, &c.*, Brisbane, J. L. Blood-Smythe, 600*l*.

*Registrar, Supreme Court, Rockhampton*, T. G. Fraser, 480*l*.

*Registrar, Supreme Court, Townsville*, C. S. Norris, 480*l*.

*Crown Solicitor, Brisbane*, Charles Powers, 800*l*.

*Crown Solicitor, Townsville*, A. M. Beaumont, 350*l*.

*Official Trustee in Insolvency, and Curator in Intestacy and Insanity*, J. B. Hall, 650*l*.

*Registrar of Titles*, J. O. Bourne, 650*l*.

*Master of Titles, and Legal Adviser to Stamp Commissioners*, E. Gore Jones, 550*l*.

*Chief Commissioner of Stamps*, H. M. Milman, 600*l*.

*Registrar of Friendly Societies*, R. Rendle, 430*l*.

*Registrar of Patents*, Geo. Townsend, 400*l*.

#### *Department of Public Instruction.*

*Under Secretary for Public Instruction*, J. G. Anderson, M.A., 800*l*.

*General Inspector of Schools*, D. Ewart, 600*l*.

*Inspector of Orphanages*, Walter Scott, 400*l*.

#### *Treasury Department.*

*Under Secretary to the Treasury*, T. M. King, 800*l*.

*Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Distilleries*, W. H. Irving, 750*l*.

*Portmaster*, T. M. Almond, 750*l*.

*Hydraulic Engineer*, J. B. Henderson, M.Inst. C.E., 700*l*.

*Manager Government Savings Bank*, C. S. Miles, 500*l*.

*Government Storekeeper*, A. Woodward, 500*l*.

#### *Department of Public Lands.*

*Members of Land Board*, W. A. Tully, 1,000*l*., T. S. Sword, 1,000*l*., W. C. Hume, 1,000*l*.

*Under Secretary for Public Lands*, F. X. Heeney, 750*l*.

*Surveyor-General*, A. M. Dowall, 750*l*.

#### *Department of Agriculture.*

*Under Secretary*, P. J. McDermott, 500*l*.

*Instructor in Fruit Culture*, A. H. Benson, 500*l*.

*Botanist*, F. M. Bailey, F.L.S., 300*l*.

*Chief Inspector of Stock*, P. R. Gordon, 530*l*.

#### *Department of Railways.*

*Commissioner*, R. J. Gray, 1,500*l*.

*Secretary*, T. S. Pratten, 600*l*.

*Deputy Commissioner and General Traffic Manager*, J. F. Thallon, 1,200*l*.

*Chief Engineer*, H. C. Stanley, 1,000*l*.

*Chief Mechanical Engineer*, W. H. Nisbet, 1,000*l*.

*Comptroller of Stores*, J. A. Holdsworth, 500*l*.

#### *Department of Public Works.*

*Under Secretary*, R. Robertson, 650*l*.

*Government Architect and Engineer for Bridges*, A. B. Brady, 800*l*.

#### *Department of Mines.*

*Under Secretary*, A. R. Macdonald, 700*l*.

#### *Post and Telegraph Department.*

*Under Secretary Postal Department, and Superintendent of Telegraphs*, R. T. Scott, 800*l*.

*Electrical Engineer*, John Hesketh, 700*l*.

*Government Meteorologist*, Clement L. Wragge, F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.S., 500*l*.

#### *Defence Staff.*

*Commander-in-Chief*, H. E. the Governor.

*Aides-de-Camp*, Hon. Capt. W. F. Farquhar; Hon. Capt. A. H. Percy.

#### *Head-Quarter Staff.*

*Commandant*, Col. H. Finn, 21st Lancers.

*Field Aide-de-Camp*,

*Assistant Adjutant-General*, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Lyster (late 71st Highland Light Infantry), Mar. 12, 1885.

*Infantry Staff Officer*, Lieut.-Colonel A. Aytoun (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Mar. 18, 1898.

*Artillery Staff Officer*, Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Byron, Q.R., R.A.A., May 3, 1895.

*Staff Officer for Mounted Infantry*, Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Ricardo, Q.M.I. (late Lieutenant, Canadian Artillery), May 16, 1895.

*Staff Officer for, and Inspector of, Rifle Clubs*, Lieut.-Colonel K. Hutchison, July 1, 1899.

*Principal Medical Officer*, Lieut.-Colonel J. Thomson, M.B., Apl. 4, 1884.

*Principal Veterinary Officer* Veterinary Lieut.-Col. J. Irving, Mar. 4, 1885.

*Staff Lieutenants*, Captain J. K. Forsyth, Q.M.I., Aug. 1, 1897; Captain P. W. G. Pincock, Q.M.I., July 1, 1899.

*Accountant and Comptroller of Stores*, Samuel D. Williams, Esq., Feb. 14, 1900.

*Deputy Commissary of Ordnance*, Hon. Captain A. W. Peyton (late "The Buffs," 3rd East Kent Regiment), June 13, 1899.

*Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General*, Major Alfred Edward Harris, January 12, 1892.

*Staff Officer of Supply*, Hon. Major W. H. Ackerley, October 20, 1897.

#### *Attached.*

*Officer in charge of Military Works, &c.*, Hon. Captain T. O. Lewis (late R.E.), Nov. 30, 1898.

*Director of Railway Transport*, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Thallon, June 15, 1899.

#### *District Staff—Northern District.*

*Staff Officer and Officer commanding Northern District*, Major J. Hooper, O.C. 3rd Regt.; temporarily performing duties.

#### *Supernumerary Staff.*

*Staff Officer of Supply and Transport*, Hon. Captain F. Johnson, June 25, 1892.

#### *Central District.*

*Staff Officer*, Major O. A. Tunbridge, Q.R., R.A.A.

#### *Defences at Thursday Island.*

A fort has been constructed at Thursday Island, and is garrisoned and maintained at the joint cost of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia.

*Naval Headquarters' Staff.*

*Naval Commandant, Q.D.F., and Commander H.M.Q.S. "Gayundah,"* Captain William Rooke Creswell, C.M.G. (retired Lieut. R.N.)—commissioned, May 1, 1900.  
*Officer Commanding Naval Corps, Commander* Walton Drake (retired Lieut. R.N.)—appointed Jan. 1, 1885; commissioned Jan. 16, 1889.  
*Officer Instructor Naval Corps, Lieut. Joseph* Arthur Hamilton Beresford—appointed May 1, 1897; commissioned Mar. 23, 1898.  
*Staff Paymaster and Secretary to Naval Commandant, Edward Vincent Pollock*—appointed Oct. 10, 1886; commissioned Jan. 9, 1889.  
*Surgeon, A. B. Brockway*—appointed Feb. 1, 1900; commissioned June 1, 1900.  
*Chief Gunner and Storekeeper, Harry Benda Miles*—appointed June 8, 1889; commissioned May 18, 1896.

*District Staff.*

*Brisbane:—Chief Gunner and Instructor, John* Rogers, Jan. 11, 1900.  
*Storekeeper's Assistant (W.O.), G. S. Greer,* May 1, 1900; 2 C.P.O. Instructors.  
*Maryborough:—Gunner and Instructor, A. R.* Knowles, March 1, 1900.  
*Bundaberg, Rockhampton, and MacKay:—1 C.P.O.* Instructor each.  
*Townsville:—Chief Gunner and Instructor, W. H.* Blake, Apl. 1, 1898.  
*Cairns: Gunner and Instructor, S. Toombs, May 1,* 1899.

"GAYUNDAH," 4. Steel Twin-screw Gun-Vessel. 360 Tons. 400 H.-P.

H.M.Q.S. "GAYUNDAH."

(Commissioned Dec. 1, 1898.)

*Commander, W. R. Creswell, C.M.G., late R.N.*  
*Lieutenant (N.) George Arthur Hamilton Curtis* (R.N.R.)—date of commission, Nov. 1, 1898.  
*Acting Chief Engineer, Alfred Allen Barnes*—date of commission, Aug. 18, 1900.  
*Artificer Engineer, Joseph Dolc*—date of warrant, Dec. 1, 1898.  
*Chief Boatswain, James Greedy*—date of commission, Dec. 1, 1899.  
*Gunner, Arthur Campbell*—date of warrant, Jan. 1, 1899.

PALUMA," 4. Steel Twin-screw Gun-Vessel. 360 Tons. 400 H.-P. (Reserve).

"MOSQUITO," 1 (Nordenfeldt). Second-class Steel Torpedo Boat.

"MIDGE," 2 (Nordenfeldt). Picket Steam Pin-nace.

Naval Brigades are stationed as follows:—Brisbane, 5 companies; Maryborough, 1½ companies; Bundaberg, 1 company; Rockhampton, 1 company; Mackay, 1 company; Townsville, 2½ companies; Cairns, 1½ companies.

Naval Volunteer Cadet Corps:—Brisbane, 2 companies; Maryborough, 1 company; Cairns, 1 company.

The "Gayundah," commissioned 1st December, 1898, as a training ship for naval corps, proceeds to each port, and each corps undergoes six days' continuous training on board, a man-of-war routine being carried out, and shot and shell practice with heavy B.L., Q.F., and machine guns being engaged in.

*Auditor-General.*

*Auditor-General, E. Deshon, 1,000l.*

*London Agency.*

*Agent-General, Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., 1,500l*  
*Secretary, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G., 800l.*

*Consuls for Foreign Countries.*

*Belgium, H. Donkin* (provisionally).  
*Denmark, J. Christensen* (provisionally).  
*German Empire, W. von Ploennies* (acting).  
*Japan, (Townsville), Kametaro Jijima* (provisionally).  
*Netherlands, Hon. J. C. Heussler, M.L.C. W. von* Ploennies (acting).  
*Switzerland, J. Leutenegger.*

*Consular Agents.*

*Italy (Brisbane), B. L. Barnett.*  
*United States (Brisbane), W. J. Weatherill;*  
*(Townsville), J. H. Rogers.*

*Vici-Consuls.*

*Germany (Cooktown), H. A. F. B. Kortum, M.D.*  
*Portugal, Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C.*  
*Sweden and Norway, A. J. Carter* (provisionally).  
*Spain, J. W. H. Grout* (provisionally).

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

*Situation and Area.*

That portion of the Continent of Australia bounded on the east by the 141st degree of east longitude, on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude, on the west by the 132nd degree of east longitude, and on the south by the Southern Ocean, was constituted a British Province by Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV., c. 95, under the designation of SOUTH AUSTRALIA. In 1861, the territory known as "No Man's Land," about 80,000 square miles, lying between the boundaries of South and Western Australia, was added by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 44, making the western boundary the 129th degree of east longitude. The area contained within those limits is estimated to be 380,070 square miles.

All the country from the 26th parallel of south latitude to the Indian Ocean, between the 129th and 138th degree of east longitude, has also been annexed to South Australia, and is known as the Northern Territory. The whole Colony covers twenty-seven degrees of latitude, and twelve degrees of longitude, and includes an area of 903,690 square miles (equal to twice France and Germany together).

Kangaroo Island (90 m. by 25 m.; area 1,500 sq. m., 1,000 ft. highest point), Nuyts Archipelago, the Gambier, and other islands on the south coast, as well as Melville and Bathurst Islands, near Port Darwin, and Groote Eylandt, the Pellew Archipelago, and others in the Gulf of Carpentaria, are included in the Colony.

Adelaide, the capital of the Colony, is situated about five miles from the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, in latitude 34° 57' S. and longitude 130° 38' E., and Port Adelaide, the principal port, is about seven miles north-west from the city, and connected therewith by rail.

*History.*

The south coast of the Colony was surveyed by Flinders in 1802, and Sturt in 1829 discovered the Murray River and its upper tributaries. The South Australian Company, upon Wakefield's principles, was formed in England in 1834, under the Act mentioned above, and the first settlements were formed at Kangaroo Island and Adelaide in

1836. Copper was discovered 1842, by Menge. Responsible government was established in 1856. Stuart reached Port Darwin 1861, and the "Northern Territory" was added to the Colony in 1861 and 1863.

Since the enlargement, it ranks as the third in size of British colonies.

#### *Climate.*

The rainfall at Adelaide averages 21 inches annually, mostly from May to October. It varies from 16 to 42 inches on the plains and hills respectively. The mean temperature 74°, the extreme range being from 35° to 112°.

#### *General Government.*

The Parliament of South Australia consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly, created by the Local Act No. 2 of 1855-56, which was proclaimed on October 25th, 1856. This Act, commonly called the Constitution Act, was passed by virtue of the Imperial Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 59.

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly, as originally constituted, consisted of 18 and 36 members respectively. By the Local Act No. 27 of 1875 the House of Assembly was increased to 46 members, representing 22 electoral districts. By Act No. 236 of 1881 six members were added to the Legislative Council, and the Colony was divided into four electoral districts for the purpose of Council elections. In 1882 the House of Assembly was further increased to 52 members, representing 26 electoral districts; and by Act No. 450 of 1888 the Northern Territory was created an electoral district, returning 2 members, thus raising the number to 54.

The four electoral districts of the Legislative Council are,—No. 1, Central; No. 2, Southern; No. 3, North-eastern; and No. 4, Northern; returning six members each. On April 14th, 1897, and every three years thereafter, the two members who stand first on the roll retire, and their successors are appointed by each of the four districts electing 2 members. The new members are placed at the bottom of the roll of their district, the member receiving most votes at the election being placed last. Elections are conducted by ballot. Act No. 236, of 1881, provides for a penal dissolution of the Council, or the calling up of additional members, if the Council twice reject a Bill which has been twice passed by the House of Assembly, a general election having intervened. But the dissolution or the calling up of members is permissive, not compulsory; and if members are called up no vacancies may be filled while the total number of members is 24 or more.

The quorum of the Council consists of nine members, including the President.

The qualification for a member of the Legislative Council is that he shall have attained the age of 30 years, that he be a subject of the King, and that he has resided in the Province for three years. The qualification of a voter is that he shall be 21 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll for a period of six months. He must also be possessed of either a freehold of the value of 50*l.* or of a leasehold of the annual value of 20*l.* having three years to run, or with right of purchase, or be in occupation of a dwelling-house of the annual rent value of 25*l.* Members of both houses are paid 200*l.* per annum.

The House of Assembly, which is liable to dissolution by the Governor, is elected for three years; and each of the 27 electoral districts returns two

members. The Constitution Act prescribes no other qualification as necessary for a member of the House of Assembly than that he shall be qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector. An elector's qualification to vote is that he shall be of full age, a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, and have been six months on the electoral roll. The total number of electors in 1899 for the Legislative Council is 48,194 of whom 9,846 were females, and for the House of Assembly 151,124, of which about 68,178 were women. The session is usually from June to December.

The franchise for both Houses was extended to adult women by an Act of 1894.

Responsible government is carried on by six Ministers, members of the Legislature, who form the Cabinet, and are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council.

#### *Local Government.*

There are 33 municipalities in the Colony, whose powers are regulated by the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1890." The governing body consists of Mayor, Aldermen (Aldermen are at present elected for City of Adelaide only), and Councillors, elected by the ratepayers, who also elect the Auditors. The Council has power to levy rates for municipal purposes only on all house and land property within the municipal area, but the question of raising a loan must be submitted to a general meeting of the ratepayers, and a poll must be taken if demanded by six ratepayers. There are also 140 district councils having somewhat similar powers. The aggregate assessment of the property within the municipal areas and District Councils amounts to 2,553,414*l.*, and the revenue in 1899 amounted to 254,588*l.*, and the expenditure to 140,643*l.*

#### *Population.*

The population of the Colony (including the northern territory) at the close of census, 1891, was 320,431 persons, at end of 1899, 373,378. This does not include the aborigines, of whom there are about 2,600. There are about 230 Chinese in the colony. The immigration of Chinese is restricted by no vessel being allowed to "enter any port or place in the Province having on board a greater number of Chinese than in the proportion of one Chinese to every five hundred tons of the registered tonnage of such vessel." Penalty, on conviction, 500*l.* for each Chinese in excess of such number.

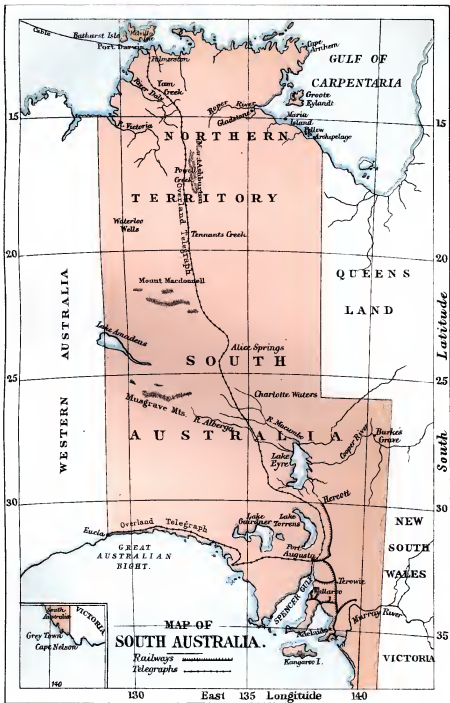
"Any Chinese entering the Province by land without first obtaining a permit in writing from some person to be appointed by the Governor in Council shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of not less than 5*l.*, nor more than 20*l.*," and is also liable to be deported to the colony whence he came.

The inhabitants of the City of Adelaide, including the suburbs, number 149,672.

About 85 per cent. of the whole population are members of Protestant Churches, and the remaining 15 per cent. are Roman Catholics. The Church of England is represented by 26 per cent.

#### *Education.*

The University of Adelaide was founded by Royal Letters Patent in 1881, and an Act of the local Parliament in 1874. It was endowed by private munificence, aided by an annual grant of 5 per cent. on all sums contributed from private sources and an endowment of land, the total amount of income being about 12,000*l.* The University has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, science, and music; the staff







consists of 8 professors and 13 lecturers. All classes are open to women. It had in 1899—311 students, besides those attending extension lectures.

Total expenditure, 19,006*l*.

In connection with the Art Gallery 3 Schools of Design have been formed, in which 540 students are instructed in painting and designing for technical purposes.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1889. It is supported by an annual parliamentary vote of about 3,250*l*. and by school fees. Diplomas are awarded in mining, metallurgy, and mechanical engineering. The staff consists of 20 officers and teachers. The students number about 900.

Primary education is provided for by the Education Acts of 1875, 1878, and 1891, by which the management of public education is committed to a Minister of Education—a member of the Cabinet. The education is secular, but not to the exclusion of the Bible; free from January 1, 1892, up to the compulsory standard, and it has been compulsory since 1876. There are 677 schools, with 1,283 teachers, and 62,316 scholars.

The expenses of the Education Department for payment of teachers, &c., were, during 1899, 139,682*l*. The total expenditure on school buildings up to the end of 1899 was 469,888*l*. The lands dedicated to educational purposes amount to 459,947 acres, and the land leased was 390,115 acres, at an annual rental of 6,904*l*.

For the maintenance of the South Australian Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, also country institutes in 1899, the sum expended was 9,954*l*.

#### *Administration of Justice.*

The legal tribunals of the Province consist of a Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; the Court of Vice-Admiralty, of which the Chief Justice is Judge; Circuit Courts at Naracoorte, Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, and Gladstone, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court; and at Palmerston, Northern Territory, by the Judge of the Northern Territory; the Court of Insolvency, presided over by a Commissioner, who is a Stipendiary Magistrate, or by a Judge of the Supreme Court; Local Courts of Insolvency at Port Augusta, Gladstone, Mount Gambier, and Moonta, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates; and at Palmerston, Northern Territory, by the Judge of the Northern Territory; Local Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in all the principal towns throughout the Province with full Jurisdiction, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates, and Limited Jurisdiction, by Justices of the Peace; and Police Magistrates' Courts.

The number of convictions in the Supreme Court has averaged during the last three years 98, one in every 3,760 of the population.

#### *Land Transfer.*

The Statute known as the Real Property Act of South Australia affords a process by which the transfer of landed property may be accomplished in as easy and cheap a manner as any ordinary commercial transaction. There can be no question that the operation of the measure has been highly advantageous to the community. The total value of the lands brought under the operation of this law to the end of 1899 amounts to 15,543,237*l*. sterling.

#### *Loans for Public Works.*

Legislative sanction has been accorded from time to time for the raising of money by way of

loan, for the prosecution of reproductive public works—such as railways, tramways, waterworks, telegraphs, harbour improvements, and other public purposes. The amount of the Public Debt outstanding (excluding Northern Territory) on 31st December, 1899, was 24,916,310*l*.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling.

Eight banking institutions carry on business within the Province, all of which have establishments in the principal seaports and inland townships—numbering altogether 133 branches and agencies. Their names are: the Bank of Australasia; Union Bank of Australia, Limited; National Bank of Australasia, Limited; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Limited; Bank of Adelaide; Bank of New South Wales; Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited; and Bank of New Zealand. The total average liabilities of the eight banks amount to (December, 1899) 6,283,735*l*., average note circulation, 397,616*l*., and the total average assets to 6,752,772*l*.

The Savings Bank is managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and has 134 agencies. The number of depositors on 31st December, 1899, was 106,122, and the total deposits amounted to 3,489,082*l*. Average to credit of depositor, 32*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. Rate interest paid to depositors, 3*l*. per cent. One in 3.09 of the population is a depositor in savings banks.

#### *Industry.*

It may be roughly estimated that not more than 150,000 square miles of the area of the Colony, excluding the Northern Territory, are at present put to profitable use. Agricultural settlement has not extended 300 miles from the coast; and pastoral occupation may be said to have reached 1,200 miles. Forty-six counties have been proclaimed to 31st December, 1899, embracing 80,542 square miles, or 51,546,880 acres. Of this large area only 8,079,531 acres have been alienated from the Crown—amounting, nevertheless, to upwards of 108 acres for each male adult in the Colony, 79,421,675 acres being held under lease from the Crown. About one in every five acres of the alienated land is under tillage; the remainder is used for pastoral purposes only. All land is surveyed by the Government prior to leasing, and is divided into farms of extent varying from 80 to 20,000 acres—the necessary reserves being made public for railways, highways, watering stock, &c.

About two-thirds the total area of land cultivated (3,081,846 acres) is cropped with wheat, of which 1,821,137 acres were cultivated in 1899.

Vine culture is an important and progressive industry; 19,438 acres of land were devoted to this purpose in 1899. Wine made, 1,342,960 gals. Exported, 496,610 gals. The slopes of the hills produce wines of a full-bodied character similar to those of Spain and Portugal, whilst those made in the more elevated districts resemble the lighter wines of the Rhine. Whilst the local demand is fully supplied at very cheap rates, a considerable export trade in wines of a higher character is carried on. The wines of South Australia have always been awarded prizes at the several Great International Exhibitions.

Considerable attention has also been paid to the drying of raisins and currants; of the former 5,398 cwt*s*., and of the latter, 3047, cwt*s*. were made in 1898.

Almond trees (138,255) are of rapid growth, and large quantities of a superior description of soft-shell almond are gathered yearly for home consumption and for shipment. Orange trees, 112,165; lemon trees, 63,838; olive trees, 61,577.

The Colony possesses all the conditions requisite for the successful and profitable culture of the olive. Olive oil of the most delicate character has been expressed, and gained awards at the various Exhibitions. Its purity and general superiority over the imported article of commerce has acquired for it a high position in the local market.

In 1851 the total area of land leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes was 15,000 square miles. In 1899 there were 98,184 square miles in pastoral occupation. During the same period the number of horses has increased from 6,500 to 168,695; of horned cattle from 75,000 to 275,794; and of sheep from 1,000,000 to over 5,667,283, whilst the exports of wool have increased from 4,000 to 111,710 bales. The number of manufactories is 820, employing 14,997 hands and 11,500 horse-power.

A few years ago, flour mills and tanneries were almost the only representatives of local manufactures; whilst these have largely increased in number and efficiency, many important additions have been made to the list, and there are now many steam flour mills, saw mills, foundries, agricultural implement works, breweries, &c. Several marble and slate quarries of excellent quality, and over 100 building stone quarries have been opened.

The gasworks of the Colony are eight in number of which one is for the supply of the City of Adelaide and suburbs, one is at Port Adelaide, and the remaining six are in the principal country towns.

335 vessels of 50,866 tons were in 1899 registered at Port Adelaide.

Out of 3,945,045*l.* worth of staple produce exported, the value of breadstuffs produced to 785,311*l.*; while wool represented 1,511,693*l.*, and copper 480,890*l.*, and 1,217,121*l.* other products and manufactures.

The chief imports are textiles, sugar, alcohol, tea, coals, hardware, and machinery. The total external trade is 15,272,754*l.*, of which 85 per cent. is with the United Kingdom and the other Australian colonies, the bulk of the remainder being with the United States, China, and Mauritius. The chief copper mines are those at Moonta and Wallaroo; the chief gold fields, Angipena, Barossa, Blumberg, Belunga, Luxemburg, Mount Grainger, Mount Pleasant, Mount Torrens, Nillinghoo, Teetulp, Uloolo, Wadumanga, Woodside, and Waukarina, and Burrundie and MacDonnell Ranges in the N. T.

#### Means of Communication.

There are 7,569 miles of road defined in the settled districts. The greater portion of the cost of which has been defrayed from the General Revenue—no special toll or rate having been levied. The aggregate number of miles macadamised is 3,678. In addition to the main lines, perhaps as many more miles of district or by-roads have been constructed and kept in repair by local municipalities out of rates and grants in aid.

The railways, exclusive of a private line between Adelaide and Glenelg, are all constructed and worked by the Government. The mileage opened for traffic in the Colony is 1,736, and 146 miles in the Northern Territory. Up to June 30, 1900, the total cost of the railways reached 13,070,567*l.* The receipts in 1899 were

1,166,987*l.*, and the expenditure 657,841*l.* Working expenses, 56.37 per cent. Net revenue on cost, 3.91 per cent. There is daily railway communication between Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.

The geographical position of South Australia necessitated early and earnest attention being devoted to the extension of the South Australian telegraphs, so as to afford communication with Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, and Perth. To accomplish this South Australia, at her own risk, erected a line of telegraph some 2,200 miles in length, at a cost of over 500,000*l.*, across a continent which had only been traversed by an exploring party. An additional wire has been erected at a cost of over 50,000*l.* At present the railway reaches Oodnadatta, 688 miles north of Adelaide, and Pine Creek, 146 miles south of Palmerston, the intervening gap being 1,200 miles.

At the close of the year 1899 there were 269 stations, and 5,738 miles of line open throughout the colony. There are 361 miles of telephone line open, 9 light exchanges, 1,314 connections, and 3,296 miles of telephone wire. The number of messages sent in 1898 was 1,237,005, of which 147,249 were international.

Internal water communication is afforded by the Murray River, on which steamers run for 2,000 miles. There is regular and frequent communication by mail steamers with all parts of Australasia as well as with Europe and San Francisco. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters. per ½ oz.	Newspapers: each
Australasia . . . . .	2	<div> <div>not exceed- ing 10 ozs., ¾<i>l.</i>; every additional 4 ozs. ¾<i>l.</i></div> </div>
United Kingdom and Postal Union Countries . . . . .	2½	<div> <div>not exceed- ing 4 ozs., 1<i>l.</i>; every additional 2 ozs. ¾<i>l.</i></div> </div>

The total number of Post Offices, 689; of letters and post cards sent and received in 1899 was 19,611,866; packets, 1,517,120; newspapers, 8,896,068.

Cable rate, London to Adelaide and *vice-versa*, 3*s.* 6*d.* per word

#### Defences.

The local military force on December 31, 1899, numbers 1,391 officers and men. The naval force consists of H.M.S. "Protector," 17 guns, with an establishment of 162 officers and men including Naval Reserve. Members Defence Rifle Clubs, 1,003. Mounted and Foot Police, 353. Batteries have been erected at Glenville and Largs Bay, to protect the harbour of Port Adelaide.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expendi- ture. £	British Tonnage.	Total. Tonnage.
1890	2,557,772	2,579,258	1,744,703	2,190,442
1891	2,829,453	2,768,353	2,033,922	2,576,546
1892	2,538,995	2,757,775	1,855,487	2,383,263
1893	2,671,435	2,583,481	1,978,288	2,392,600
1894	2,496,544	2,526,787	2,306,479	2,759,213
1895	2,553,510	2,487,008	2,478,849	2,979,643
1896	2,609,824	2,575,786	2,744,083	3,317,887
1897	2,611,434	2,642,483	2,953,544	3,560,149
1898	2,612,730	2,590,390	2,908,727	3,482,525
1899	2,714,050	2,690,900	2,834,967	3,429,366

Year.	From U.K. £	IMPORTS.		Total. £
		From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1890	2,483,416	4,803,876	975,381	8,262,673
1891	2,876,548	6,238,404	841,590	9,956,542
1892	2,372,185	4,272,301	750,692	7,395,178
1893	1,925,935	5,363,380	644,835	7,934,200
1894	1,899,682	3,753,968	573,040	6,226,690
1895	1,857,989	3,056,952	670,660	5,585,601
1896	2,220,611	4,193,314	746,845	7,160,770
1897	2,057,267	4,087,021	982,097	7,126,385
1898	1,974,818	3,542,451	667,536	6,184,805
1899	2,040,430	4,056,385	787,543	6,884,358

Year.	To U.K.	EXPORTS.		Total.
		To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
1890	£4,296,647	£3,532,341	£998,390	£8,827,378
1891	4,524,397	5,628,764	358,888	10,512,049
1892	3,167,298	4,327,481	324,760	7,819,539
1893	3,477,579	4,574,913	411,444	8,463,936
1894	2,897,054	4,113,626	291,094	7,301,774
1895	2,362,593	4,253,711	560,734	7,177,038
1896	2,286,740	4,481,444	825,870	7,594,054
1897	2,182,946	3,870,765	874,704	6,928,415
1898	2,306,202	3,897,753	591,819	6,795,774
1899	2,805,787	4,155,701	1,426,908	8,388,396

Public Debt, December 31st, 1899—24,916,310l.

*List of Governors of South Australia.*

Capt John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., Dec., 1836.  
 George Milner Stephen, Esq., admin., 1838.  
 Lieut.-Col. George Gawler, K.H., Oct., 1838.  
 Capt. (now Sir) George Grey, K.C.B., 1841.  
 Lieut.-Col. Fredk. Holt Robe, C.B., Oct, 1854.  
 Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, C.B., 1848.  
 Boyle Travers Finniss, Esq., admin., 1854.  
 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.L., 1855.  
 Sir Dominick Daly, Kt., March, 1862.  
 Lieut.-Col. Hamley, admin., 1868.  
 Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 1869.  
 Major James Harwood Rocke, admin., 1870.  
 Sir R. D. Hanson, admin., 1872.  
 Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., June, 1873.  
 The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1877.  
 Sir William W. Cairns, K.C.M.G., 1877.  
 The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1877.  
 Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., 1877.  
 The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1878.  
 The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1883.  
 Sir W. F. C. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Feb., 1883.  
 The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1889.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., 1889.  
 The Hon. J. P. Boucaut, admin., 1890.  
 The Hon. J. P. Boucaut, admin., 1891.  
 The Hon. S. J. Way, Lieut.-Governor, 1895.  
 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G., 1895.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., P.C., Lieut.-Governor, 1898.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G., 1899.

*Ministries.*

B. T. Finniss, 24 Oct., A. Blyth, 22 July, 1873  
 1856 J. P. Boucaut, 3 June,  
 J. Baker, 21 Aug., 1857 1875  
 R. R. Torrens, 1 Sept., J. Colton, 6 June, 1876  
 1857 J. P. Boucaut, 26 Oct.,  
 R. D. Hanson, 30 Sept., 1877  
 1857 W. Morgan, 27 Sept.,  
 T. Reynolds, 9 May, 1860 1878  
 G. M. Waterhouse, 8 Oct., J. Cox Bray, 24 June, 1881  
 1861 J. Colton, 16 June, 1884  
 F. S. Dutton, 4 July, 1863 J. W. Downer, Q.C., 16  
 H. Ayers, 15 July, 1863 June, 1885

*Ministries.*

A. Blyth, 4th Aug., 1864 T. Playford, 11 June,  
 F. S. Dutton, 22 Mar., 1887  
 1865 J. A. Cockburn, 27 June,  
 H. Ayers, 20 Sept., 1865 1889  
 J. Hart, 23 Oct., 1865 T. Playford, 19 Aug., 1890  
 J. P. Boucaut, 28 Mar., F. W. Holder, 21 June,  
 1866 1892  
 H. Ayers, 3 May, 1867 Sir J. W. Downer,  
 J. Hart, 24 Sept., 1868 K.C.M.G., 15 Oct.,  
 H. Ayers, 13 Oct., 1868 1892  
 H. B. T. Strangways, Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston,  
 3 Nov., 1868 K.C., 16 June, 1893  
 J. Hart, 30 May, 1870 V. L. Solomon, 1 Dec.,  
 A. Blyth, 10 Nov., 1871 1899  
 H. Ayers, C.M.G., 22 Jan. F. W. Holder, 11 Dec.,  
 1872 1899

*THE GOVERNOR.*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, The Rt. Hon.  
 Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G.  
*Lieutenant Governor*, The Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way,  
 Bart., P.C., D.C.L., *Chief Justice*.  
*Private Secretary*, Captain Lord Richard Nevill.  
*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. G. R. Lascelles; Captain  
 Maurice.

*Executive Council.*

*President*, His Excellency the Governor.  
*Chief Justice*, The Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart.,  
 P.C., D.C.L.  
*Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. G. Jenkins.  
*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. H. Gordon.  
*Treasurer and Premier*, Hon. F. W. Holder.  
*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. L. O'Loughlin.  
*Commissioner of Public Works*, R. W. Foster.  
*Minister of Education and Agriculture*, Hon. E.  
 L. Batchelor.  
*Clerk of Council*, Lionel H. Sholl.

*THE PARLIAMENT.*

*Legislative Council—24 Members.*

*President*, Hon. Sir R. C. Baker, K.C.M.G., 600l.  
*Clerk*, E. G. Blackmore, 600l.  
*Assistant Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms*, J. C.  
 Morphet, 425l.  
 The Hons. Sir R. C. Baker, K.C.M.G., D. M.  
 Charleston, J. H. Howe, J. H. Gordon, John  
 Warren, J. V. O'Loughlin, A. W. Sandford,  
 A. R. Addison, H. Adams, J. G. Bice, G.  
 McGregor, Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., R. S.  
 Guthrie, J. L. Stirling, C. Willcox, J. Lewis,  
 A. Tennant, J. J. Duncan, K. W. Duncan,  
 E. Lucas, A. A. Kirkpatrick, T. Pascoe, J.  
 Vardon, and

*House of Assembly—54 Members.*

*Speaker*, Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G., 400l.  
*Chairman of Committees*, Hon. Alfred Catt, 600l.

*Constituencies.*

*Members.*

Light . . . . { Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles  
 . . . . . K.C.M.G.  
 . . . . . F. W. Palch.  
 Yorke Peninsula . . { W. Copley.  
 . . . . . J. W. Shannon.  
 Victoria . . . . . { J. T. Morris.  
 . . . . . J. Livingston.  
 Albert . . . . . { A. H. Peake.  
 . . . . . A. D. Handyside.  
 Burra . . . . . { F. W. Holder.  
 . . . . . Hon. W. B. Rousevell.  
 Stanley . . . . . { W. P. Cummins  
 . . . . . J. Miller.  
 Wooroora . . . . . { J. W. Castine.  
 . . . . . J. McLachlan.

Constituencies.	Members.
Gladstone . . . .	{ E. A. Roberts. Hon. Alfred Catt.
Frome . . . . .	{ Lawrence O'Loughlin. Clement Giles.
Newcastle . . . .	{ T. Burgoyne. R. W. Foster.
Flinders . . . . .	{ A. Poynton. D. McKenzie.
Northern Territory	{ Vaiben Louis Solomon. (Vacant)
East Adelaide . . .	{ J. T. Scherk. J. Hutchinson.
West Adelaide . . .	{ E. L. Batchelor. W. J. Denny.
North Adelaide . .	{ R. Wood. P. McM. Glynn.
Walleroo . . . . .	{ R. Hooper. E. A. Grainger.
Port Adelaide . . .	{ W. O. Archibald. J. MacGillivray.
West Torrens . . . .	{ F. J. Hourigan. T. H. Brooker.
Yatala . . . . .	{ William Gilbert. R. Butler.
Gumeracha . . . . .	{ Robert Homburg. Hon. T. Playford.
East Torrens . . . .	{ J. Darling. F. W. Conyber.
Sturt . . . . .	{ John Greeley Jenkins. T. Price.
Noarlunga . . . . .	{ Alexander Macdonald. W. J. Blacker.
Mount Barker . . .	{ C. M. R. Dumas. L. von Doussa.
Onkaparinga . . . .	{ Robert Caldwell. W. H. Duncan.
Encounter Bay . . .	{ W. H. Carpenter. C. Tucker.
Barossa . . . . .	{ Hon. Sir John William Downer, K.C.M.G. James Hague.

*Clerk*, F. Halcomb, M.A., 600*l*.  
*Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms*, Alfred Searcy, 425*l*.  
*Office Clerk*, W. W. Wilby, 210*l*.

#### Offices connected with both Houses.

*Librarian*, J. P. Morice, 310*l*.  
*Office Keeper and Caterer*, John N. Hines, 270*l*.

#### JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

*Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court*,  
 Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C.  
 (*Lieutenant-Governor*), 2,000*l*.  
*Judges*, Hon. Sir James Penn Boucaut, K.C.M.G.,  
 1,700*l*.; Hon. W. H. Bunday, 1,700*l*.

#### DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

##### Chief Secretary's Department.

*Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, 1,000*l*.  
*Under-Secretary and Government Statist, and Clerk of Executive Council*, Lionel H. Sholl, 600*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, T. W. Green, 425*l*.; *Clerks*, H. Blinman, 270*l*.; W. L. Johnston, 150*l*.  
*Office Keeper*, S. Benson, 210*l*.

##### Audit Department.

*Commissioner of Audit*, Ebenezer Cooke, 1,000*l*.  
*Secretary*, P. Whittington, 500*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, Edgar Giles, 425*l*.

*Clerks*, W. C. Ford, 280*l*.; G. G. Todd, T. W. Davidson, R. J. Champion, H. A. Gooden, 270*l*. each; W. J. Porter, 220*l*.; M. G. Hipwell, H. Schroder, 210*l*. each; W. E. Rogers, 200*l*.; O. H. Nootnagel, 190*l*.; W. L. Wyly, 160*l*.; S. A. Gregory, 150*l*.; C. A. Arndt and W. B. Hussey, 140*l*. each; W. N. Twiss, W. G. Tucker, T. E. Osman, 110*l*. each; F. J. Vacoser, and T. Liddle, 100*l*. each.

##### Friendly Societies

*Public Actuary*, H. D. Gouge, 500*l*.

##### Police Department.

*Commissioner of Police*, L. G. Madley, J.P., 700*l*.

*Secretary* G. L. Reed, 475*l*.

*Clerks*, H. Ring, 270*l*.; L. C. Giles, 210*l*.

*Inspectors of Police*, Benjamin Hunt, 420*l*.; R. Saunders, 370*l*.; D. Sullivan, 390*l*.

*Sub-Inspectors*, J. Shaw, John Doyle, and Joseph Hamblton, 300*l*. each; John Field, 270*l*.

##### Sheriff's Department.

*Sheriff and Returning Officer of the Province, also Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court*, W. R. Boothby, C.M.G., S.M., 750*l*.

*Deputy Sheriff*, O. H. Schomburgk, 330*l*.

*Keeper of Adelaide Gaol*, T. Farrell, 310*l*.

##### Labour Prison.

*Comptroller*, W. R. Boothby, C.M.G., S.M. (Sheriff).

*Superintendent*, R. H. Edmunds, 425*l*.

*Medical Officer*, E. Brooks, 250*l*.

*Chief Guard*, H. R. Buxton, 220*l*.

*Clerk and Storekeeper*, R. Harrison, 200*l*.

##### Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

*Registrar-General*, G. H. Ayliffe, 450*l*.

*Deputy ditto*, J. A. Plunkett, 330*l*.

*Clerks*, A. J. Korff, 270*l*.; E. A. S. Thomas, 150*l*.  
 R. Walsh, 100*l*.

##### Medical Department.

*Colonial Surgeon, Adelaide*, W. L. Cleland, M.B. (Lunatic Asylums).

*Assistant Colonial Surgeon*, A. D. L. Napier, M.D. (Lunatic Asylums and Hospital).

*Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mount Gambier*, J. Johnson (Hospitals), 250*l*.

*Acting Health Officer, Port Adelaide*, W. J. Getting, 210*l*.

##### Medical Officers—

*Kadina*, H. A. Powell, 65*l*.

*Koorunga*, J. I. Sangster, jun., 100*l*.

*Port Victor*, M. P. O'Leary, 50*l*.

*Port Lincoln*, E. Kinmont, 150*l*.

*Port Augusta*, A. Chewery, 300*l*.

*Walleroo*, T. K. J. Fulton, 200*l*.

*Clare*, O. W. Smith, 60*l*.

*Gladstone*, G. M. Heanes, 100*l*.

*Port Pirie*, R. W. Stewart, 200*l*.

*Moonta*, T. James, 65*l*.

##### Adelaide Hospital.

*Senior Resident Medical Officer*, J. W. Astles, 400*l*.

*Senior Resident Surgeon*, Alexander Disney Leith Napier, M.D., 400*l*.

*Secretary*, H. D. G. Haggard, 270*l*.

##### Vaccination Department.

*Vaccination Officer*, W. Ramsay Smith, M.B.

##### Central Board of Health.

*President, and Vaccination Officer*, W. Ramsay Smith, M.B., 500*l*.

*Secretary*, G. H. Ayliffe,

*Chief Inspector of Cattle*, J. Desmond, 350*l*

*Inspector*, W. Boath, 230*l*.

*Lunatic Asylums.*

*Resident Medical Officer, and Colonial Surgeon,*  
W. L. Cleland, 600*l*.  
*Medical Officer, Adelaide Asylum, A. D. L. Napier,*  
M. D., 150*l*.  
*Assistant Resident Medical Officer, Parkside Asylum,*  
E. R. Roseby, M. D., 200*l*.  
*Secretary (also Steward, Adelaide Asylum), W.*  
Watson, 210*l*.

*Destitute Poor Asylum.*

*Chairman of Board, A. Lindsay, 400*l*.*  
*Medical Officer, B. H. Morris, 500*l*.*  
*Superintendent and Secretary, T. H. Atkinson, 330*l*.*  
*Visiting Officers, J. T. Foale, 270*l*.; A. O. Chambers,*  
180*l*.  
*Accountant, E. J. Tregenza, 220*l*.*  
*Clerk, J. L. Hartley, 170*l*.*

*State Children's Council.*

*President, Thos. Rhodes, J. P.*  
*Secretary, J. B. Whiting, 330*l*.*

*Printing Department.*

*Government Printer, O. E. Bristol, 450*l*.*  
*Overseer, H. Brooke, 330*l*.*  
*Clerk and Cashier, W. T. Bendall, 160*l*.*

*Military Forces.*

*Commandant (on leave), Col. J. M. Gordon, 500*l*.*  
*Commandant (Acting), Col. J. Stuart, 350*l*.*  
*Paymaster, Captain F. L. Knowles, 200*l*.*

*Naval Defences.*

*Commandant, Captain Chas. James Clare (H. M. C.*  
Gun-boat "Protector"), 350*l*. (also *Superin-*  
*tendent Life-Saving Service, 100*l*.).*  
*Staff Engineer, Wm. Clarkson, 300*l*.*  
*Chief Gunner, Edwin Argent, R.A., 225*l*.*

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*Law Officers' Department.*

*Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C.,*  
1,000*l*.  
*Crown Solicitor, J. M. Stuart, 800*l*.*  
*Secretary, C. C. Cornish, 600*l*.*  
*Chief Clerk, G. G. Martin, 330*l*.*  
*Crown Law Clerk, G. H. Castle, 330*l*.*  
*Clerks, A. C. Thomas, 150*l*.; H. S. Sutton, 100*l*.*

*Supreme Court Department.*

*Master of Supreme Court, A. Buchanan, 700*l*.*  
*Registrar of Probates and Public Trustee, A. Stow,*  
500*l*.  
*Judges' Associate, H. B. Taylor, 330*l*.*  
*Second Associate, J. P. Boucaut, jun., 240*l*.*  
*Third Associate, W. L. Stuart, 170*l*.*  
*Clerks, F. W. Sims, 250*l*.; B. P. Martin and Hugo*  
Boothby, 150*l*. each.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

*Commissioner of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, S.M.,*  
Adelaide, 1,300*l*.  
*Registrar and Official Receiver, R. Blunt, 500*l*.*  
*Accountant, J. G. Ashton, 330*l*.*

*Magistrates and Local Courts.*

*Adelaide, Stipendiary Magistrate, also Commissioner*  
*of Insolvency and Taxes, J. G. Russell, 1,300*l*.*  
*Police Magistrate, James Gordon, 600*l*.*  
*Clerk of Local Court, F. R. Burton, 425*l*.*  
*Clerks, W. H. Denyer, 330*l*.; W. H. Rowland, 175*l*.*  
and W. H. Howell, 135*l*.  
*Clerk of Police Court, W. J. Hinde, 270*l*.*

*Angaston, Clarendon, Eudunda, Gawler, Gumeracha,*  
*Kapunda, Morphett Vale, Mount Pleasant, Port*  
*Adelaide, Salisbury, Tamunda, Teatree Gully, Truro,*  
*Wilunga, and Yankalilla, Magistrate, William*  
Johnstone, 450*l*.

*Borderstown, Goolwa, Kingston, Mannum, Millicent,*  
*Murray Bridge, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier,*  
*Naracoorte, Port Elliot, Penola, Port MacDonnell,*  
*Robe, Sterling West, Strathalbyn, Wellington,*  
and *Woodside, Stipendiary Magistrate, H. C.*  
Swan, 500*l*.

*Yorketown, Minlaton, Kadina, Moonta, Maitland,*  
*Port Wakefield, Wallaroo, Snowtown, Steady*  
*Bay, Balaklava, Hamley Bridge, Port Elliston,*  
*Fowler's Bay, Franklin Harbour, Morgan, Renmark,*  
*Port Lincoln, and Two Wells. Stipendiary Magis-*  
trate, T. J. S. O'Halloran, 500*l*.

*Clare, Petersburg, Port Pirie, Gladstone, George-*  
*town, Jamestown, Port Germein, Laura, Redhill,*  
*Terowie, Auburn, Cockburn, Redruth, Riverton,*  
*Stipendiary Magistrate, J. P. Stow, 500*l*.*  
*Mount Remarkable, Blinman, Beltana, Carrieton,*  
*Hergott, Port Augusta, Wilmington, Quorn,*  
*Hawker, and Orreroo, Stipendiary Magistrate,*  
J. T. Keats, 400*l*.

*City Coroner (and President Central Board of Health),*  
W. Ramsay Smith.

*Patent and Copyright.*

*Commissioner, F. F. Turner (Registrar-General).*  
*Clerk, H. C. R. Batchelor, 160*l*.*

*Registrar-General's Department.*

*Lands Titles Branch:—*  
*Registrar-General and Solicitor, F. F. Turner, 800*l*.*  
*Deputy Registrar-General, E. J. Heath, 450*l*.*  
*Secretary, and Deputy Registrar-General, J. M.*  
Thomas, 425*l*.  
*Draughtsmen, M. Giles, 450*l*.; E. S. Berry, 425*l*.*  
*Clerks, G. W. Anthony, 260*l*.; T. G. Blackwell,*  
210*l*.; M. H. Salter, 210*l*.; S. P. Hall, 210*l*.;  
V. H. Edwards, 190*l*. and others.

*Minister of Industry.*

*Minister of Industry, also Treasurer and Premier,*  
Hon. F. W. Holder.  
*Inspectors of Factories, J. Bannigan, 240*l*.; Agnes*  
Milne, 80*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE  
TREASURER.

*Treasury Department.*

*Premier and Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.,*  
1,000*l*.  
*Under-Treasurer, T. Gill, 550*l*.*  
*Accountant, C. R. Todd, 425*l*.*  
*Chief Clerk, H. F. Peacock, 380*l*.*  
*Receiver of Revenue, W. Lindsay, 330*l*.*  
*Paymaster, W. H. Selway, jun., 310*l*.*  
*Clerk and Paymaster of Pensions, A. F. Cornish,*  
250*l*.  
*Inscribed Stock Clerk, Theo. Boothby, 160*l*.*  
*Clerks, W. Laycock, 210*l*.; P. M. J. Wilson,*  
130*l*.; and A. Kelly, 110*l*.

*Land and Income Tax Department.*

*Commissioner, J. G. Russell, salary as Commis-*  
sioner of Insolvency.  
*Deputy-Commissioner, Arthur Searcy, 500*l*.*  
*Revenue Recovery Officer and Assessor, Benjamin*  
Solomon, 350*l*.  
*Chief Clerk and Receiver of Revenue, R. W. Smith,*  
425*l*.  
*Accountant, A. M. Berry, 240*l*.*  
*Audit Clerk, J. A. Smith, 220*l*.*

*Customs Department.*

*Collector of Customs Chief Inspector of Distilleries and President of Marine Board, T. N. Stephens, 700l.*  
*Chief Clerk, Charles Parry, 450l.*  
*Comptroller of Customs Accounts, W. H. Cammell, 475l.*

*Corresponding Clerk, W. Cate, 330l.*  
*Inspectors of Distilleries, E. P. Clarke, 425l.; F. Mayne, 210l.*

*Inspector of Drawbacks, T. S. Gillman, 270l.*

*Register of Shipping, L. R. Hogg, 425l.*

*Warehouse-keeper, S. J. Harvey, 330l.*

*Chief-Gauger, C. Stephens, 270l.*

*Out-door Officers:—Landing Surveyor, B. Magraith, 450l.; Landing Waiters, W. H. F. Bayly, 330l.*  
*A. C. Threlfall, 270l.*

*Tide-Surveyor, M. J. Conlon, 270l.*

*Sub-Collector at Adelaide, F. W. Ringwood, 450l.*

*Marine Board.*

*Secretary and Accountant, J. Darby, 330l.*

*Revenue Clerk, T. A. D. Osborne, 230l.*

*Supt. Mercantile Marine, R. A. Smith, 270l.*

*Examiner of Masters and Mates, Shipwright Surveyor, &c., and Harbour Master, A. Inglis, 330l.*

*Engineer, Surveyor, and Examiner of Engineers, &c., J. Campbell, 330l.*

*Engineer, River Murray, R. Longstaff, 180l.*

*Inspector of Explosives, W. A. Hargreaves, 450l.*

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE  
 COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands Department.*

*Commissioner and Minister of Mines, Hon. I. O'Loughlin, M.P., 1,000l.*

*Secretary, T. Duffield, 550l.*

*Survey Department.*

*Surveyor-General, W. Strawbridge, 900l.*

*Deputy Surveyor-General, E. M. Smith, 500l.*

*Chief Clerk, F. R. C. Frost, 330l.*

*Chief Draughtsman, E. P. Laurie, 425l.*

*Clerk and Storekeeper, S. P. Weir, 210l.*

*Receiver of Revenue, A. Duffield, 230l.*

*Accountant, P. S. Messent, 250l.*

*Clerks, R. Barker, 225l.; A. E. Shebberd, 180l., and others.*

*Surveyors, S. King, W. G. Evans, N. W. Pethick, 330l. each; E. W. Krichauff, 270l.; H. Jacob, 270l.; R. B. Poyntz, 200l.; W. H. Wadham, 170l.; T. E. Day, 170l.*

*Examiner of Licensed Surveyor's Work and Draughtsmen, C. H. Harris, 330l.*

*Draughtsmen, T. D. Porter, 365l.; W. T. D. Clindering, 300l.; H. C. Talbot, 270l.; E. A. Noltinius, 270l.; W. E. Cheesman, 270l.; W. J. V. Crombie, 210l.; E. A. Loveday, 150l., and others.*

*Registrar, Land Office, M. Doswell, 425l.*

*Clerks, J. A. G. Manning, 293l.; H. Winton, 270l.; W. Pearson, 250l.; C. D. Harris, 200l., and others.*

*Photo-Lithographer, A. Vaughan, 380l.*

*Assistant ditto, E. W. Belcher, 210l.*

*Photolithographic Printer, W. Newport, 210l.*

*Inspectors of Credit Lands, Leases, &c., R. P. Boucaut, 330l.*

*Inspector of Leases, G. F. Hallett, 270l.*

*Government Arbitrator, E. B. Jones, 450l.*

*Inspector of Improvements, S. G. Hübbe, 300l.*

*Assistant, G. A. Becker, 200l.*

*Mines Department.*

*Government Geologist, H. Y. L. Brown, 800l.*

*Inspector of Mines, W. H. Matthews, 400l.*

*Chief Clerk and Mining Registrar, F. C. Ward, 230l.*

*Cemetery Department.*

*Superintendent, H. E. Brookes, 330l.*

*Woods and Forests.*

*Conservator, Walter Gill, 450l.*

*Clerk, G. L. Darby, 210l.*

*Roads Department.*

*Inspector-General and Engineer of Roads and Bridges, C. T. Hargrave, J.P., 500l.*

*General Overseer of Main Roads, W. M. Stevens, 180l.*

*Clerk and Draughtsman, E. H. Blatchford, 110l.*

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE  
 COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

*Office of Commissioner of Public Works Department, Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. R. W. Foster, 1,000l.*

*Secretary, John Gardiner, J.P., 550l.*

*Clerk, C. H. Dewhirst, 280l.*

*Engineer-in-Chief's Department.*

*Engineer-in-Chief, and Engineer of Harbours and Jetties, A. B. Moncrieff, J.P., 1,100l.*

*Chief Assistant Engineer, Walter Rutt, 650l.*

*Assistant Engineer, W. E. Slade, 450l.*

*Quantity Surveyor, H. Snell, 420l.*

*Chief Clerk, M. J. Mullins, 450l.*

*Valuator, W. T. Cooper, 425l.*

*Revenue Accountant, J. Bee, 350l.*

*Expenditure Accountant, F. Olifent, 350l.*

*Clerks, W. H. Fenwick, 330l.; S. Randell, G. N.*

*Ashwin, L. Dyke, 270l. each, and others.*

*Draughtsmen, W. Wright, 450l.; W. Stevens, 425l.*

*Conservator of Water, J. W. Jones, 650l.*

*Sanitary Engineer, C. A. Bayer, 600l.*

*Superintendent Public Buildings Department.*

*Superintendent, C. E. O. Smyth, 700l.*

*Accountant, W. G. Randall, 380l.*

*Chief Clerk, H. B. Middleton, 320l.*

*Chief Draughtsman, F. C. Krichauff, 270l.*

*Railway Department.*

*Railways Commissioner, A. G. Pendleton, 1,300l.*

*Secretary, A. N. Day, 300l.*

*General Traffic Manager, J. B. McNeil, 600l.*

*Chief Clerk, J. W. Gordon, 230l.*

*Chief Mechanical Engineer, T. Roberts, 900l.*

*Works Manager, F. Latimer, 500l.*

*Chief Clerk, F. A. Watson, 300l.*

*Locomotive Accountant, A. Langman, 350l.*

*Outdoor Running Superintendent, G. Yeomans, 400l.*

*Comptroller of Accounts, J. Pickering, 550l.*

*Traffic Auditor, D. H. Simpson, 375l.*

*Paymaster and Expenditure Clerk, J. Bennett, 375l.*

*Receiver of Revenue, M. Doherty, 375l.*

*Collector of Accounts, B. B. Carvoso, 300l.*

*Travelling Inspectors of Accounts, J. H. Dunstan, 300l.; W. Goldsworthy, 260l.*

*Book Keeper, J. F. De Cean, 300l.*

*Chief Pay Clerk, G. H. Pierce, 290l.*

*Public Supply Department.*

*Chief Storekeeper, T. Colebatch, 600l.*

*Assistant Storekeeper, J. W. Bussell, 425l.*

*Storeman, J. T. Lulley, 230l.*

*Clerks, G. H. Saunders, 250l.; D. Solly, 230l.*

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE  
 MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

*Minister of Education and Agriculture, Hon. E. L. Batchelor, 1,000l.*

*Secretary, James Bath, J.P., 600l.*

*Chief Clerk, G. W. R. Lee, 240l.*

*Board of Inspectors of Schools*, L. W. Stanton, 5251, *Chairman*. *Members*, T. Burgan, C. L. Whitham, 5001, each.  
*Secretary to Board of Inspectors*, H. A. Curtis, 3951.  
*Inspectors*, Alexr. Clark, 4751.; J. T. Smyth, B.A., Wm. L. Neale, Isaac A. Plummer, C. B. Whillas, A. Martin, all 4501.  
*Accountant*, T. H. James, 3301.  
*Revenue Clerk*, Geo. J. De Rose, 2701.

*Agricultural Bureau*.  
*Secretary*, A. Molineux, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., 4001.  
*Agricultural College*.  
*Professor of Agriculture*, William Lowrie, M.A., B.Sc, 6001.  
*Professor of Viticulture and Oenology*, A. J. Perkins, 6001.

*Lecturer on Chemistry and Physical Science*, W. R. Jamieson, B.Sc., 1801.  
*Secretary, &c.*, J. A. Haslam, 1801.

*University Training College*.  
*Superintendent*, A. Scott, 4501.  
*Pupil Teachers' Training School*.  
*Superintendent*, W. West, 4501.

*Sturt Street Public School*.  
*Head Master*, M. M. Maughan, 4501.  
*Head Mistress*, Margaret Woodman, 2501.

*Flinders Street Public School*.  
*Head Master*, R. T. Burnard, 4501.  
*Head Mistress*, Marie Downing, 2501.

*Currie Street Public School*.  
*Head Master*, A. H. Veale, 4201.

*Grote Street Public School*.  
*Head Master*, Wm. J. McBride, 4501.

*North Adelaide Public School*.  
*Head Master*, J. Donnell, 4201.  
*Head Mistress*, Marie L. Lucas, 2501.

**POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**  
*Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs*, Sir Charles Todd, M.A., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., F.S.T.E., 1,0001.  
*Superintendent, Money Order Branch*, S. Summers, 4251.  
*Secretary*, R. W. M. Waddy, 4251.  
*Superintendent, Letter Branch*, A. J. Wright, 4251.  
*Accountant, Postal and Telegraph Department*, C. Giles, 4251.  
*Corresponding Clerk*, H. L. Hurst, 3101.  
*Second Senior Inland Clerk*, H. Gillman, 3301.  
*Clerk, General Post Office*, H. S. Olifent, 3301.  
*Cashier, P. O. and T. Branches*, C. Fry, 3801.  
*Inspector, P. O. and T. Offices*, J. McL. Johnston, 3801.

*Observatory*.  
*Government Astronomer*, Sir Charles Todd, M.A., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., F.S.T.E.  
*Assistant Observer*, R. F. Griffiths, 3151.

*Aborigines' Department*.  
*Protector of Aborigines*, E. L. Hamilton, 2101.

*Botanical Garden*.  
*Director and Secretary to Board*, M. Holtze, Ph.D., 5001.

*Stock and Brands Department*.  
*Chief Inspector*, C. J. Valentine, 5001.  
*Inspectors*, R. J. Needham, 3301.; T. H. Williams, 2801.; H. A. Doudy 2301.

*Wine, Butter, and Produce Department*.  
*Manager, S.A. Wine and Produce Depot, London*, E. B. Young, 5501.  
*Manager at Adelaide*, R. W. Skevington, 2301.  
*Dairy Instructor* G. S. Thompson, 2001.

(C)

## NORTHERN TERRITORY.

(Under Ministerial Control of Hon. Treasurer.)  
*Secretary and Accountant to Controlling Minister, Adelaide*, F. E. Benda, 3951.

*Government Resident and Judge*, His Honor C. J. Dashwood, 1,0001.

*Secretary Government Resident*, N. Holtze, 2801.

*Medical Officer*, F. Goldsmith, M.B., Ch. B., 5001.  
*Chief Warden of Goldfields and Surveyor*, E. C. Playford, 2801.

*Chief Clerk and Draughtsman, Land Office*, R. T. Green, 2701.

*Clerk of the Local Court*, A. G. Strath, 201.

*Inspector of Police*, Paul Foelsche, 5001.

*Inspecting and Senior Officer of Telegraphs, & Deputy Sheriff*, J. A. G. Little, 4251.

*Sub-Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, and Superintendent of Mercantile Marine (also Registrar of Shipping, Assistant Health Officer, and Inspector of Distilleries)*, W. G. Stretton, 3651.

*Landing Waiter*, H. Pinder, 2701.

*Keeper of Palmerston Gaol*, G. W. H. Norcock, 2701.

*Teacher Public School*, Catherine Patt, 2001.

*Curator of Botanic Garden*, N. Holtze, 501.

## Agent-General's Department (London).

*Agent-General (also Emigration Agent)*, Hon. Sir

J. A. Cockburn, M.D., K.C.M.G., 1,5001.

*Secretary and Accountant*, T. F. Wicksteed, C.M.G., 5501.

## Foreign Consuls.

*Austria-Hungary*, Otto von Drehnen.

*Belgium*, W. Herbert Philipps.

*Brazil*, Vice-Consul, R. B. Robin.

*Chili*, Vice-Consul (vacant).

*Denmark*, Vice-Consul (vacant).

*France*, Consular Agent, James Page.

*Germany*, H. C. E. Muecke.

*Italy*, Consular Agent (vacant).

*Japan*, Hon. J. L. Parsons.

*Liberia*, W. Burnet.

*Netherlands*, Consul, R. A. Paxton; H. W. H.

Stevens, Vice-Consul, Port Darwin.

*Portugal*, Vice-Consul, R. M. Steele.

*Spain*, Vice-Consul (vacant).

*Sweden and Norway*, A. S. Neill; Vice-Consul,

C. J. Abernethy.

*Switzerland*, Vice-Consul, James Page.

*United States*, Consular Agent, C. A. Murphy.

## TASMANIA.

### General Description.

Tasmania is an island at the southern extremity of the continent of Australia, from which it is divided by Bass' Straits, 120 miles wide; the important colony of Victoria being on the other side of the straits. It lies between 40° 40' and 43° 38' S. lat., and 144° 29' and 148° 28' E. long.

### History.

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Abel Jan Tasman, and by him named Van Diemen's Land, the name by which it was known down to 1853. It was not discovered to be an island until 1797. It was formally taken possession of by England in 1803, and made auxiliary to the penal settlement at Botany Bay. The first free emigrants arrived in 1816, and the last convicts in 1853. Responsible government was introduced in 1856.

*Climate.*

Tasmania is one of the most healthy of the British colonies, and is never too hot in summer nor too cold in winter for out-door occupations to be carried on; nor is it subject to the droughts experienced in the other Australian colonies.

The three spring months commence in September, summer in December, autumn in March, and winter in June.

From observations taken at Hobart for 1899 the highest shade temperature recorded was 104° on the 12th Feb., and the lowest 31° on the 28th June. The mean range for the year was 15·5. Rain fell on 170 days in the year, and the rainfall was a little more than 21 inches.

*Means of Communication.*

All the principal towns are united by telegraph. There are 2,000½ miles of telegraph (with 3,252 miles of wire) open in the colony. This excludes 428 miles of cable belonging to the Tasmanian Cable Company. The total cost of telegraph construction up to 31st Dec., 1899, was 287,000*l.*, the receipts in 1899 being 81,244*l.*. There are also 815 miles of telephone, which yield an annual rental of 4,285*l.*

There is a duplicate electric cable between Tasmania and Victoria, whence land-lines extend to Port Darwin, and thence to England *via* Java.

The number of messages sent was 380,687, of which 129,729 were cable.

Steamers run between Melbourne and Launceston twice and sometimes three times a week. Direct mail steamer from Hobart to Sydney every week. Direct mail steamer between Hobart and Melbourne, and Hobart and New Zealand twice a month. There are also steamers trading between Launceston and the north-west ports of Tasmania and Melbourne every week. The mail steamer from Melbourne to Colombo and London every week; time 32 days *via* Brindisi. The mail steamer from Sydney to San Francisco and thence to London, *via* New York, every four weeks; time about 40 days. The mail steamer *via* Vancouver, once a month. The mail steamer *via* Brisbane, Batavia, Aden, and Brindisi every four weeks; passage from Tasmania about 55 days. Direct communication is also afforded by the steamers of the Shaw, Saville Co. and New Zealand Shipping Co., one vessel of each Company calling at Hobart every month.

In addition to the above, mails are deposited by Messageries Maritimes de France and by German Line packets once a month.

There are 355 places in Tasmania where post offices are established. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Within a town.	1 <i>d.</i>	free
„ Australasia.	2 <i>d.</i>	free or ½ <i>d.</i>
Europe, United States, &c.	2½ <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i> per 4 oz.

The number of letters received and despatched was 9,748,055; postcards, 288,558; packets, 1,811,344; newspapers, 6,293,018.

*Area.*

The colony contains 26,215 square miles, the main island containing about 15½ million acres of land, and the smaller islands connected with it 1¼ million acres; 4,777,640 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown, leaving in the hands of the Crown land to the amount of 12,000,360 acres, of which 976,457 acres are leased by settlers for sheep runs or other purposes.

The adjacent islands are 55 in number, most of them being in Bass' Straits. The chief are the Furneaux group, including Flinder's Island, Robb's Island, King Island, and Bruni and Maria Island on the east coast.

*Roads.*

The main road from the port of Hobart to Launceston is 123 miles long, passes through the centre of the colony, and is maintained in fair order by the Government. All the other main roads are under the control of main road boards, and are constructed and maintained by the Government. The cross and bye roads are under the care of local trustees, and are maintained partly by rates and partly by contributions from the treasury. In 1899 the maintenance of main roads cost 5,028*l.*, of cross and bye roads 23,025*l.*, in all 28,053*l.*

*Railways.*

There are now 547½ miles of railway in the colony constructed, mainly on the three foot six inch gauge. Of these 547½ miles, 439½ belong to Government, and costs 3,604,222*l.*, and 109 miles to private companies, and costs 683,149*l.* The total cost of railway construction up to 31st Dec., 1899, was 4,287,371*l.*, the gross receipts in 1899 being 258,548*l.*, and the working expenses 187,580*l.*, showing a return of 1·65 per cent. on the capital.

*Land.*

The upset price of Crown land fit for agriculture is 1*l.* an acre; and the upset price of second-class lands a sum not less than 10*s.* an acre.

Under Crown Lands Act, 1890 (54 Vic., No. 8), any person of the full age of 18 years may select for purchase, by private contract with the Government, one lot of agricultural land not exceeding 320 acres, at 1*l.* an acre, with one-third added for credit, payable by annual instalments for 14 years. Under Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1893 (57 Vic., No. 12), any person of the age of 18 who has not selected or purchased under Crown Lands Act, 1890 (54 Vic., No. 8) may take up land, not less than 15 acres, or more than 50 acres, on payment of survey fee, and no further payment is to be made until the fourth year. But a grant cannot be issued for the land unless improved to the extent of 1*l.* for every acre or unless resided upon for the first term of 18 years, inclusive of the 3 years' free occupation.

Credit is allowed on all purchases above 15*l.*

*Industry.*

The exports of the island are principally wool, tin, grain, fruit, preserves, gold, copper, hides, skins, and leather, hops, sperm oil, timber, vegetables, and tanning bark. The value of the principal exports in 1899 was: Tin, 281,987*l.*; gold, 205,936*l.*; silver, 208,869*l.*; Blister copper, 761,880*l.*; jams, fruits, &c., of the value of 244,143*l.*; timber and bark, 70,584*l.*; wool, 357,757*l.*; potatoes, 95,025*l.*

The land in crop on 1st Mar., 1900, was 225,126 acres and 288,777 acres permanently artificially sown grasses. There were in the colony 160,204 horned cattle, and 1,672,068 sheep. The quantity of wool exported in the year 1899 was 8,635,472 lbs., valued at 357,757*l.*

Almost the whole of the trade is with Australia and the United Kingdom.

Tasmania possesses a great source of wealth in her minerals, which are now being turned to good account. Gold, silver, copper, tin, coal, wolfram, and also other minerals are found throughout the



island. The principal goldfields are at Beaconsfield, Lefroy, and Mathinna. At Beaconsfield the Tasmania Mine is the main producer. Since the reef was discovered in 1877 up to 30th June, 1900, this mine has produced 487,534 ozs. of gold, value 1,780,684*l.*, and the total amount paid in dividends is 721,071*l.* Total yield from this field for the year ending 30th June, 1900, amounted to 30,479 ozs., value 118,106*l.* At Lefroy several mines are sinking, driving, etc., the total output for the year ending 30th June last being 2,584 ozs., value 10,013*l.* At Mathinna the chief mine is the New Golden Gate, which is down to 1,430 feet. The total quantity of gold obtained from this mine is 154,900 ozs., and total amount paid in dividends 268,000*l.* Silver is found on the west and east coasts. Several large silver mines are in full operation at Zeehan and Dundas, and a smelting plant erected at Zeehan, costing over 57,000*l.*, is now treating a large quantity of ore produced. Copper is also found, chiefly on the west coast, the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company's mine being a large producer. This company has its own smelting and reduction plants, and for the year ending 30th June, 1900, produced 9,843 tons of blister copper, value 929,705*l.* Tin is obtained in various parts of the island, the principal workings being at Mount Bischoff in the north-west and Branhholm and Mount Cameron in the north-east. The Mount Bischoff Company produced during the year ending 30th June 1,945 tons, value 174,000*l.*, and paid in dividends 109,500*l.*

Hobart and Launceston are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1899, 200 vessels, of 15,379 aggregate tonnage.

#### *Population.*

The population in 1881 was 115,705, of whom 61,162 were males, and 54,543 females.

On 5th April, 1891, the population of Tasmania was 146,667, of whom 77,560 were males, and 69,107 females, being 5.60 persons to the square mile. The death-rate of 1899 was 12.25 to the 1,000 of the population. The number of inhabited houses not including tents (1,195) was 26,829. The black aboriginal population is now extinct, but there are on the Furneaux Islands a number of half-breeds. Population, 31st December, 1899, was 182,508.

Hobart, on the River Derwent, is a city of considerable size, containing within the Registration boundary 41,583 inhabitants.

Launceston, on the River Tamar, the second town of the colony, contains within the Registration boundary a population of 26,525.

#### *Local Government.*

Municipal councils were established in Hobart and Launceston in 1855, when responsible government was granted to the Colony, and under the Rural Municipalities Act of 1865 councils have been established in 21 districts. These councils consist of seven elected members, two retiring annually for two successive years and three every third year. The president of the council, called the Warden, is elected annually by the councillors. The voters for the election of councillors are every male or female over 21 years of age on the assessment roll. There are also 19 Town Boards established in the principal townships in the Police districts. In the districts where there are no municipalities the care of the roads is in the hands of Road Trusts. There are also 13 Water Trusts for the supply of water, and 33 Cemetery Trusts. In Launceston, Hobart, Mersey, Circular Head,

Table Cape, Leven, and Strahan, the management of the harbours is in the hands of marine boards. The total revenue of these various bodies, exclusive of Government Grants, in 1899 is estimated at 160,996*l.*, and the expenditure 161,628*l.*

The outstanding local debt on 31st December, 1899, was 624,141*l.*

#### *Currency and Banking.*

The legal tender and usual currency is British sterling.

There are four banks established in the Colony, viz.: The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, the National Bank of Tasmania, the Union Bank of Australia, the Bank of Australasia, with, together, 39 branches. The total assets on 31st December, 1898, amounted to 3,341,030*l.*, deposits 3,105,562*l.* The note circulation on same date amounted to 148,319*l.*

In addition to above there are three saving bank systems, one being located at Hobart, one at Launceston, and one having many branches throughout the colony, established by Government in connection with the Post Office Department, total deposits at time of last balancing, 31st December, 1899, being 915,062*l.*

#### *Education.*

State schools for primary education were originally established under a board provided for by Act 27 Vict., No. 11, in 1868. In 1887 the Board was superseded by a department under the supervision of a director of education, working under the Minister of Lands as Ministerial head. The system is national and compulsory, but free only to children unable to pay fees, with non-sectarian religious instruction. There were 309 state schools in operation on 31st December, 1899, the number of scholars on the rolls 23,272, and the average attendance 13,105.

With a view of encouraging the pursuit of a regular and higher course of education amongst the youth of the colony, the University of Tasmania was established in the year 1890, with power to grant scholarships. In all eight scholarships are now awarded annually.

#### *Constitution.*

The constitution of Tasmania was settled by local Act (18 Vict., No. 17), constituting "the Parliament of Tasmania," and various amending Acts.

The Legislative Council consists of 19 members, elected for 16 electoral districts. Every member of the Legislative Council holds his seat for six years from the day of his election, at the expiration of which time his seat becomes vacant. The competency of the Council is not affected by vacancies, so long as seven members remain. No judge of the Supreme Court can be a member of the Legislative Council nor any person holding office of profit under the Crown (except responsible ministers) nor contractors to Government. The qualification for a member is to be thirty years of age, and to have the qualification required in a voter, to be a British subject, natural-born or naturalized for 5 years, and to have been resident in Tasmania 5 years at any one time, or 2 years immediately before election. The qualification for an elector is the possession of a freehold estate of 10*l.* or leasehold of 30*l.* annual value, or being a graduate of a British University, or Associate of Arts of Tasmania, or qualified legal or medical practitioner, or minister of religion, or an officer of the army or navy, or retired officer of the Tasmanian Volunteer Force.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-eight members, elected for thirty electoral districts. Any natural-born subject or subject naturalized for 5 years can be elected, provided that he is not a judge of the Supreme Court, a person holding office of profit under the Crown (except responsible ministers) nor a contractor to Government, and that he has the same qualifications as members of the Council with regard to residence. The duration of the Assembly is three years. The qualification of an elector for the Assembly is to be a British subject, a man 21 years old, and resident for 12 months. Voting by ballot is regulated by 21 Vict. No. 32. Parliament usually meets in July, and sits for four months. Members, excepting Ministers and certain officers of Parliament, are paid 100*l*. Members of the Commonwealth Parliament are disqualified for a seat in either House, and a Minister of the Crown under the Commonwealth cannot hold a post as Minister in Tasmania.

The Governor is advised by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers.

#### Defence.

The strength of the Colonial Volunteer Force is 1,854 officers and men. Batteries guard the mouths of the Derwent and Tamar rivers, and there are torpedo boats.

#### Governors of Tasmania since 1855.\*

Sir Henry E. Fox Young, Kt. . . . .	Jan. 8, 1855
Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G. . . . .	Dec. 10, 1861
Lieut.-Col. W. C. Trevor, C.B. . . . .	Dec. 30, 1868
Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G. . . . .	Jan. 15, 1869
Sir Valentine Fleming, Kt., Administrator of the Government . . . . .	Mar. 26, 1874
Sir Francis Smith, Kt., Administrator of the Government . . . . .	Nov. 30, 1874
Fred. A. Weld, Esq., C.M.G. . . . .	Jan. 13, 1875
Sir Francis Smith, Kt., Administrator of the Government . . . . .	April 6, 1880
Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Leifroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator of the Government . . . . .	Oct. 21, 1880
Maj. Sir G. C. Strahan, R.A., K.C.M.G. . . . .	Dec. 7, 1881
Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B. . . . .	Mar. 11, 1887
Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, G.C.M.G. . . . .	Aug. 8, 1893
Hon. J. S. Dodds, C.M.G., Administrator of the Government . . . . .	May, 1, 1899
Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, G.C.M.G. . . . .	Nov. 8, 1899
Sir J. S. Dodds, Kt., C.M.G., Administrator of the Government . . . . .	Aug. 14, 1899

#### Ministries.

W. T. Napier Champ. . . . .	Nov. 1, 1856
T. G. Gregson . . . . .	Feb. 26, 1857
W. P. Weston . . . . .	Apr. 25, 1857
Francis Smith . . . . .	May 12, 1857
W. P. Weston . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1860
T. D. Chapman . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1861
James Whyte . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1863
Sir Richard Dry . . . . .	Nov. 24, 1866
J. M. Wilson . . . . .	Aug. 4, 1869
F. Maitland Innes . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1872
Alfred Kemmerley . . . . .	Aug. 4, 1873
T. Reibey . . . . .	July 20, 1876
P. O. Fysh . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1877
W. R. Giblin . . . . .	Mar. 5, 1878
W. L. Crowther . . . . .	Dec. 20, 1878
W. R. Giblin . . . . .	Oct. 30, 1879
Adye Douglas . . . . .	Aug. 15, 1884
Sir J. W. Agnew . . . . .	Mar. 8, 1886
Sir P. O. Fysh . . . . .	Mar. 30, 1887
H. Dobson . . . . .	Aug. 17, 1892
Rt. Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon . . . . .	Apr. 14, 1894
N. E. Lewis . . . . .	Oct. 12, 1899

\* For Governors previous to 1855, see Edition for 1890.

#### Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1841	34,504	15,712	50,216
1851	43,127	25,482	70,180
1861	49,593	43,584	89,997
1870	54,853	46,475	99,328
1881	61,162	54,543	115,705
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
Est. 1894	83,266	74,190	157,456
1895	85,303	75,530	160,833
1896	88,297	77,816	166,113
1897	91,610	80,109	171,719
1898	95,633	81,707	177,340
1899	98,880	83,628	182,508

#### FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	£758,100	£722,746	940,582	951,247
1891	883,198	851,559	1,030,405	1,044,666
1892	787,764	919,802	1,129,262	1,137,140
1893	706,972	836,417	932,252	934,439
1894	696,795	789,806	896,648	898,367
1895	761,971	748,946	931,529	937,525
1896	797,976	750,244	877,715	890,761
1897	845,019	785,026	1,077,482	1,084,168
1898	908,223	830,168	1,135,463	1,158,993
1899	943,970	871,454	1,299,234	1,318,117

#### SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	£758,100	£722,746	940,582	951,247
1891	883,198	851,559	1,030,405	1,044,666
1892	787,764	919,802	1,129,262	1,137,140
1893	706,972	836,417	932,252	934,439
1894	696,795	789,806	896,648	898,367
1895	761,971	748,946	931,529	937,525
1896	797,976	750,244	877,715	890,761
1897	845,019	785,026	1,077,482	1,084,168
1898	908,223	830,168	1,135,463	1,158,993
1899	943,970	871,454	1,299,234	1,318,117

#### IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1890	£680,760	£1,180,827	£35,925	£1,897,512
1891	655,006	1,363,609	33,349	2,051,964
1892	541,619	935,428	20,114	1,497,161
1893	344,360	699,590	13,793	1,057,683
1894	326,395	648,943	37,359	979,676
1895	315,172	770,060	9,225	1,094,457
1896	379,930	797,896	19,584	1,192,410
1897	397,510	929,745	40,253	1,367,608
1898	465,544	1,126,826	57,648	1,650,018
1899	501,120	1,218,942	49,262	1,769,324

#### EXPORTS

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1890	£323,239	£1,163,193	£560	£1,486,992
1891	379,822	1,058,437	2,559	1,440,818
1892	315,836	1,031,093	36	1,346,965
1893	284,344	1,067,798	40	1,352,184
1894	223,789	1,265,252	—	1,489,041
1895	202,870	1,168,405	1,788	1,373,063
1896	173,867	1,318,691	4,018	1,496,576
1897	274,497	1,458,093	11,871	1,744,461
1898	481,518	1,349,092	22,759	1,803,396
1899	1,039,640	1,198,376	339,459	2,577,475

Public Debt, 31st December, 1899—8,253,912*l*.

Customs Revenue, 1899—425,574*l*.

#### Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Vacant; Sir J. S. Dodds, Kt., C.M.G. (administering), 3,500*l*. Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Warren Dodds, 250*l*.

#### Cabinet.

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. N. E. Lewis,\* 200*l*. as Premier, and 750*l*. as Attorney-General. Chief Secretary and Minister of Defence and Agriculture, Hon. G. Collins, 750*l*. Treasurer and Minister of Education, Hon. B. S. Bird, 750*l*. Minister of Lands and Works and Minister of Mines, Hon. E. Mulcahy, 750*l*. Minister without portfolio, Hon. F. W. Piesse.

\* Now Minister of the Commonwealth, without portfolio.

*Executive Council.*

*Clerk of the Council*, E. C. Nowell, 100l.

*Legislative Council.*

*President*, Hon. Adye Douglas, 350l.

*Chairman of Committees*, Hon. William Dodery, 150l.

Hon. G. H. Butler.

Hon. W. A. B. Gellibrand.

" G. Collins.

" F. W. Grubb.

" W. Crosby.

" W. Hart.

" W. Dodery.

" A. Page.

" C. E. Davies.

" W. W. Perkins

" A. Douglas.

" F. W. Piesse.

" C. H. Grant.

" H. I. J. R. Rooke.

" J. H. McCall.

" R. S. Scott.

" W. Moore.

" John Watchorn.

*Clerk of the Council*, E. C. Nowell, 33l. and pension

367l. (See also Executive Council.)

*Usher of Black Rod*, T. R. Atkinson, 100l.

*Assist. Clerk*, L. G. R. Tapsell, 70l.

*House of Assembly.*

*Speaker*, Hon. Nicholas J. Brown, 350l.

*Chairman of Committees*, J. G. Davies, 250l.

Aikenhead, Will.

Hamilton, John.

Archer, F.

Hartnoll, W.

Bass, Jonathan

Hodgman, Thos. C.

Bird, B. S., Hon.

Hope, John

Braddon, Rt. Hon. Sir

Leatham, G. H.

E. N. C., K.C.M.G.

Lewis, N. E. Hon.

Bradley, J.

Lyne, C.

Brown, Hon. N. J.

Mackenzie, C. J.

(Speaker).

Mulcahy, E. Hon.

Brown, W. T. H.

McCracken, P.

Burbury, Wm.

Nicholls, H.

Burke, D.

Patterson, R. C.

Crowther, E. L.

Propsting, W. B.

Davies, J. G.

Reibey, T. Hon.

Dumaresq, H. R.

Sáand, R. J.

Evans, J. W.

Shaw, F.

Fowler, A. R.

Urquhart, D. C.

Gaffney, J. J.

Von Stieglitz, J. C.

Gundon, W. A.

Walduck, J. H.

Hall, C. H.

Woolnough, J. W. B.

*Clerk to the House and Librarian*, J. K. Reid, 350l.

*Serjeant-at-Arms*, J. B. Biynd, 100l.

*Assistant Librarian*, W. Freney, 200l.

*Chief Secretary's Department.*

*Chief Secretary*, Hon. G. Collins, 750l.

*Under Secretary and Secretary to Premier*, G. C. T.

Steward, 500l.

*Chief Clerk*, F. Lovett, 250l.

*Clerks*, D. W. Addison, 150l.; J. F. J. Daly, 100l.;

W. L. Smallhorn, 60l.

*Audit Office.*

*Auditor-General*, J. W. Israel, 550l.

*Clerks*, P. W. Lovett, 190l.; N. J. Coverdale, 180l.;

J. W. Hughes, 150l.

*Chief Clerk*, G. R. Miller, 265l.

*Inspector of Stores Branch.*

*Inspector of Stores, Secretary to Board of Tenders*,

Hugh Hull, 300l.

*Clerks*, G. F. Dawson, 180l.

*Statistical and General Registry Department.*

*Statistician and General Registrar*, B. M. Johnston,

600l.

*Assistant Statistician*, F. R. M. Hudspeth, 325l.

*Clerks*, F. E. Turner, 200l.; E. T. McPhee, 190l.;

J. P. Laughton, 165l.

*Treasury.*

*Treasurer*, Hon. B. S. Bird, 750l.

*Under Treasurer, Secretary, Public Debts Sinking*

*Fund*, A. Reid, 550l.

*Receiver and Paymaster*, W. Benson, 320l.

*Accountant*, J. E. Bennison, 400l.

*Cashier*, T. Windsor, 280l.

*Clerks*, W. Todd, 250l.; G. H. Gatehouse, 230l.;

E. H. Pretymann, 210l.; P. J. Strutt, 170l.

*Customs and Excise Department.*

*Hobart: Collector and Inspector of Customs*, J.

Barnard, 500l.

*Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Shipping*, J. L.

Harbroe, 350l.

*Valuator*, J. White, 210l.

*Clerks*, J. Gleeson, 250l.; P. M. Windeatt, 145l.

*Senior Landing Waiter*, R. C. Oldham, 350l.

*Warehouse-keeper*, V. F. Chambers, 210l.

*Landing Waiters*, A. H. Packer, 230l.; A. E. Lette,

165l.; F. McDonald, 165l.

*Launceston: Collector and Landing Surveyor*, W. J.

Bain, 400l.

*Chief Clerk*, M. F. Brownrigg, 275l.

*Clerk*, H. C. Wetton, 170l.

*Senior Landing Waiter*, W. R. Lisbey, 275l.

*Landing Waiter*, A. S. Innes, 165l.

*Valuator*, H. N. Hulme, 225l.

*Warehouse-keeper*, J. H. Savigny, 170l.

*Devonport: Landing Waiter and Warehouse-keeper*,

H. M. Latham, 170l.

*Stanley, Landing Waiter*, A. Grubb, 65l.

*Leven, ditto*, A. G. Dixon, 70l.

*Burnie, ditto*, A. J. Dooley, 150l.

*Strahan, ditto*, J. W. Brocklehurst, 160l. and 100l.

*Defence Department:*

*Collector of Beer Duty*, O. H. Hedberg, 300l.

*Office of Taxes.*

*Commissioner*, Chas. Mitchell, 375l.

*Chief Clerk*, W. Honey, 210l.

*Deputy Commissioner*, H. E. Downie, 240l.

*Collector, Launceston*, W. Hunt, 145l.

*Clerks*, P. L. Johnston, 225l.; K. Simmons, 180l.;

M. W. Harrison, 200l.; W. Hogg, 200l.; W.

Ryan, 150l.; F. V. Windsor, 155l.; W. M.

Sadler, 150l.; E. A. Maddox, 155l.

*Post and Telegraph Office.*

*Postmaster-General*, Hon. B. S. Bird.

*Secretary to Post Office*, H. V. Bayly, 500l.

*Superintendent Stamp Branch and Accountant*, H. L.

D'Emden, 350l.

*Cashier*, A. T. Oldham, 240l.

*Clerk*, E. Stanfield, 220l.

*Clerks*, H. J. Vicary, 180l.; C. Viney, 160l.; V. M.

Hamilton, 160l.

*Chief Clerk, M.O. Branch*, O. Lord, 320l.

*Clerks*, W. Jeffrey, 190l.; W. F. Lovett, 170l.;

R. C. Butler, 155l.

*Cashier*, W. Howe, 210l.

*Chief Clerk, Mail Branch*, J. W. Clinch, 230l.

*Clerks*, A. H. Andrews, 190l.; F. L. H. Harrison

170l.; H. V. Morey, 170l.

*Chief Clerk, Parcels Post Branch, Registered Letters*,

&c., E. M. Hannaford, 240l.; P. J. O'Halloran

160l.

*Correspondence Clerk*, A. Johnston, 170l.

*Office Keeper*, J. P. O'Brien, 170l.

*Stamper*, J. G. Kingsley, 150l.

*Launceston, Postmaster*, P. Weetman, 300l.

*Clerks*, F. Dean, 190l.; F. Leeming, 180l.; C. P.

Wilson, 170l.; L. Hesketh, 170l.; J. Smallhorn,

170l.; P. Honey, 170l.; H. P. Robertson, 165l.

*Postmaster and Operator*, Zeehan, P. T. Rutt, 240l.

*Operators*, L. G. Elliott and M. Morton, 170l.

*Clerks*, L. A. Roberts, E. A. Blong and C. E.

Walters, 170l.

*Inspector of Telegraphs*, J. J. McDonald, 152l. 10s.

(half salary).

*Chief Clerk and Operator*, F. P. Bowden, 285*l*.  
*Chief Operator*, W. P. Hallam, 240*l*.  
*Operators*, C. H. Hewer, 180*l*.; A. L. Fisher, 165*l*.; J. Mullarkey, 160*l*.; G. Dore, 160*l*.  
*Chief Operator, Launceston*, F. Allison, 280*l*.  
*Chief Operator*, F. Richardson, 220*l*.  
*Operators*, R. Brett, 155*l*.; N. R. Pybus, 155*l*.; G. W. Drummond, 155*l*.  
*Clerk*, E. H. Ritchie, 155*l*.

*Postmasters—*

*Queenstown*, C. W. Leeming, 210*l*  
*Burnie*, E. A. Benjafield, 210*l*.  
*Latrobe*, E. Jowett, 220*l*.  
*Waretout*, C. E. Hardey, 210*l*.  
*Ulverstone*, E. McDonald, 200*l*  
*Beaconsfield*, E. L. Douglas, 190*l*.  
*New Norfolk*, G. E. D. Morey, 190*l*.  
*Deloraine*, C. Henry, 160*l*.  
*Scottsdale*, R. I. Dyer, 160*l*.  
*Stanley*, S. McQueen, 160*l*.  
*Longford*, J. S. Donnelly, 150*l*.  
*Oatlands*, H. Lynch, 150*l*.

*Office of Stores (Defence).*

*Military Storekeeper, Hobart*, J. Chisholm, 115*l*.  
 „ „ *Launceston*, F. Martini, 85*l*.

*Inspection of Machinery.*

*Inspector of Machinery*, E. S. Ross, 250*l*.  
*Assistant*, C. E. Smith, 200*l*.  
*2nd Assistant*, H. Green, 150*l*.

*Government Printing Office.*

*Government Printer*, J. Vail, 450*l*  
*Overseer*, W. Smithson, 225*l*.  
*Foreman*, G. Luckman, 170*l*.

*Analyst's Office.*

*Analyst*, W. F. Ward, 450*l*.

*Meteorological Department*

*Observer*, H. C. Kingsmill, 150*l*.

*Fisheries Department.*

*Secretary to Fisheries Board*, H. W. Knight, 50*l*.

*Board of Health.*

*Secretary*, A. Mault, 300*l*.

*Agricultural Department.*

*Chief Inspector*, T. A. Tabart, 338*l*.  
*Clerk*, L. Evans, 135*l*.  
*Inspector*, M. Fletcher, 125*l*.

*Education Department.*

*Director of Education*, S. O. Lovell, 325*l*.  
*Senior Inspector of Schools*, J. Masters, 400*l*.  
*Inspector*, A. W. Garrett, 150*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, P. C. Douglas, 225*l*.  
*Clerks*, E. B. Boyes, 170*l*.; and G. E. Newman, 150*l*.  
*Professors at University*, W. H. Williams, 500*l*.; E. G. Hogg, 500*l*.; W. R. Bavin, 500*l*.  
*Technical School Instructors*, W. A. McLeod, 300*l*.; and H. C. Kingsmill, 250*l*.

*Defences.*

*Commandant and Inspecting Field Officer*, Colonel, W. V. Legge, 350*l*.  
*Officer Commanding Auxiliary Force*, A. B. Perceval, 300*l*

*Judicial and Legal Departments.*

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir J. S. Dods, Kt., C.M.G., 1,500*l*.  
 *Puisne Judges*, A. I. Clark, J. McIntyre, 1,200*l*. each.  
*Judges' Associate (also Curator of Intestate Estates, &c., &c.)*, George Browne, 361*l*.

*Supreme Court.*

*Registrar of Deeds and Collector of Stamp Duties, and Registrar and Collector of Probate Duties*, P. S. Seager, 450*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, A. J. Brammall, 220*l*.  
*Clerk*, C. S. Simmons, 180*l*.

*Law Officers.*

*Attorney-General*, the Premier, 750*l*.  
*Solicitor-General and Crown Solicitor*, Hon. A. Dobson, 500*l*.  
*Secretary to Law Department and Parliamentary Draughtsman*, W. O. Wise, 375*l*.  
*Clerk*, J. Dillon, 180*l*.  
*Sheriff, Hobart (also Police Magistrate)*, Bernard Shaw, nil.  
*Clerk*, E. J. Abbott, 210*l*.  
*Deputy Sheriff and Registrar, Court Requests*, H. Ross, 300*l*.  
*Deputy Sheriff (Launceston)*, W. Hunt, 130*l*.  
*General Sessions, Court of Requests, and Court of Bankruptcy, Launceston.*  
*Recorder and Commissioner*, E. D. Dobbie, 600*l*.  
*Clerk of the Peace, &c.*, W. Hunt, 150*l*.

*Magistracy.*

*P.M. and Coroner, Hobart*, B. Shaw, 550*l*.  
*Bench Clerk*, L. E. Chambers, 225*l*.  
*Information Clerk*, G. P. Marsden, 160*l*.  
*S. M. and Coroner, Kingborough and Franklin*, H. L. Crowther, 338*l*.  
*Clerk, Franklin*, A. Johnston, 210*l*.  
*Ditto, Kingston*, P. Newall, 155*l*.  
*P.M. and Coroner, Selby*, E. Whitfield, 200*l*.  
*Bench Clerk*, R. Gibton, 250*l*.  
*Information Clerk*, J. J. Madden, 210*l*.  
*S.M., George Town, Beaconsfield*, W. H. Glover, 150*l*.  
*Clerk*, A. J. Harris, 120*l*.  
*S.M., Ringarooma*, Hon. C. O'Reilly, 225*l*.  
*Clerk*, O. N. Root, 100*l*.  
*P.M., East and West Devon*, P. C. Maxwell, 400*l*.  
*Clerks*, G. A. Fulton, 180*l*.; E. Rule, 160*l*.; A. G. Dixon, 100*l*.  
*S.M., District of Russell, S.M., Burnie (Emu Bay)*, A. K. Chapman, 400*l*.  
*Clerks*, F. C. Willis, 120*l*.; J. Fidler, 131*l*.  
*S.M., Portland, George's Bay*, H. Dawson, 175*l*.  
*Clerk*, H. Thomas, 180*l*.  
*S.M., Carnarvon*, G. E. Clarke, 100*l*.  
*S.M., Zeehan*, E. L. Hall, 350*l*.  
*Clerk*, E. V. Goldsmid, 90*l*.  
*S.M., Strahan*, E. Fowell, 130*l*.  
*S.M. Queenstown*, G. C. Gilmore, 295*l*.  
*Clerk*, F. N. Stops, 75*l*.

*Lands Titles.*

*Recorder of Titles, etc.*, J. W. Whyte, 600*l*.  
*Solicitor to Lands Titles Commissioners*, L. J. Hobkirk, 250*l*.  
*Deputy Recorder, Chief Clerk and Draftsman*, G. F. Farmer, 350*l*.  
*Clerk Accountant*, R. R. Innes, 200*l*.  
*Clerk and Draftsman*, A. M. Reid, 210*l*. C. Walshe, 150*l*.  
*Engrossing Clerk*, C. R. Atkins, 190*l*.  
*Indexing Clerk*, H. E. Hull, 150*l*.  
*Clerk in Charge, Launceston*, L. R. Sams, 57*l*.  
*Draftsman*, T. Garrard, 248*l*.

*Ecclesiastical.*

*Bishop of Tasmania*, Right Rev. Dr. Montgomery.  
*Dean of Hobart*, J. B. Kite, B.A.  
*Archdeacon (Hobart)*, F. Whittington, B.A.  
*Roman Catholic Archbishop*, Most Rev. D. Murphy, D.D.

*Coadjutor Bishop of Hobart*, Right Rev. P. Delany, D.D.

*Dean*,  
(Two scheduled Clergymen receive "state aid"; the remainder are supported by the congregations.)

*Charitable Institutions.*

*Superintendent (New Town)*, F. R. Seager, 250l.  
*Assistant Superintendent*, J. Connolly, 160l.  
*Inspecting Officer, Hobart*, H. Pearce, 150l.  
*Ditto, Launceston*, W. Young, 130l.  
*Supt. and Clerk, Launceston*, T. Clements, 120l.  
*Surgeon Superintendent and Medical Officer, C. D. Hospital, and Medical Officer, H.M. Gaol*, E. J. Crouch, 25l.

*Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk.*

*Superintendent and Medical Officer*, W. H. Macfarlane, 550l.  
*Assistant Medical Officer*, G. F. Road, 300l.  
*Clerk and Storekeeper*, J. B. Brownell, 225l

*General Hospital, Hobart.*

*House Surgeon*, E. T. McGowan, 300l.  
*Assistant House Surgeon*, D. E. Lines, 200l.  
*Secretary*, F. H. Oldham, 300l.  
*Lady Superintendent (Nursing Staff)*, N. J. Turnbull, 125l.  
*Storekeeper*, G. Olney, 140l.

*General Hospital, Launceston.*

*House Surgeon*, J. Ramsay, 400l.  
*Assistant House Surgeon*, W. B. Hayward, 200l.  
*Secretary*, T. Gladman, 60l.  
*House Steward*, H. W. Jowett, 145l.  
*Lady Superintendent*, Jeanette Helen Milne, 140l.

*Medical and Vaccination Department.*

*Government Medical Officer, &c.*, E. J. Crouch, 200l. and 9 health officers.

*Police.*

*Commissioner of Police*, G. Richardson, 500l.  
*Relieving Superintendent*, J. V. Cook, 150l.  
*Clerks*, F. J. Paterson, 260l.; J. E. C. Lord, 150l.  
*Superintendents of Police*, F. Pedder, 388l.; O. E. Hedberg, 288l.; W. Wood, 135l.; L. Whitham, 166l.; J. E. J. Farrell, 180l.; F. Propsting, 133l.; W. Scott, 247l.; R. Driscoll and Henry Berresford, 236l.; R. W. Stuart, W. Ruddock, M. Conlan, and R. J. Harris, 200l.; M. J. Hayes, 185l.  
*Gaoler, Launceston*, R. Driscoll, 10l.  
" *Hobart*, Col. A. H. Warner, 300l.

**LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

*Minister of Lands and Works*, Hon. E. Mulcahy, 750l.

*Lands and Survey Branch.*

*Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands*, E. A. Counsel, 500l.  
*Chief Draftsman*, L. Hall, 350l.  
*Chief Clerk*, E. W. N. Butcher, 330l.  
*Draftsman and Custodian*, F. Abbott, 220l.  
*Draftsmen*, A. B. Howell, 240l.; R. C. Eckford, 180l.; W. N. Hurst, 230l.; O. J. Roper, 215l.; E. Lovett, 175l.; C. Oldmeadow, 160l.; and J. M. Clarke, 150l.  
*Clerk and Accountant*, A. W. L. Hudson, 210l.  
*Clerks*, T. P. Molloy, C. B. Pitman, 210l.; E. P. Andrewartha, 170l.  
*Engrossing Clerks*, R. C. Bompas, 160l.; W. C. Cato, 180l.  
*Clerk in Charge, Launceston*, L. R. Sams, 82l.  
*Chief Forests Officer*, J. C. Peunty, 200l.

*Works Branch.*

*Secretary for Public Works, and Secretary to Minister*, H. E. Packer, 350l.  
*Accountant*, E. H. Kennedy, 240l.  
*Clerk of Works*, H. Busside, 200l.  
*Chief Clerk*, G. H. Reilly, 275l.  
*Clerks*, T. J. Hayward, 210l.; G. E. Spencer, 180l.  
*Cashier*, A. C. Kellock, 210l.  
*Inspectors of Public Buildings*, J. G. Shield, 325l.  
*Draftsmen (architectural)*, O. Baker, 190l.; H. Westbrook, 160l.; T. Midwood, 175l.  
*Inspectors of Roads*, P. L. Butler, 300l.; F. W. Trappes, 200l.; G. Simmons, 325l.; F. W. Reece, 170l.; T. Woods, 185l.; R. Tait, 180l.; H. H. Simmons, 160l.; F. Groom, 160l.

*Mines Branch.*

*Secretary of Mines*, W. H. Wallace, 400l.  
*Chief Clerk*, W. A. Pretymann, 225l.  
*Draftsmen*, L. Turner, 180l.; L. Forrest, 170l., A. Oldmeadow, 100l.  
*Registrar of Mines*, H. M. Elliott, 210l.  
*Clerks*, A. B. Bryan, also cashier and accountant, 180l.; A. Haden, 170l.; C. Green, 150l.; G. K. Simmons, 140l.  
*Launceston: Commissioner of Mines and Goldfields*, W. H. Glover, 250l.  
*Launceston: Registrar of Mines*, L. R. Sams, 99l.  
*Clerk*, A. Smith, 100l.  
*Commissioner, North-Eastern District*, Hon. C. O'Reilly, 150l.  
*Ditto, Eastern District*, H. Dawson, 50l.  
*Ditto and Registrar, Strahan*, E. H. Powell, 50l.  
*Clerk*, A. Soutar, 80l.  
*Inspector of Mines and Geological Surveyor*, W. H. Twelvrees, 500l.  
*Clerk and Draughtsman*, 150l.  
*Inspector of Mines, West Coast*, J. Harrison, 300l.  
*Commissioner, Zeehan*, E. L. Hall, 100l.  
" *Queenstown*, G. C. Gilmore, 100l.  
*Registrar, Zeehan*, E. V. Goldsmid, 90l.  
*Ditto, Queenstown*, F. N. Stops, 60l.

*Tasmanian Government Railways.*

*General Manager*, F. Back, 1,100l.  
*Accountant*, W. H. Lovett, 450l.  
*Cashier, Hobart*, J. Todd, 280l.  
" *Launceston*, A. Weedon, 365l.  
*Storekeeper*, S. R. Fisher, 285l.  
*Engineer*, J. M. McCormick, 650l.  
*Resident Engineers*, C. C. Nairn, 400l.; W. P. Hales, 400l.  
*Locomotive Superintendent*, W. R. Deebie, 400l.  
*Goods Agent*, J. M. Colvin, 245l.  
*Clerks*, A. J. Winterson, 270l.; P. N. Barnes, 225l.; G. Whittington, 200l.; C. E. Boyes, 180l.;  
*Stationmaster, Strahan*, T. R. Raley, 175l.  
" *Hobart*, M. A. Tracey, 220l.  
" *Launceston*, J. R. Abye, 260l.

*Agent-General in London.*

*Agent-General*, Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G., 1,500l.  
*Clerk*, H. Ely, 180l.

*Foreign Consuls.*

*Belgium, and Netherlands*, Hon. William Crosby, Consul.  
*Denmark*, John Macfarlane, Vice-Consul.  
*France*, W. H. Burgess, Consular Agent.  
*Hawaii (Launceston)*, G. Collins, Vice-Consul.  
*Italy*, Charles Henry Smith, Consular Agent.  
*Sweden and Norway (Hobart)*, James Macfarlane, Vice-Consul; (Launceston), George Edward Harrap, Vice-Consul.  
*United States*, Alexander George Webster, Consul; (Launceston), L. Tulloch, Consular Agent.

## VICTORIA.

### *Situation and Area.*

Victoria is situated at the south-east of the continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 300 miles. Its extent of coast line is nearly 700 miles.

On the north and north-east Victoria is bounded by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the river Murray, and a direct line from the head waters of that stream, at Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, from which it is separated by a line approximating to the position of the 141st meridian, extending from the Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass' Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and on the whole continent of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 59' E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 34° 2' S. to latitude 38° 4' S., or 242 geographical miles.

The area of Victoria is, according to the most recent computation, 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres (nearly equal to Great Britain). The whole continent of Australia contains 2,944,628 square miles, and Victoria consequently occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface.

### *Physical Features.*

Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the County of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the County of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains are generally so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at

Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain. The highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots.

### *Population.*

Although Victoria occupies no more than the thirty-fourth part of the Australian continent, from various causes such as has been its attractiveness as compared with the other colonies of the group, that it now contains 33 per cent. of the inhabitants of the whole continent. The estimated population, on the 31st December, 1899, was 1,163,400, viz., 580,600 males and 582,800 females. These numbers give a proportion of 100·4 females to 100 males.

### *Means of Communication.*

Melbourne, the metropolis of Victoria, is distant from Sydney by sea about 650 English miles, and by land 577 miles; from Adelaide by sea 560 miles, and by land 483 miles. It is now connected with Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide by railway. Steam postal communication with England, *via* Ceylon and Suez, is maintained weekly by the steamers of the P. and O., alternating with those of the Orient Company. Mails are also carried by the lines of steamers belonging to the Pacific, British India and Messageries Maritimes (French) Companies.

The post offices in Victoria number about 1,593. The postal and telegraph revenue is not accurately known, but was estimated to have been 555,650*l.* in 1898-9, and the expenditure was 491,686*l.*

Victoria, with the other Australasian colonies, having joined the Universal Postal Union from 1st October, 1891, the rates of postage are now uniform for all countries outside Australasia.

There are 3,143 miles of railway completed in Victoria, and in full operation. The total cost of construction of lines opened up to 30th June, 1899, was 38,974,410*l.* The revenue for 1898-99 was 2,873,729*l.*, and the expenditure 1,797,726*l.*

There are 6,747 miles of telegraph lines open (including railway telegraphs), and about 15,125 miles of wire; also about 13,794 miles of telephone wire. The number of telegrams transmitted during 1899 was 1,889,488, of which about 75,500 on Government business were transmitted free. There are 14 telephone exchanges in the colony, with 4,407 subscribers. The amount received on account of telegraphs and telephones during the year 1899 was 150,510*l.*

Stage coaches run to all parts of the Colony where railway communication is not available.

### *Climate.*

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. In regard to heat, the weather is never severely oppressive except during the prevalence of hot northerly winds, and these occur only at intervals during the summer months. Over a series of years the mean temperature at Melbourne was 57·5°; the mean atmospheric pressure at 91·3 feet above the sea level was 29·94 inches; rain falls on the average upon 130 days in the year, the mean annual rainfall being 25 inches.

*History.*

It is believed that the first Europeans who ever sighted any portion of the land now embraced within the limits of the colony of Victoria were Captain Cook and the officers and crew of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. Cook, however, did not attempt to land, but passed on to other discoveries.

On his return to England, he reported the eastern part of Australia to be suitable for colonization, and this led to a party of convicts being despatched there in 1788, under Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N. On the shores of Port Jackson, a few miles to the north of Botany Bay, Phillip established a permanent settlement, but for nearly ten years afterwards nothing was done towards the exploration of the southern shores of Australia. At length George Bass, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, started in a whale-boat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along that part of Victoria now called Gippsland, and rounding Wilson's Promontory—the southernmost point on the Australian Continent—entered Western Port on the 4th June, 1798. He, however, returned to Sydney without discovering Port Phillip Bay, which was first entered on the 5th January, 1802, by acting-Lieut. John Murray, in command of the armed brig *Lady Nelson*. In October of the following year, an attempt was made to colonize the territory by Lieut.-Col. David Collins, of the Royal Marines, in command of a party of convicts. Collins, however, after the expiration of three months, abandoned Port Phillip as unfit for settlement, and for the next twenty years the district attracted but little attention. Then two explorers—Hume and Hovell—made their way overland from Sydney, and, on their return, gave a satisfactory report of the country, the result being that a convict establishment was soon afterwards founded on Western Port Bay, which, however, was in a short time abandoned, apparently on economic grounds. The first permanent settlement in Victoria was formed at Portland Bay, by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land—as Tasmania was then called—who landed on 19th Nov., 1834, and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed, but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site. The capital was eventually founded at the northern end of Port Phillip Bay by two parties, one led by John Batman, who landed on 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawkner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the 28th August of the same year. Both of these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the as yet unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it *Australa Felix*, a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified. The reports of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the success of the first settlers, caused great excitement; not only in

Australian settlements, but in the mother country. Herds of sheep and cattle driven overland from New South Wales speedily occupied the best parts of the new territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time shiploads of emigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom. Regular government was first established under Captain William Lonsdale, who, having been sent from Sydney to take charge of the district, landed on the 29th Sept., 1836; and on the 2nd March of the following year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, visited it, and named the metropolis Melbourne. Mr Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived on the 30th Sept., 1839, having been appointed to the principal official position in the settlement under the title of Superintendent. This title was changed to that of Lieutenant-Governor, when on the 1st July, 1851, it was separated from New South Wales, and created a separate colony under the name of Victoria. Shortly afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, which led to a great influx of population. After a time discontent arose amongst the diggers in consequence of the oppressive character of the mining regulations, which culminated in riots on the Ballarat goldfield towards the end of 1854. The disturbance was soon quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides, and the grievances complained of were afterwards redressed. A new constitution, giving responsible government to the colony, was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855.

*Industry.*

The main industry is grazing and agriculture, 3,820,505 acres being under cultivation in 1899-00. The chief products were wheat grown on an area of 2,165,693 acres, producing 15,237,948 bushels; oats 271,280 acres, producing 6,116,046 bushels; barley, 79,573 acres, producing 1,466,088 bushels; potatoes, 55,469 acres, producing 173,381 tons; and hay, 450,189 acres, producing 596,193 tons. About 27,500 acres are devoted to the culture of the vine, producing annually about 2,000,000 gallons of wine, and 17,847 cwt. of raisins. A considerable area is devoted to the cultivation of fruit trees and vegetables; tobacco, hops, and olives are also grown. The dairying industry has made rapid strides in the last few years; in 1898-9 there were about 400,000 milch cows, from which were produced 53,327,000 lbs. of butter, of which 36,250,000 lbs. were exported, and 4,500,000 lbs. of cheese. On the 31st March, 1895, it is estimated that there were in the colony 431,547 horses, 1,833,900 cattle, 13,180,943 sheep, and 337,588 pigs. The wool exported in 1899 amounted to 121,877,604 lbs., valued at 5,701,416*l*. The amount of gold raised in 1899 was 854,500 oz., making a total since 1851 of 63,539,205 oz., valued at 254,156,820*l*. Enormous deposits of brown coal exist, and seams of true coal of good quality which have been discovered are being worked with great success, and it is anticipated that in a short time the Colony will be nearly independent of outside supplies; the quantity of black coal raised in 1899 was 262,380 tons. The chief exports other than wool and gold (which comprise more than half of the total), are grain and flour, butter, hides, and skins, meats, live stock, leather, and tallow, besides a depôt trade in wool, tea, textiles, timber, tobacco, and sugar. The chief imports are wool, gold, textiles and apparel, sugar, live stock, woollens, coal, tea, and iron. About one-third of the

trade is with the United Kingdom, and 37 per cent. with the other Australasian Colonies, about one-third being with other British possessions and foreign countries. The latter consist principally of the following:—India, France, United States, Germany, Cape Colony, Belgium, Ceylon, Norway, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, China, Straits Settlements, Java, and Mauritius, in the order named. Melbourne does 88 per cent of the trade, the other principal ports being Geelong, Portland, Warrnambool, also Echuca, Wodonga, Wahgunyah, Yarrowonga, Gooramadda, Koondrook, Tocumwal, Cobram, Mildura, and Swan Hill on the Murray river.

The vessels on the Victorian register at the end of 1899 numbered 381 with a total tonnage of 98,101.

Victoria, as a manufacturing country, occupies a pre-eminent position in the Australasian group. The collectors of statistics are instructed to obtain returns only from establishments employing four hands or upwards, except when machinery worked by steam or other power is employed, and except when the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature seems to call for special comment. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat; were this done, the manufactures of the Colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. According to the latest returns, there are in the Colony 76 flour mills, which during the year operated upon 9,139,289 bushels of wheat, and 84,222 bushels of other grain; 52 breweries, in which 15,311,957 gallons of beer were brewed; 100 brick yards, some being also potteries, which made 80,998,700 bricks, pipes and tiles valued at 51,538*l.*, and pottery valued at 27,515*l.*; 92 tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments, which tanned 1,909,045 hides and skins, stripped 1,395,626 sheep skins, and washed 6,918,572 lbs. of wool; 8 woollen mills, which used 2,867,884 lbs. of wool, and produced 2,160,015 yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel, 33,427 pairs of blankets, and 3,200 shawls; 22 soap and candle works, which made 125,082 cwts. of soap, and 45,848 cwts. of candles; 15 tobacco manufactories, which manufactured 1,191,327 lbs. of tobacco, 9,639,992 cigars, 85,055,431 cigarettes, and 782 lbs. of snuff; 9 distilleries, which made 414,717 gallons of spirits; 212 butter and cheese factories, which made 45,878,459 lbs. of butter, 2,218,463 lbs. of cheese; 205,888 gallons of concentrated milk; and sold 749,916 lbs. of cream; 26 bacon and ham curing establishments, which cured 8,429,472 lbs. of bacon and ham; 208 establishments working in books or stationery; 5 in musical instruments; 18 in carving and figures; 7 in designs, medals, and dies; 3 in philosophical instruments; 2 in surgical instruments; 4 in arms and ammunition; 305 in machines, tools, implements, &c.; 280 in carriages and harness; 9 in ships and boats; 44 in houses, buildings, &c.; 106 in furniture; 48 in chemicals; 571 in dress; 15 in fibrous materials; 11 in animal food; 53 in vegetable food; 164 in drinks and stimulants; 67 in animal matters; 379 in vegetable matters; 61 in coal, gas, and electric light; 5 salt works; 9 railway workshops; 40 in gold, silver, and precious stones; 8 in glass; 1 in asbestos; and 42 in metals other than gold and silver. The total number of all establishments is 3,027, of which 1,870 use steam or gas-engines, the total horse power of which is 42,843. They employ 60,070 hands, and the approximate total value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant is 11,971,740*l.*

### *Irrigation.*

The climate of Australia is essentially a dry one, and it is to this that its superior salubrity is, to a great extent, attributed. The drawback, however, is that the rainfall is in parts so uncertain that great losses of stock, as well as of crops, occur in some years. Droughts in Victoria are neither so general nor so continuous as in several of the other colonies. Still, in certain districts, serious inconvenience and loss have been experienced at times on account of deficient rainfall. To obviate this the Government have passed several measures with the view of promoting national irrigation upon a large scale. The more important works connected with the principal rivers to provide for the supply for local schemes, are undertaken by and under the direct control of the state. These are known as "National Works," the total expenditure on which to 30th June, 1899, amounted to 854,244*l.* Local schemes are carried out by "Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts," constituted by the Governor in Council, the members of which are elected by the ratepayers. Loans are advanced by the Government, and the Commissioners are empowered to levy rates on all lands capable of irrigation within the area under their jurisdiction, in order to provide the annual interest on the loan and the necessary payment to the sinking fund; also to defray the current expenses attendant upon the operations of the trust. On 30th June, 1899, there were 30 of these trusts, having jurisdiction over 2,740,000 acres of land, of which about two-thirds is capable of being irrigated, and with power to borrow 1,511,517*l.*, of which 1,044,224*l.* has already been obtained.

### *Chief Towns.*

Melbourne, the capital, is the most populous city in Australasia, having, with its suburbs, at the end of 1899 a population of 477,790. The first settlers established themselves on the site of the present city so recently as in 1835.

The other chief towns are Ballarat (46,410), Bendigo (43,112), Geelong (23,440), Warrnambool, (6,600), Castlemaine (7,990), and Stawell (5,400).

### *Chinese.*

By the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act, 1888, the immigration of Chinese is limited to one Chinese to every 500 tons known of any vessel arriving. There are not more than 9,000 in the Colony.

### *Banking and Currency.*

The following banks had branches, numbering about 452 in all, throughout the Colony during the last quarter of 1899:—The Bank of Australasia, of New South Wales, of New Zealand, of Victoria, Colonial of Australasia, Commercial of Australia, English, Scottish and Australian, London of Australia, National of Australasia, Royal of Australia, and the Union of Australia.

The deposits at that period amounted to 30,050,429*l.*, and the value of the notes in circulation to 951,795*l.*

There are also more than 329 branches of the Savings Bank throughout the Colony. The number of accounts open on the 30th June, 1900, was 375,070, and the amount on deposit was 9,110,818*l.* The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling.

A branch of the Imperial Mint is established at Melbourne, where gold to the value of over 5,000,000*l.* is coined annually.



### *Education.*

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four classes, viz., the University, with its three affiliated Colleges, for superior education; State schools, for primary education; private schools for both primary and secondary education; and technical schools for instruction in the various arts. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature in 1853, and Royal Letters Patent were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that all its degrees except those of divinity should be recognized in the United Kingdom and the British colonies and possessions. Affiliated to the University are three Colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—connected with the Church of England, the Presbyterian, and the Wesleyan Churches respectively; also the Ballarat School of Mines. The number of students attending lectures at the University during 1898 was 691. From the date of the opening of the University to the end of 1898, the total number of students who matriculated was 4,314, and 2,362 direct degrees were conferred during the same period. The technical schools, which are controlled by the Education Department, embrace 5 Schools of Art, 10 Schools of Mines, 3 Working Men's Colleges, 1 Agricultural College, 1 Horticultural College, and 1 Viticultural College. The principal of these is the Melbourne Working Men's College, established for the purpose of improving the general and technical education of the working classes, open to women as well as men; the number of students enrolled in the fourth term of 1899 was 1,826.

The system of primary public instruction which was commenced on 1st January, 1873, is strictly secular. Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, and state instruction is granted free of cost. In 1899 there were 1,892 State schools, with a total enrolment of 239,732 scholars, instructed by 4,808 teachers. The average attendance was 143,844. In 1899 the cost of primary public instruction (exclusive of buildings, rent, &c.) was 598,256*l*. There is no local control over the schools. The teachers are paid partly by a fixed salary and partly by results.

The private schools are entirely under the control of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. These now receive no State assistance, but formerly a few of the principal ones received money and grants of land from the Government. According to the returns for 1898-99, there were 945 private schools in Victoria, with 2,440 teachers, and an attendance of 43,926 scholars. Of these schools, the Roman catholic denomination had 221, with 835 teachers and 24,084 scholars.

### *Government.*

The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is aided in the conduct of public affairs by a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Council, or Upper House of Parliament, consisting of 48 members elected for fourteen Provinces, and an Assembly, or Lower House, consisting of 95 members returned by 84 Electoral Districts. The Constitution was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria, 1854, to which Her Majesty assented, in pursuance of the power granted by Act of the Imperial Parliament (18 & 19 Vict., cap. 55).

One of the Members of Council returned for each of the Electoral Provinces retires in rotation at the expiration of every two years, so that the

tenure of seats is six years; and there is a further special election once every six years for an extra Member for six of the provinces. The Governor has no power to dissolve the Council. The property qualification of Members is possession of freehold property of an annual value of 100*l*. The property qualification of Electors of Members of Council is possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than 10*l*. per annum, or occupation of freehold or leasehold property of not less than a 25*l*. annual rating. Graduates of Universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers of the army and navy when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council. The functions of this House differ very slightly from those of the House of Lords. Money Bills may be either accepted or rejected, but they may not be altered.

An Act was passed in 1857 to abolish the property qualification required of members of the Legislative Assembly, and manhood suffrage virtually exists so far as the election of that body is concerned. Plural voting was abolished by an Act passed in August, 1899, so far as the election of members of the Assembly is concerned. The duration of the Assembly is under ordinary circumstances three years, but it may be dissolved by the Governor at any time. Vote by ballot has been in operation since 1856.

All Members of the Legislative Assembly, except such as are in receipt of official salary out of the Consolidated Revenue, are paid 300*l*. a year during the term of the present Parliament "for reimbursing their expenses in relation to their attendance in Parliament." The Members of the Legislative Council are not paid.

### *Municipal Government.*

A very complete system of local self-government exists in Victoria. The municipalities are of two kinds, the first being called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the second shires. The whole extend over 87,320 square miles, comprising nearly the whole area of the Colony. Each district is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal. The governing body is a Council, the Members of which are elected by the ratepayers, including women. Rates may be levied on all land within a municipality except that used for public purposes, for such amount between 6*d*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. in the pound (the common rate is 1*s*.), as may be decided upon by the Municipal Council. In 1899-00 there were 58 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 150 shires. The number of ratepayers was about 308,000; the annual value of the ratable property was assessed at 10,283,500*l*.; representing a value in fee simple of 169,911,900*l*.; the total income in 1897-8 (including 92,328*l*. received from Government) was 1,100,333*l*., and the expenditure was 1,133,798*l*.; whilst their indebtedness (exclusive of amounts borrowed from the general Government) amounted to 3,536,264*l*.

The harbour of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, created by Act in 1876. The revenue of the Trust in 1899 was 126,946*l*., and its expenditure 135,607*l*. The debt of the Trust at the end of 1899 amounted to 2,000,000*l*. The Melbourne Water Supply Works are now under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which body is also empowered to undertake the sewerage of the metropolis. In 1898-99 the Board's ordinary revenue was 236,100*l*., and its expenditure

306,002*l.*, exclusive of 453,356*l.* from loans; whilst there were loans outstanding at 30th June, 1899, amounting to 6,752,737*l.*, of which, however, 2,359,157*l.* was raised in the first instance by the general Government, and is included in the Public Debt. The expenditure on the sewerage works in course of construction amounted to 2,891,665*l.* up to the 30th June, 1899.

There are also two Fire Brigade Boards, supported by equal contributions by the Government, the Municipalities, and the Insurance Companies. In 1899 their revenue amounted to 44,920*l.*, their ordinary expenditure to 46,355*l.*, and their debt to 130,000*l.*

The Melbourne Tramways Trust is a Municipal Corporation, created for the purpose of constructing tramways in Melbourne and suburbs, which it has done at a cost of 1,705,794*l.*, provided for by loans secured on the rateable property of the Municipalities. This debt will be gradually extinguished by a sinking fund, contributed by the Melbourne Tramways Company, a Public Company, to whom the lines have been let for a period of 30 years. On the 2nd July, 1898, the sinking fund amounted to 420,441*l.*

#### Defences.

The land forces, chiefly militia, at the end of 1899 comprised an establishment of 5,899 men of all arms, of whom 393 were permanent and 3,404 formed the militia, the remainder being volunteers.

The fleet, which has an establishment of 309 men, comprises the armoured turret-ship "Cerberus," and two first-class and three second-class torpedo boats.

#### Governors of Victoria.

Name.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe	Superintendent	30 Sept., 1839
Ditto	Lieut. Gov.	15 July, 1851
J. V. F. Foster	Administrator	8 May, 1854
Capt. Sir C. Hotham, R.N.		
K.C.B.	Lieut. Gov.	22 June, 1854
Ditto	Governor	22 May, 1855
Maj.-Gen. E. Macarthur	Administrator	1 Jan., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	Governor	26 Dec., 1856
Sir C. H. Darling, K.C.B.	Governor	11 Sept., 1863
Brig.-Gen. G. J. Carey, C.B.	Administrator	7 May, 1866
The Rt. Hon. Sir J. H.T. Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.		
(Vist. Canterbury, 1869)	Governor	15 Aug., 1866
Sir W. Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	3 Mar., 1873
Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	Administrator	31 Mar., 1873
Ditto	Governor	30 July, 1873
Sir Redmond Barry, Knt.	Administrator	3 Jan., 1875
Sir W. Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	11 Jan., 1875
Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	Governor	Jan., 1876
The Most Hon. The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	Administrator	27 Feb., 1879
Ditto	Governor	29 April, 1879
Sir W. Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	18 April, 1884
Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Governor	15 July, 1884
Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	Administrator	9 Mar., 1889
		16 Nov., 1889
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	Governor	28 Nov., 1889
Sir John Madden, Knt., LL.D.	Administrator	27 Mar., 1895
The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	Governor	25 Oct., 1895
Sir John Madden, Knt.	Administrator	27 Sept., 1897
The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	Governor	10 Oct., 1897
Sir John Madden, Knt.	Administrator	23 Mar., 1898
The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	Governor	26 Oct., 1898
Sir J. Madden, K.C.M.G.	Lieut. Gov.	15 Jan., 1900

#### Ministries in Victoria.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.
1. William Clark Haines	28 Nov., 1855
2. John O'Shanassy	11 Mar., 1857
3. William Clark Haines	29 April, 1857
4. John O'Shanassy	10 Mar., 1858
5. William Nicholson	27 Oct., 1859
6. Richard Heales	26 Nov., 1860
7. John O'Shanassy	14 Nov., 1861
8. James McCulloch	27 June, 1863
9. Charles Sladen	6 May, 1868
10. James McCulloch	11 July, 1868
11. J. A. MacPherson	20 Sept., 1869
12. James McCulloch	9 April, 1870
13. Charles Gavan Duffy	19 June, 1871
14. James Goodall Francis	10 June, 1872
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31 July, 1874
16. Graham Berry	7 Aug., 1875
17. Sir Jas. McCulloch, Kt.	20 Oct., 1875
18. Graham Berry	21 May, 1877
19. James Service	5 Mar., 1880
20. Graham Berry	3 Aug., 1880
21. Sir B. O'Loghlin, Bart.	9 July, 1881
22. James Service	8 Mar., 1883
23. Duncan Gillies	18 Feb., 1886
24. James Munro	4 Nov., 1890
25. William Shiels	16 Feb., 1892
26. Sir J. B. Patterson, K.C.M.G.	23 Jan., 1893
27. Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G.	27 Sept., 1894
28. Allan McLean	5 Dec., 1899
29. Sir G. Turner, K.C.M.G.	Nov., 1900

#### POPULATION OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1899.

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 25, 1836	142	85	177
Mar. 2, 1841	8,274	3,464	11,738
Mar. 2, 1846	20,184	12,695	32,879
Mar. 2, 1851	46,202	31,143	77,345
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,328
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,525
April 3, 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346
April 5, 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405
Dec. 31, 1899 (estimated)	580,600	582,800	1,163,400

Year ended 30 June.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	3,808,765	4,363,841
1891	8,343,588	9,128,699	4,143,883	4,715,109
1892	7,729,592	8,482,917	3,944,979	4,456,254
1893	6,959,229	7,989,757	3,640,208	4,029,738
1894	6,716,814	7,370,246	3,869,071	4,291,189
1895	6,712,152	6,760,439	3,889,466	4,348,686
1896	6,458,682	6,540,182	4,027,237	4,566,230
1897	6,680,217	6,568,932	4,187,021	4,863,372
1898	6,998,240	6,692,444	4,349,713	4,956,737
1899	7,396,944	7,114,706	4,615,686	5,341,455

Customs and Excise Revenue, 1898-99—2,268,174*l.*

Year.	IMPORTS.		From British Possessions.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	From U.K.	From Possessions.			
	£	£	£	£	
1890	9,607,193	9,846,678	3,500,144	22,954,015	
1891	8,953,599	9,816,944	2,941,065	21,711,608	
1892	6,857,090	8,035,888	2,281,567	17,174,545	
1893	5,511,735	6,453,608	1,318,471	13,283,814	
1894	4,890,956	6,401,492	1,238,151	12,470,599	
1895	4,759,546	6,401,755	1,311,043	12,472,344	
1896	5,923,416	6,924,635	1,706,786	14,554,837	
1897	6,004,798	7,585,915	1,863,769	15,454,482	
1898	6,195,134	8,406,476	2,167,294	16,768,904	
1899	5,990,027	9,176,313	2,786,554	17,952,894	

Year.	To U.K.	EXPORTS.		To Else-where.	Total.
		To British Posses-sions.	£		
	£	£	£		£
1890	6,850,014	4,881,810	1,534,898	13,266,922	
1891	7,993,489	5,571,371	2,441,883	16,006,743	
1892	7,599,501	4,165,150	2,449,895	14,214,546	
1893	7,490,804	3,976,613	1,841,134	13,308,551	
1894	8,484,840	3,604,481	1,937,225	14,026,546	
1895	8,068,121	4,826,108	1,653,503	14,547,732	
1896	6,704,104	5,691,766	1,802,648	14,198,518	
1897	9,559,249	5,517,200	1,663,221	16,739,670	
1898	6,740,420	7,388,428	1,743,398	15,872,246	
1899	5,648,150	9,209,315	3,710,315	18,567,780	
<i>Public Debt of Victoria on the 30th June, 1900.</i>					
48,024,844 <i>l.</i> ( <i>Exclusive of Treasury Bonds</i> ),					
1,300,000 <i>l.</i>					

Government.

*Governor* (vacant).  
*Lieut.-Governor*, Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G.  
*Private Secretary*, Colonel F. S. Campbell.  
*Aide-de-Camp*, Lord Richard Nevill.  
*Clerk*, T. Brisbane.

Cabinet.

*Premier Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs*,  
The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner, K.C.M.G.,\*  
1,040*l.*  
*Attorney-General*, The Hon. J. A. Isaacs, 1,040*l.*  
*Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour*, The Hon.  
A. J. Peacock, 1,040*l.*  
*Minister of Railways and Public Works*, The Hon.  
W. A. Trenwith, 1,040*l.*  
*Minister of Lands*, The Hon. D. J. Duggan, 1,040*l.*  
*Minister of Mines and Water*, The Hon. J. B.  
Burton, 1,040*l.*  
*Postmaster-General and Minister of Education*, The  
Hon. W. Gurr, 1,040*l.*  
*Solicitor-General*, The Hon. A. Wynne, 1,040*l.*  
*Minister of Defence and Health*, The Hon. W.  
McCulloch, 1,040*l.*  
*Minister of Agriculture*, The Hon. J. Morrissey,  
1,040*l.*  
*Honorary Ministry*, The Hon. Messrs. McGregor,  
Cooke, Phillips and Gillott.  
*Clerk to Executive Council*, Thomas Brisbane  
(acting), 450*l.*

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA

[N.B.—Members of the Legislative Council  
Ministers of the Crown, ex-Ministers, and  
the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly take  
the title of "Honourable."]

Legislative Council.

Forty-eight Members, fourteen Provinces, and  
129,318 Electors.

*President*, The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal, K.C.M.G.  
*Chairman of Committees*, Frederick Brown.

Province.	No. of Electors.	Name.	Retires.
	1899-1900.		
Melbourne .....	13,260	J. M. Davies .....	1906
		Cornelius Job Ham...	1904
		Robert Reid .....	1902
		Sir Arthur Snowden	1901
North Yarra ...	8,743	Frederick Sheppard	
		Grimwade .....	1906
		Nathaniel Levi .....	1904
		William Pitt .....	1902
South Yarra ...	12,662	Edward Miller .....	1906
		Simon Fraser .....	1904
		Sir Frederick Thomas	
		Sargood, K.C.M.G.	1902
		George Godfrey .....	1901

\* New member of Commonwealth Ministry.

Province.	No. of Electors.	Name.	Retires.
	1899-1900.		
Southern .....	10,569	Sir Rupert Clarke,	
		Bart. ....	1906
		Donald Melville .....	1904
		Thomas Brunton .....	1902
South-Western .....	7,249	Sidney Austin .....	1900
		Sir Henry J. Wrixon	1904
		Thomas Charles	
		Harwood .....	1902
Nelson .....	5,620	William Henry	
		Seville Osmand ...	1906
		Thomas Dowling ...	1904
		Samuel Williamson	1902
Western .....	6,410	Samuel Winter Cooke	1906
		Nathan Thornley ...	1904
		Agar Wynne .....	1902
		James Bell .....	1906
North-Western .....	11,578	Thomas Comrie .....	1904
		P. Phillips .....	1902
		Joseph Major Pratt...	1901
		Joseph Sternberg ...	1906
Northern .....	8,368	Joseph Henry Abbott	1904
		William Irving Win-	
		ter-Irving .....	1902
		George Simmie .....	1901
Wellington .....	8,255	David Ham .....	1906
		Jno. Young Mc-	
		Donald .....	1904
		Sir Henry Cuthbert,	
North Central ...	5,411	K.C.M.G. ....	1902
		Edward Morey .....	1901
		Sir William Austin	
		Zeal, K.C.M.G. ...	1906
North-Eastern .....	9,199	Dr. William Henry	
		Embling .....	1904
		Nicholas Fitzgerald	1902
		Arthur Otto Sacke	1906
Gippsland .....	9,133	Frederick Brown ...	1904
		John Alston Wallace	1902
		Edward Jolley Crooke	1904
		William Pearson ...	1906
South-Eastern .....	12,861	William McCulloch	1902
		Joseph Hoddinott ...	1901
		James C. Campbell ..	1906
		Wm. Knox .....	1904
		James Balfour .....	1902

Legislative Assembly.

Seventeenth Parliament was elected on 14th  
October, 1897.

First Session opened 25th October, 1897.

95 Members, returned by 84 Districts, containing  
257,006 Electors, including 46,913 non-rate-  
payers.

*Speaker*, F. C. Mason.

*Chairman of Committees*, W. D. Beazley.

Constituencies.	No. of Electors (1899-1900).	Members (18th September, 1900).
Albert Park . . . .	2,775	White, John S.
Anglesey . . . . .	3,361	M'Kenzie, M. K.
Ararat . . . . .	1,966	Toutcher, R. F.
Ballarat East . . . .	3,016	M'Gregor, R.
Ballarat West . . . .	5,402	Vale, R. T.
Barwon . . . . .	2,045	Kirton, J. W.
Benalla & Yarrawonga	2,811	Levien, J. F.
Benambra . . . . .	2,286	Kennedy, T.
Bogong . . . . .	2,024	Craven, A. W.
Borong . . . . .	2,510	Isaacs, I. Alfred.
Bourke East . . . . .	2,687	Dyer, John H.
Bourke West . . . . .	2,013	Gair, M. J. S.
Brighton . . . . .	3,356	Stoughton, S. T.
Carlton . . . . .	3,526	Moule, W. H.
		Bromley, F. H.

Constituencies.	No. of Electors (1899-1900).	Members (18th September, 1900).
Carlton South . . . . .	2,220	Moloney, J.
Castlemaine . . . . .	3,140	Williams, E. D.
Clunes and Allandale . . . . .	1,701	Lawson, H. S. W.
Collingwood . . . . .	4,902	Peacock, Alex. J.
Creswick . . . . .	1,723	Beazley, Wm. D.
Dandenong and Berwick . . . . .	3,872	Wilkins, Edgar.
Daylesford . . . . .	1,752	Grose, W. B.
Delatite . . . . .	2,441	Keys, J.
Donald and Swan Hill . . . . .	6,071	Wheeler, James H.
Dundas . . . . .	2,232	Graves, Jas. H.
Dunolly . . . . .	1,951	Taverner, J. W.
Eaglehawk . . . . .	1,969	Thomson, John.
E. Bourke Boroughs . . . . .	9,243	Duggan, D. J.
Eastern Suburbs . . . . .	4,959	Williams, H. R.
Emerald Hill . . . . .	2,713	Methven, D.
Essendon & Flemington . . . . .	5,630	Cook, J. N. H. H.
Evelyn . . . . .	3,657	Madden, Frank.
Fitzroy . . . . .	5,535	Smith, Thomas.
Footscray . . . . .	3,924	*Deakin, Alfred.
Geelong . . . . .	5,758	Cameron, E. H.
Gippsland Central . . . . .	3,079	Best, R. W.
Gippsland East . . . . .	3,136	Tucker, A. L.
Gippsland North . . . . .	2,225	Manger, S.
Gippsland South . . . . .	2,933	Gurr, W.
Gippsland West . . . . .	4,200	Higgins, H. B.
Grant . . . . .	2,300	Harris, Albert.
Grenville . . . . .	3,853	Foster, H.
Gunbower . . . . .	2,812	McLean, Allan.
Hawthorn . . . . .	3,932	Mason, F. C.
Horsham . . . . .	1,741	Turner, George J.
Jolimont & W. Richm'd . . . . .	2,352	Chirnside, J. P.
Kara Kara . . . . .	2,043	Kerr, D.
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield . . . . .	2,058	Sadler, J. T.
Korong . . . . .	2,254	McCull, J. H.
Kyuenot . . . . .	1,999	Smith, R. Murray.
Lowan . . . . .	2,474	Brake, J. H.
Maldon . . . . .	1,956	Fink, T.
Mandurang . . . . .	2,066	M'Bride, P.
Maryborough . . . . .	2,203	Duffy, John Gavan.
Melbourne . . . . .	4,552	Langdon, Thomas.
Melbourne East . . . . .	4,624	Rawson, Hugh.
Melbourne North . . . . .	3,074	Irvine, W. H.
Melbourne South . . . . .	2,629	McIntyre, Sir John.
Melbourne West . . . . .	2,481	O'Neill, R.
Mornington . . . . .	4,328	Outtrim, A. R.
Normanby . . . . .	1,938	Carter, G. D.
Nunmurkah & Nathalia . . . . .	2,178	Anderson, John.
Ovens . . . . .	1,929	Gillott, S.
Polwarth . . . . .	3,058	Watt, W. A.
Port Fairy . . . . .	1,877	Tucker, J. B.
Portland . . . . .	1,914	Maloney, Wm.
Port Melbourne . . . . .	2,425	Downward, A.
Prahran . . . . .	3,181	Shiels, Wm.
Richmond . . . . .	5,746	Graham, George.
Ripon and Hampden . . . . .	2,714	Isaacs, John A.
Rodney . . . . .	5,034	Forrest, C. L.
St. Kilda . . . . .	3,819	O'Loughlen, Sir Bryan.
Sandhurst . . . . .	5,220	M'Leod, Donald N.
		Sangster, G.
		Gray, F. C.
		Bennett, G. H.
		Trenwith, W. A.
		Austin, Edwin H.
		Mason, J. W.
		Morrissey, J.
		Turner, Sir George
		Hamilton, W. A.
		Bailes, A. S.

\* Now member of Commonwealth Ministry.

Constituencies.	No. of Electors (1899-1900).	Members (18th September, 1900).
Sandhurst South . . . . .	2,284	Sterry, D. C.
Shepparton and Euroa . . . . .	2,283	Brown, J. T.
South Yarra . . . . .	2,770	Harris, J.
Stawell . . . . .	2,179	Burton, John B.
Talbot and Avoca . . . . .	1,783	Salmon, Charles C.
Toorak . . . . .	4,613	Gillies, D.
Villiers & Heytesbury . . . . .	2,421	J. N. M'Arthur.
Wangaratta & Rutherglen . . . . .	3,344	Bowser, J.
Warrenheip . . . . .	1,718	Holden, G. F.
Warrnambool . . . . .	2,257	Murray, John.
Williamstown . . . . .	2,906	Styles, J.
Windermere . . . . .	1,410	Spiers, Jno. P.

#### Legislative Council:—

*Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Parliaments,*  
G. H. Jenkins, C.M.G., 1,200l.

#### Legislative Assembly:—

*Clerk of the Assembly,* W. V. Robinson,  
C.M.G., 1,000l.

*Clerk Assistant,* C. G. Duffy, 850l.

*Second Clerk-Assistant, Clerk of Private Bills,*  
and *Clerk of Committees,* T. G. Watson,  
600l.

*Serjeant-at-Arms,* G. E. Upward, 450l.

#### Parliamentary Library:—

*Librarian,* R. Church, 600l.

#### Parliamentary Reporting Staff:—

*Chief Reporter,* E. B. Loughran, 600l.

*Government Shorthand Writer,* H. E. Wade,  
610l.

#### Commissioners of Audit and Public Service Board:—

J. W. Fosbery, A. Morrah, and A. W.  
Howitt, 1,000l. each.

#### Secretary Public Service Board:—

F. Reddin (acting), 450l.

#### CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

*Chief Secretary,* The Hon. A. J. Peacock, 1,040l.

*Under Secretary,* C. A. Topp, 1,000l.

*Chief Clerk (acting),* W. A. Callaway, 485l.

*Secretary to the Premier,* R. S. Rogers, 485l.

#### Building and Friendly Societies:—

*Registrar and Certifying Barrister,* G. B.  
Vasey.

*Actuary for Friendly Societies,* E. F. Owen,  
A.I.A., 600l.

#### Office of the Government Statist.

*Government Statist (vacant).*

*Assistant Government Statists,* J. J. Fenton, 485l.

R. N. D. Treacey, 350l.

#### Police.

*Chief Commissioner,* H. M. Chomley, 900l. (with  
quarters).

*Chief Clerk,* J. Bedell, 290l.

#### Penal.

*Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaol,*  
James Evans, R.N., 750l.

*Chief Clerk and Accountant,* E. C. Connor, 600l.

*Governor of Penal Establishment,* F. W. Bull, 500l.  
with quarters.

*Governor of Melbourne Gaol,* W. J. Cody, 485l.,  
and quarters.

#### Medical.

*Government Medical Officer,* A. Shields, 1,200l.

*President of Medical Board,* G. H. Fetherston, M.D.

*Secretary,* W. A. Callaway.

#### Hospitals for the Insane.

*Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, and Medical Superin-*  
*tendent,* Kew, J. V. McCreery, 757l. with quarters.

*Medical Superintendent, Yarra Bend, W. L. Watkins, 712l. with quarters.*  
*Ditto, Ararat, W. H. Barker, 400l. with quarters.*  
*Ditto, Beechworth, H. A. Samson, 417l. with quarters.*  
*Ditto, Sunbury, J. A. O'Brien, 574l. with quarters.*  
*Ditto, Ballarat, R. W. Lethbridge, 285l. with quarters.*

*Industrial and Reformatory Schools.*  
*Secretary and Inspector, T. M. Millar, 600l.*

*Melbourne Public Library.*  
*Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong, 455l. with quarters.*

*Industrial and Technological Museum.*  
*Scientific Superintendent (vacant).*

*National Museum.*  
*Honorary Director and Palaeontologist, acting also as Zoologist, W. B. Spencer, M.A., Professor of Biology at Melbourne University.*

*Observatory.*  
*Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi (acting), 400l., with quarters, &c.*

*Government Botanist.*  
*Government Botanist (vacant).*  
*Curator (Acting), J. J. Leuhmann, 350l.*

*Inspection of Factories, &c.*  
*Chief Inspector, H. Ord, 300l.*

*Inspection of Stores.*  
*Inspector of Officers in Charge of Stores, A. Roche, 600l.*

*Board for the Protection of Aborigines.*  
*Chairman, The Hon. the Chief Secretary.*  
*Acting General Inspector and Secretary, Rev. F. A. Hagenauer, 450l.*

#### LAW DEPARTMENT.

*Supreme Court Judges.*  
*Chief Justice, Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., 3,500l.*  
*Puisne Judges, Sir Hartley Williams, Knt., E. D. Holroyd, H. E. A. Hodges, T. à Beckett, J. H. Hood, 3,000l. each.*

#### ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Attorney-General, The Hon. I. A. Isaacs, 1,040l.*  
*Secretary to the Law Department, M. Byrne, 750l.*  
*Parliamentary Draughtsman, E. Carlile, K.C., 1,300l.*  
*Acting Chief Clerk, Irvin Martin, 450l.*

*Prosecutors for the Queen.*  
*At Sittings of Supreme Court:—*  
*J. T. T. Smith, 860l.; and C. B. Finlayson, 660l.*

*At Courts of General Sessions:—*  
*W. S. Garnett, 660l.; J. A. Gurner, 660l.*  
*Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness, 1,000l.*  
*Prothonotary, J. W. O'Halloran, 600l.*

*Vice-Admiralty Court.*  
*Judge, The Chief Justice.*  
*Registrar, J. W. O'Halloran.*  
*Marshal, A. McFarland.*

*Master in Equity and Lunacy.*  
*Master, T. P. Webb, 1,500l.*  
*Chief Clerk, J. F. Poole, 750l.*

*Judicature.*  
*Chief Clerk, H. P. Walker, 1,200l.*  
*Assistant Clerk, P. A. McAnulty, 485l.*

*The Sheriff.*  
*Sheriff of Victoria, A. McFarland, 600l.*

*Commissioner of Titles and Registrar-General.*  
*Commissioner of Titles, E. T. De Verdon, 1,250l.*  
*Examiners of Titles, D. C. Rees, 650l.; R. W. Chalmers, 650l.*  
*Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles, T. Byrne, 600l.*  
*Deputy Registrars-General and Assistant Registrars of Titles, E. Barrett, 600l., and E. T. Ducombe, 485l.*  
*Surveyor and Chief Draftsman, W. K. Andrews, 600l.*  
*Collector of Imposts, J. Davidson (acting), 600l.*  
*Accountant, Irvin Martin, 450l.*

*Patents.*  
*Commissioner of Patents and Trade Marks, E. T. DeVerdon, K.C. (Paid as Commissioner of Titles).*  
*Senior Examiner, J. P. Holmes, 450l.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

*Solicitor-General, The Hon. — Wynne, 1,040l.*

*Court of Insolvency.*  
*Judge, H. Molesworth, 1,500l.*  
*Official Accountant, H. T. Gomm, 750l.*  
*Chief Clerk, W. S. A. Ponsford, 485l.*  
*Judges of County Courts, Courts of Mines, and Chairmen of General Sessions, H. Molesworth, Hon. J. J. Casey, C.M.G., A. W. Chomley, E. B. Hamilton, and W. H. Gaunt, 1,500l. each.*

*Police Magistrates, Coroners, and Wardens of the Goldfields of Victoria:—*  
*J. A. Pantom, 950l.; C. L. Dobbin, 650l.; G. D. McCormick, 750l.; R. J. Burrows, 500l.; G. W. F. Patterson, R. E. Johns, J. Keogh, Jos. Rowan, W. W. Greene, T. Smallman, W. Leader, and C. G. Holmes, 650l. each; Jas. Rowan, 650l.; P. J. Dwyer, 650l.; C. A. C. Cresswell and W. R. Anderson, 650l. each; G. C. Morrison, 650l.; H. Morrison, 500l.*  
*With forage and travelling allowances.*

*Coroners.*  
*Melbourne, S. C. Candler, 650l. All Police Magistrates are Coroners of Victoria at the respective places at which they are stationed.*  
*Analytical Chemist, C. R. Blackett, 600l.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF TREASURER.

*Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Sir G. Turner, K.C.M.G., 1,040l.*  
*Under Treasurer, H. W. Meakin, 853l.*  
*Accountant, G. T. Allen, 600l.*  
*Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne, T. W. Gaggin, 600l.*  
*Chief Clerk, C. H. Wheatland, 485l.*  
*Inspector of Charities (acting), F. T. Short, 300l.*

*Income Tax Office.*  
*Commissioner of Taxes, T. P. Webb, 300l. (in addition to salary as Master in Equity, and Lunacy).*  
*Deputy-Commissioner, F. H. Bruford, 600l.*

*Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons.*  
*Curator, T. F. Bride, LL.D.*  
*Chief Clerk, H. C. Crofts, 350l.*  
*Accountant, J. H. J. Symon, 325l.*

*Pensions.*  
*Paying Officer of Pensions, J. Hickey, 300l.*

*Government Printer.**Government Printer, R. S. Brain, 750L.**Superintendent (acting), R. H. R. Skeeles, 450L.*

## DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

*Minister of Defence, The Hon. — Macculloch, 1,040L.**Secretary, Commander R. M. Collins, 900L.**Paymaster, J. A. Thompson, 600L.**Controller of Stores, W. M. Cairncross, 600L.*

## NAVAL FORCES.

*Commander, F. Tickell, 600L.**Lieutenants, W. J. Colquhoun, 400L.; J. T. Richardson, 400L.; and J. Biddlecombe, 270L.**Fleet Engineer, J. L. Breaks, 450L.*

## MILITARY FORCES.

*Head Quarters Staff.**Commandant, Major-General M. G. Downes (provisional), 1,250L.**Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel J. C. Hoad, 600L. with quarters and horse allowance.**Staff Officer and Instructor for Artillery, Colonel E. G. H. Bingham, 850L.**Victorian Permanent Artillery.**Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. E. Umphelby, 550L. with quarters.**Major, J. Stanley, 419L. with quarters, and R. Wallace, 419L. with quarters.**Captain W. J. Clark, 306L. with quarters, and R. MacDougall, 300L.**Lieutenants, H. Campbell, F. W. Osborne, J. E. Robertson, F. J. Hayter (Adjutant), H. A. Anderson, H. B. L. Gipps, 200L. to 316L. with quarters.**Permanent Section—Engineers.**Commanding Officer, Major J. W. Parnell, 360L. with quarters, and an additional 60L. for performing duties of Staff Officer for Engineers.**Lieutenant, G. F. Wilkinson, 296L. with quarters.**Permanent Staff—Militia Infantry.**Adjutant 1st and 2nd Battalions Infantry Brigade, Captain J. H. Bruche, 265L. with quarters and horse allowance.**Adjutant 3rd and 4th Battalions, Infantry Brigade, Captain G. H. Irving, 339L. with quarters and horse allowance.**Mounted Rifles.**Commanding Officer, Colonel T. Price, 622L. with 70L. for quarters and horse allowance.**Adjutant, Captain W. G. Patterson, 310L. with quarters and horse allowance.**Rangers.**Commanding Officer, Colonel A. E. Otter, 522L. with 65L. for quarters and horse allowance.**2nd in Command, Major G. A. Eddy, 339L. with quarters and horse allowance.**Cadets.**Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel D. L. Henry, 419L. with 60L. for quarters.**Adjutant, Captain H. C. Somersset, 344L. with quarters.*

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, The Hon. D. J. Duggan.**Secretary for Lands, T. F. Morkham, 800L.**Surveyor-General, J. M. Reed, 600L.**Conservator of Forests, G. S. Perrin, 750L.**Land Tax Commission.**Commissioners, M. Callanan and J. M. Reed.**Registrar, T. F. Morkham (paid as Secretary for Lands).**Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar (acting) J. Lardner, 420L.**Director of Melbourne Botanical Gardens and Government Grounds, W. R. Guilfoyle, 600L. with quarters.*

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

*Minister of Agriculture, The Hon. J. Morriessy.**Secretary, D. Martin, 800L.**Chief Inspector of Stock (acting), G. Pentland, 350L.**Chemist, A. N. Pearson, 550L.**Entomologist, C. French, 350L.**Consulting Vegetable Pathologist, D. McAlpine, 300L.**Vine Inspector, E. Hopton, 313L.**Experts—Tobacco, A. J. Bondurant, 500L. Viticulture, Raymond Dubois, 300L. Fruit, J. Knight, 200L., and A. S. Neilson, 125L. Dairying,**R. Crowe, 350L.**Superintendent in London of Victorian Exports, J. M. Sinclair, 600L.*

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

*Commissioner of Public Works, The Hon. W. A. Treuwith.**Secretary, D. Martin (paid as Secretary for Agriculture).**Chief Clerk and Accountant, R. I. Cullen, 485L.**Inspector-General of Public Works, &c., W. Davidson, 1,000L.*

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

*Minister of Mines and Water Supply, The Hon. J. B. Burton, 1,040L.**Secretary (acting), J. Travis, 450L.**Chief Clerk (acting), Philip Cohen, 350L.**Government Geologist, James Stirling, F.G.S., 500L.**Accountant (acting), P. Whitton, 300L.**Chief Engineer, S. Murray, C.E., 1,200L.**Chief Assistant Engineer, E. Checchi, 360L.**Metallurgist, H. C. Jenkins, 800L.*

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

*Commissioners, The Rt. Hon. Sir G. Turner, K.C.M.G.; C. C. Salmon.**Secretary and Collector of Customs, H. N. P. Wollaston, I.L.D., 1,000L.**Chief Clerk, R. H. Dawson, 750L.**Inspector of Accounts, R. H. Carter, 600L.**Landing Surveyors, A. W. Smart, 600L., J. Bennie, 600L.**Port and Harbours.**Engineer-in-Charge, Ports and Harbours, also Superintendent Mercantile Marine, A. W. Maclean, 600L.**Distilleries' Excise and Explosives.**Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Liquor and Excise, D. Ferguson, 485L.; Inspector of Explosives, C. N. Hake, 800L.**Melbourne Harbor Trust.**Secretary, C. J. Clark, 500L.**Treasurer, R. P. Rudd, 350L.**Harbor Master, T. Sanderson, 500L.**Engineer, John Halliday, 450L.**Chief Clerk, H. A. Chalk, 250L.*

*Marine Board.**President*, Captain A. Currie, 100*l*.*Vice-President*, A. Wilson.*Members*, R. Dickins, W. Cowper, J. McK. Corby, G. W. Lilley, H. Belfrage, C. Taylor, W. D. Garside, E. E. Smith, D. T. Syme, and C. F. Orr.*Secretary*, J. G. McKie, 600*l*.*Engineer-Surveyor*, C. W. Maclean, 600*l*.*Court of Marine Inquiry.**President*, J. A. Panton, P.M., Police Magistrate.*Skilled Members*, J. A. Roberts, G. Bevis, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter, H. Goodrham, V. E. E. Gotch, A. Dunbar, J. Garson, A. McCowan, and D. Elder, 2*l*. 2*s*. per sitting.

## DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

*Postmaster-General*, The Hon. W. Gurr, 1,040*l*.*Deputy Postmaster-General and Secretary*, F. L. Outtrim, 750*l*.*Acting Accountant, also Comptroller of Stamps*, Angus Cumming, 485*l*.*Inspectors* H. J. T. Tymms, 450*l*., and J. D. Gillan, 350*l*.*Telegraph Engineer, &c.*, H. W. Jenvey, 520*l*.*Telegraph Manager*, W. Croft, 600*l*.*Superintendent Mail Branch*, J. A. Springhall, 600*l*.*Chief Clerk*, W. B. Crosbie, 485*l*.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

*Minister of Public Instruction*, Hon. W. Gurr.*Secretary*, J. Bagge, 750*l*.*Accountant*, W. McLean, 750*l*.*Inspector-General*, A. Stewart, 650*l*.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

*Minister of Health*, The Hon.*Board of Public Health*:—*Chairman and Medical Inspector*, D. A. Gresswell, M.A., M.D., 1,000*l*.*Secretary*, J. W. Colville, 600*l*.*Assistant Medical Inspector*, Thos. Gray, 500*l*.*Engineering Inspector*, G. J. Butler, 500*l*.

## VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

*Minister of Railways*, The Hon. W. A. Trenwith.*Commissioner*, J. Mathieson, 3,500*l*.*Secretary*, R. G. Kent, 1,000*l*.*Accountant*, R. Singleton, 750*l*.*Railway Auditor*, H. Kent, 800*l*.*Traffic Manager*, W. Fitzpatrick, 800*l*.*Assistant ditto*, R. Lockhead, 600*l*.*Engineer-in-Chief*, F. Rennick, 1,250*l*.*Engineer for Existing Lines*, C. E. Norman, 900*l*.*Chief Mechanical Engineer*, T. H. Woodroffe, 1,100*l*.*Telegraph Superintendent*, W. A. Holmes, 600*l*.*Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.**Chairman*, E. G. FitzGibbon, 1,500*l*.*Secretary*, G. A. Gibbs, 1,000*l*.*Treasurer*, F. B. Force, 800*l*.*Engineer-in-Chief*, W. Thwaites, 2,000*l*.*London Agency.**Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom*

(Office, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.),

*Lieut.-Gen.* The Hon. Sir A. Clarke, G.C.M.G.,1,500*l*.*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, Hadyn Myddleton, 450*l*.

(c)

*Foreign Consuls.**Austria-Hungary*, Consul, C. Pinschhof; Chancellor S. Meyer.*Belgium*, Consul, E. Pollett; Vice-Consul F. Vanderkelen.*Bolivia*, Consul, M. A. Picard.*Brazil*, Vice-Consul, H. A. Sheppard.*Chile*, Consul-General, W. H. Eldred (Sydney) Consul, A. Webster.*Colombia, United States of*, Consul-General, M. Lyle.*Denmark*, Consul-General, F. W. Were; Vice-Consul (at Geelong), G. F. Belcher.*France*, Vice-Consul,*German Empire*, Consul-General, Herr T. Kempermann (in Sydney); Consul, W. A. Brahe.*Greece*, Consul, R. J. Curtain.*Hawaii*, Consul-General, Fred. H. Moore (at Sydney), Consul, C. Langdon.*Italy*, Consul for all the Australasian Colonies, Cav. P. Corte (acting, L. Porena).*Japan*, Consul, A. Marks.*Liberia*, Consul-General, L. Sanders; Vice-Consul, A. E. Moore.*Netherlands*, Consul-General, W. L. Bosschart Consul, O. Von Assche.*Nicaragua and Costa Rica*, Consul-General, J. H. Amora (at Sydney).*Paraguay*, Consul, Wm. Lamb Smith.*Peru*, Consul, A. Pfaff.*Portugal*, Consul, W. L. Jack.*Russia*, Consul-General, N. Maturine; Consul, N. Passek.*Servia*, Consul, J. Oldham.*Spain*, Consul, Emilio De Perera; Vice-Consul, Hy. Cave.*Sweden and Norway*, Consul, H. J. Gunderson; Vice-Consul (at Geelong), G. F. Belcher.*Swiss Confederation*, Consul, C. Martin.*Turkey*, Consul, Dr. C. S. Ryan, Chancellor, &c., W. Abourizk.*United States*, Consul-General for all the Australasian Colonies, John P. Bray; Deputy Consul-General, T. W. Stanford.*Uruguay*, Chancellor H. A. Walters.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Situation and Area.*

Western Australia comprises nearly one-third of the Australian continent, namely, all that portion west of the 129th degree of E. longitude. The total area is 975,920 square miles (equal to half European Russia, or to over one-fourth of Europe). The city of Perth, the capital, is in lat. 31° 57' S., long. 115° 52' E.

*Physical Features.*

The coast line, extending for a distance of about 5,200 miles, is indented by a certain number of bays, creeks, and harbours, and in the northern parts fringed by numerous islands. In the south there are three separate mountain chains running parallel to one another. The loftiest range in the Southern District is the Stirling Range, the highest point of which is about 3,500 feet. The principal other ranges are known as the Blackwood, Darling, and Roe; these, with the exception of Mount William, in the Murray District, 3,000 feet high, do not reach greater altitudes than from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. In the Kimberley District the two principal ranges of hills are the Leopold and the Mueller ranges

the highest point in the latter attaining about 2,300 feet. The settled districts are usually level or undulating, rarely mountainous. The western seaboard is comparatively flat, of a sandy character, with indications of a recent geological formation. To the eastward of the Darling range, in the latitude of Perth, the country changes its character, and improves for some distance inland. The north and north-eastern parts of the Colony contain a large area of good pastoral country, suitable also in some parts for the growth of tropical products, such as sugar and coffee.

The Darling hills extend from Yatheroo in the north, to Point d'Entrecasteaux in the south, a distance of about 300 miles.

Numerous small rivers and streams take their rise in this range, and flow into the sea to the westward.

The principal rivers of the Colony are the Ord, Prince Regent, Panton, Fitzroy, De Grey, Harding, Fortescue, Ashburton, Lyons, Gascayne, Murchison, Greenough, Irwin, Swan, Murray, Collie, Preston, Blackwood, Warren, Pallinup, and Gordon. Most of these are mere storm-water channels filled only during the rainy season, and very few of them are navigable for any distance even for small boats.

#### *Lakes and Islands.*

The lake district may be considered to be confined to the westward of the Darling range; within this area there are numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons—but many of them are nothing more than swamps during the dry season.

Numerous islands and islets occur along the coast-line. Dirk Hartog Island, in Sharks Bay, is the largest of those used for pastoral purposes, whilst guano is found on the islands comprised in Houtman's Abrolhos, the Lacepedes, and various other islands on the north-west coast.

#### *History.*

In 1825 the Government of New South Wales sent a detachment of soldiers to King George's Sound to form a settlement. In 1827 Captain James Stirling, in H.M.S. "Success," surveyed the coast from King George's Sound to the Swan River, and in 1829 Captain Fremantle (afterwards Sir Chas. Fremantle, G.C.B.), in H.M.S. "Challenger," took possession of the territory. In June, 1829, Captain (afterwards Sir James) Stirling founded the Colony of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle (the latter named after Captain Fremantle mentioned above), and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Large grants of land were made to the early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population with varying success until, in 1850, the Colony was in a languishing condition, and the inhabitants petitioned that it might be made a penal settlement. This was done, and up to 1868, 9,718 convicts were sent out. Since then no more have been sent, and the number in confinement has been lessening, until on the 30th June, 1886, only forty imperial prisoners remained. The imperial convict establishment was transferred to the Colonial Government on the 31st March, 1886.

#### *Constitution and Government.*

Previous to 1890 the constitution was what is called "Representative," established by Act 33 Victoria, No. 13. The Governor was assisted by an Executive Council composed of the principal officers of the Government, and the Governor also had power to appoint two unofficial members to the

Executive Council. There was also a Legislative Council consisting of the official members of the Executive Council, with the exception of the Colonial Treasurer, 5 nominees of the Governor, and 17 elected members.

Responsible government was granted to Western Australia in October, 1890, and the first Ministry was sworn in on 29th December, 1890.

The legislature consists of two houses: the Legislative Council, consisting of 30 members, and the Legislative Assembly, of 50 members.

Both Houses are elective.

*Legislative Council.*—The Colony is divided into 10 electoral provinces, each returning 3 members.

*Tenure of Seat.*—6 years.

*Qualification of Member.*—Must be (1) 30 years of age, and free from any legal incapacity; (2) a resident in the Colony for at least 2 years; (3) a natural born subject of His Majesty or naturalized for 5 years, and a resident in the Colony during that period.

*Qualification of Elector.*—Each elector must (1) be a person of either sex of at least 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) be a natural-born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, resident in the Colony for 6 months, and 6 months on the Electoral Roll, or a denizen of Western Australia; (3) within the electoral province for which he seeks to be registered: (a) have possessed for at least 1 year before being registered, a freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.* above all charges or encumbrances affecting the same; or (b) have been a householder for the last preceding 12 months, the dwelling house being of the clear annual value of 25*l.*; or (c) be holder of a leasehold of the clear annual value of 25*l.*, the lease having 18 months to run; or (d) have been holder of a leasehold, for the last preceding 18 months, of the annual value of 25*l.*; or (e) be holder of a lease or license from the Crown at an annual rental of at least 10*l.*; or (f) have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual ratable value of 25*l.*

*Legislative Assembly.*—There are 50 electorates for the Legislative Assembly, each represented by a single member.

*Tenure of Seat.*—The members of the Assembly are elected for a period of 3 years.

*Qualification of a Member.*—Any man who has resided in the Colony for 12 months, if he be 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and is a natural-born subject of the King, or shall have been naturalized for 5 years, and shall have resided in the Colony for 2 years.

*Qualifications of Electors.*—Any person of either sex of the age of 21 years being a natural-born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall have resided in the colony for at least 6 months, if he (1) is resident in the district at the time of making his claim; or (2) has a freehold estate in the district of the clear value of 50*l.*; or (3) is a householder, the house or premises being of the clear annual value of 10*l.*; or (4) is the holder of a leasehold of the clear annual value of 10*l.*; or (5) is a holder of a leasehold of the clear annual value of 10*l.*; or (6) is the holder for the last preceding 6 months of a lease or license from the Crown to depasture, occupy, cultivate or mine Crown lands within the district, at an annual rental of 5*l.*; or (7) has his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Board in respect of property within the district.



Country partially settled from  
coast to dotted line -----  
Boundary of Colony .....





The Governor is advised by the following responsible ministers, who form the Cabinet — The Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works (also Commissioner of Railways), the Minister for Lands, the Minister of Mines, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Secretary.

#### *Local Government.*

Under Act 59 Vict., No. 10, municipal councils are allowed to levy general rates not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound per annum upon the rateable value of all house and land property, and also to borrow money for the construction of permanent works, and to levy special annual rates to pay the interest thereon. All license fees, tolls, and dues, &c., under the Municipal Institutions Act are appropriated by the council of the municipality. The following municipalities have been proclaimed: Albany, Beverley, Bunbury, Boulder, Bulong, Broad Arrow, Busselton, Carnarvon, Claremont, Coolgardie, Cossack, Cue, Day Dawn, Esperance, East Fremantle, Fremantle, Geraldton, Gingin, Guildford, Helena Vale, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Leederville, Mt. Magnet, Menzies, Nannine, Newcastle, Norseman, Northam, North Fremantle, Perth, Roebourne, Subiaco, Southern Cross, Victoria Park, York. The municipal councils in towns where the population does not exceed 1,000 consist of a chairman and six councillors; where the population is between 1,000 and 5,000, of a mayor and nine councillors; where the population exceeds 5,000, a mayor and (for each ward) three councillors—the mayor or chairman being elected annually, while the councillors are elected for a term of three years by the ratepayers, not including women. Under Act 40 Vict., No. 5, the local roads boards and municipal councils have power to issue licenses to carts and carriages within their respective districts and municipalities. Under The Water Works Act, 1889 (53 Vic. 13) the Perth City Council was authorized to make and levy a rate not exceeding 1s. in the £, but this power was, under The Metropolitan Water Works Act (60 Vic. No. 19), transferred to the Metropolitan Water Works Board; also under The Health Act, 1898, the local boards of health of municipalities and other localities to which the provisions of the Act have been extended are required to make and levy a special rate not exceeding 6d. in the £; 40,000l. was granted in 1898 to district roads boards (of which there were, at the end of 1898, 78) and municipal councils (36) for the construction, repair, and upkeep of main and minor roads and bridges throughout the colony.

#### *Population and Chief Towns.*

The total population of the colony at the 31st December, 1899, was estimated to be 171,032, consisting of 112,290 males, and 58,742 females, excluding the aboriginal natives. The number of Chinese was 1,819, of whom 1,812 were males and only 7 females. In June, 1900, the estimated population was 178,192.

The chief towns are Perth (34,610), Fremantle (15,700), Coolgardie (11,000), Kalgoorlie (20,000), Albany (3,200), Bunbury (3,000), Cue (1,050), Esperance (1,000), Geraldton (2,500), Guildford (1,300), Kanowna (2,500), Menzies (2,000), Norseman (1,200), Northam (1,600), York (1,400).

#### *Crown Lands.*

Of the total area of the colony 6,478,949 (c)

acres only have been alienated or are in process of alienation, while 88,770,345 acres are leased for pastoral, and 1,481,092 for other purposes. No less than 527,794,919 acres are still unoccupied, and in great part unexplored. At present, the whole of the coast line, a length of 5,200 miles, from Eucla in the south to Cambridge Gulf in the north, may be said to be more or less settled, for a distance inland varying from one hundred to, in some places, five hundred miles, though a considerable portion of the land taken up, especially in the Kimberley, Eucla, and interior goldfields districts, has not yet been stocked or occupied.

North of Champion Bay, large tracts of rural lands are only held on lease from the Crown for pastoral purposes. In the south-west corner of the colony are situated the older settlements; indeed, it is only recently that colonisation has pushed to the north and east. In the neighbourhood of York, Newcastle, and the other centres of the southern part of the Colony, there is a considerable extent of farms and cultivation. The total area of arable land on 28th Feb., 1899, was 270,525 acres, and, beyond this, the traveller's way lies for the most part through forests, varied by open sand plains covered with shrubs and flowering plants in infinite variety and beauty. Western Australia is famed for its "bush flowers." The flora is the most highly specialized in the world, four-fifths of the plants being endemic.

#### *Industry.*

One of the principal industries, as in the case of the other Australian colonies, is wool-growing. Sheep (of which there are 2,251,548) are depastured in all parts of the colony. The northern districts are particularly favourable for stock of all kinds, and they are free from the "poison plant," which has proved such a hindrance to stock-farming in the south. The export of wool in 1899, principally to London, was 9,948,417 lbs. which, at 9½d. per lb. for greasy and 19½d. per lb. for scoured, is valued at 423,296l. A considerable quantity of wine is also made. In 1899, 186,367 acres were under crops of all kinds.

The forest area lies between south latitude 31° and 35°. West Australian "Jarrah" wood is well known throughout the world for its extraordinary durability, and is in great demand for paving, railway sleepers, piles for bridges, and harbour works, &c. There is a large and increasing export of this timber, and the forests are worked by several companies enjoying concessions from the Government. The export of timber for 1899 was valued at 553,198l. Sandalwood is still abundant, and was exported to Singapore, China, and other places to the value of about 29,719l. during 1899.

At Shark Bay and on the north-west coast a fleet of more than 100 schooners and cutters are employed on the pearling banks. The export of pearls and pearl shell amounted to 110,647l. in 1899.

For a long period lead and copper mines were held and worked in the neighbourhood of Champion Bay, but for the last few years little work has been done in them, owing to the fall in the value of these metals. The prospects in copper are, however improving.

The other mineral resources of Western Australia were almost unknown, and quite undeveloped until recently. Gold was found in considerable quantity in the Kimberley goldfield in 1887; and although the field is now in a very depressed condition, chiefly owing to its distance and the great expense of any transactions there, it attracted a

arge number of experienced miners, and the result has been the discovery of gold in greater quantities elsewhere.

Since the discovery and opening up of the Central and Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, gold-mining has become the principal industry of the Colony, and so rapidly has the annual output of gold increased of late, that it has now placed Western Australia at the head of the gold-producing Colonies of Australasia.

There are now 18 goldfields in existence—Kimberley, Pilbarra, West Pilbarra, Ashburton, Gascoyne, Murchison, East Murchison, Mount Margaret, Peak Hill, Yalgoo, Yilgarn, Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, North-East Coolgardie, North Coolgardie, Dundas, Broad Arrow, Phillips River, and a large population is continually employed in searching for and extracting precious metals.

Much machinery is in operation, and the fields appear to be well established, with a great future before them, judging from the steady increase both in returns and population. The value of gold produced up to the end of July, 1900, was 19,792,632*l.* In the first seven months of 1900 the value of the gold production was 3,313,246*l.*, against 3,286,551*l.* in the corresponding period of 1899.

There is also good coal in the south-west corner of the Colony, and evidence of its existence in the vicinity of Champion Bay and the Irwin river. Coal is also said to exist in the Kimberley district. On the Collie Coalfield, situated in the Wellington district, three companies are now successfully working coal-leases. The output in 1898, at the end of which year only the mines began to be productive, was 3,250 tons, but the production is rapidly increasing. From Nov., 1898, to Sept., 1900, the output was 138,569 tons.

At the end of 1888 large deposits of stream tin were discovered near Bridgetown, on the Blackwood river, and the total export of this mineral to the end of 1899 is estimated at 99,390*l.* There is little doubt that a fairly rich tinfield exists in that neighbourhood.

Silver has been discovered; but as yet only in very small quantities.

### *Currency and Banking.*

The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: The Western Australian Bank, National Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia Limited, Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Australasia.

The deposits in the banks during the year ended 31st December, 1899, averaged 3,808,629*l.*

A Government Post Office savings bank at Perth, with branch offices, was established in 1863; the deposits during the year ended 30th June, 1896, amounted to 520,016*l.*, during the year ended 30th June, 1897, to 1,068,322*l.*, during the year ended 30th June, 1898, to 1,231,638*l.*, during the year ended 30th June, 1899, to 1,057,023*l.*; and during the year ending 30th June, 1900, to 1,112,250*l.*

A branch of the Royal Mint has been erected in Perth.

### *Education.*

Government secular schools exist all over the Colony, and are under the supervision of the Minister (Colonial Secretary) controlling the Education Department, assisted by elected district boards. Compulsory clauses exist in the Act (63 Vict., No. 3) and are enforced.

By the "Assisted Schools Abolition Act, 1895 (59 Vic., No. 27), the grants to private schools were discontinued, but a compensation was made to the schools that had so far received subsidy, the sum of 15,000*l.* being divided amongst them in proportion to the grants received by them during 1895.

The amount disbursed during the financial year ended June 30, 1899, was 62,028*l.* A high school is also subsidised by the State.

In the year 1899 there were 205 Government schools in the colony, with 16,053 scholars on the rolls. The number of private schools in 1898 was 58, with 4,546 scholars.

### *Means of Communication.*

The Colony possesses at present (June, 1900) four lines of Government railways: The Eastern Railway (572 miles), connecting the chief port, Fremantle, with Perth, Guildford, Northam, Southern Cross, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, and Menzies, including branch lines from Clackline Junction to Newcastle (14 miles), from Spencer's Brook Junction to York and Beverley (38 miles), York to Greenhills (14 miles), Fremantle to Owens Anchorage (3 miles), and one mile to the Perth racecourse; also a branch line (7 miles) running out from Kalgoorlie to the Boulder; the Northern Railway, with a line (34 miles) from Geraldton to Northampton, in the Champion Bay mining district, one from Geraldton to Walkaway (18 miles), and one from Geraldton to Cue (262 miles); the South-Western Railway (234 miles), from Perth to Bunbury, from Picton Junction to Vasse (38 miles) from Boyanup Junction to Bridgetown (52 miles), and from Brunswick Junction to Collie Coalfields (26 miles); and the Great Southern from Beverley to Albany (243 miles)—in all, 1,355 miles of railway open for traffic.

Another railway, the "Midland" (277 miles), constructed on the land grant system, affords communication between Midland Junction and Walkaway, and connects the two Government systems of railways.

There are also several lines constructed by private timber companies in the south of the colony, in extent about 217 miles.

The receipts of the Government railways for the year ended June, 1900, were 1,259,512*l.*, and the working expenses 861,470*l.* The total cost of construction has been 6,427,370*l.*

Of electric telegraph at the end of 1899 there were 8,749 miles of wire. The number of telegrams forwarded and received during 1899 was 1,136,153, and the revenue received 78,937*l.* (worked by Post Office Department); cost of Post and Telegraph,

There is telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* South Australia, and also by a direct cable from Java to Roebuck Bay. Postal arrangements embrace the whole of the settled portion of the colony, both by inland services and by steamers on the coast. There are also 3,109 miles of telephone wire in the colony, and over 3,659 miles of railway telephone wire.

The steamers of the P. and O., Orient, Messageries Maritimes, and Nord-Deutscher Lloyd Companies carry mails weekly to and from the United Kingdom, Europe, and the other Australasian colonies. Mails are also despatched to and received from Australasian colonies by the various intercolonial steamers. Local steamers supply coastal communication. Letters from England reach Perth in about 30 days *via* Brindisi. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per ½-oz.	News- papers. 1d.
Within a Town . . . . .	1d.	1d.
Within the Colony . . . . .	2d.	Free*
Australasia . . . . .	2d.	½d. per 10 ozs.
United Kingdom and Postal Union . . . . .	2½d.	1d. per 4 ozs.

The postal statistics for 1898 give the following as the number (each counted once) of letters and postcards, &c., received and despatched:—

	Inland.	English, Intercolonial, and Foreign.
Letters . . . . .	6,790,917	6,342,071
Registered letters. . . . .	147,427	161,139
Newspapers . . . . .	2,502,991	4,887,303
Packets and parcels . . . . .	1,750,601	1,510,745
Postcards . . . . .	233,645	63,167

Fremantle is a port of registry, with 161 vessels and a tonnage of 11,350 on 31st December, 1898. Harbour works there are practically completed, and the Royal Mail steamers, as also those of the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd, now call at the port.

#### Defence.

In June, 1900, the Volunteer force of the Colony consisted of 1,801 of all ranks. Of this number 242 belong to the Artillery, and the remainder principally to the various rifle corps. King George's Sound, on the south coast, is strongly fortified as a coaling station, at the joint expense of the Australian governments and the War Office.

It may not be out of place to mention that Western Australia contributed in 1898-99 26 officers and 449 men for military service in South Africa.

#### Aborigines.

The native population is not large, and in the more settled districts it is fast disappearing. The natives were, and still are, very useful to the pioneer settlers, as shepherds, stock-riders, and general station hands, and settlement has been very much assisted by their aid. In the northern districts they used to be largely utilised as pearl-shell divers, whilst their industry was confined to moderately shallow waters. As a general rule they are not hostile, though at times very troublesome, especially when they take to sheep-stealing. Owing to their innate liking for a roving vagrant life, it has not been found possible to do much for them, except to teach them to be useful. In this connection may be mentioned the successful mission conducted at New Norcia (by the Right Reverend Bishop Salgado), which was commenced in the year 1846. A Bill for the better protection of the aborigines of Western Australia was passed by the houses of legislature in 1897. In accordance with its clauses, the welfare of the natives is now entrusted to a sub-department of the State under the control of a Minister of the Crown, and provision is made for the appropriation of an annual sum of 5,000*l.* to be used by this sub-department.

#### Climate.

The climate of Western Australia, though hot towards the north, is one of the finest and healthiest in the world. The mean average death-rate is 16 per 1,000. A hot wind, for a few hours now and then in the summer months, is the only disagreeable feature. The average rainfall at Perth is 32·93 inches (for 24 years), and

\* If printed and posted in the Colony for delivery beyond the boundaries of the city or town at which they may be published, and posted within one week from date of publication. Otherwise 1*d.* Free papers must not exceed 10 ozs., otherwise ½*d.*

the mean temperature is 65°. The rainy season extends from May to October.

#### Governors of Western Australia.\*

Arthur Edward Kennedy, Governor, July, 1855.  
Brevet.-Lieut.-Col. John Bruce, acting Gov., 20th Feb., 1862.  
John Stephen Hampton, Governor, 28th Feb., 1862.  
Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Gov., Nov., 1868.  
Frederick Aloysius Weld, Governor, Sept., 1869.  
W. C. F. Robinson, C.M.G., Gov., Jan., 1875.  
Lieut.-Col. Edward Douglas Harvett, acting Gov., Sept., 1877.  
Major General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieut.-Governor, Nov., 1877.  
Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Gov., April, 1880.  
Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, Administrator, Feb., 1883.  
Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Gov., June, 1883.  
Alexander Campbell Onslow, Administrator, Nov., 1884.  
Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Gov., June, 1885.  
Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., Administrator, Dec., 1889.  
Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., Oct., 1890.  
Alexander Campbell Onslow, Administrator, Sept., 1891.  
Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., Gov., July, 1892.  
Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow, Kt., Administrator, Mar., 1895.  
Sir Gerard Smith K.C.M.G., Oct. 5, 1895.  
Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow, Administrator March 23, 1900.  
The Hon. Sir Arthur Laidley, K.C.M.G., 1901.

#### Population, exclusive of Aborigines.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1870 . . . . .	15,375	9,410	24,785
" 1881 . . . . .	17,062	12,646	29,708
" 1891 . . . . .	29,807	19,975	49,782
Estimate, Dec., 1895 . . . . .	69,727	31,508	101,235
" 1896 . . . . .	96,952	40,994	137,964
" 1897 . . . . .	110,359	51,565	161,924
" 1898 . . . . .	112,054	56,075	168,129
" 1899 . . . . .	112,290	58,742	171,032

#### FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	£414,313	£401,737	773,461	904,861
1891	497,670	435,623	870,863	1,045,555
1892	543,889	550,616	913,866	1,124,565
1893	570,651	640,801	926,780	1,071,418
1894	863,680	755,564	1,160,251	1,329,078
1895	1,438,717	1,212,314	1,406,185	1,578,589
1896	2,440,390	2,362,003	1,815,665	2,136,379
1897	2,843,775	2,326,044	1,897,852	2,377,832
1898	2,604,943	2,980,495	1,839,940	2,389,626
1899	2,633,081	2,396,448	1,970,263	2,638,648

Total Customs Revenue, 1898—924,883*l.*

#### IMPORTS.

Year.	From U. K.	From British Possessions.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1890	£415,149	£441,003	£18,295	£874,447
1891	568,570	683,476	28,047	1,280,093
1892	592,496	757,010	41,603	1,391,109
1893	733,001	732,780	28,657	1,494,438
1894	611,308	1,436,127	66,979	2,114,414
1895	943,477	2,794,604	36,870	3,774,951
1896	2,067,635	3,408,567	127,355	6,493,557
1897	2,624,086	3,487,400	307,079	6,418,565
1898	2,051,872	2,908,884	281,209	5,241,965
1899	1,550,029	2,475,547	447,956	4,473,532

\* For Governors previous to 1855, see Edition for 1889.

Year.	To U. K.	EXPORTS.	To Else- where.	Total.
		to British Possessions.		
	£	£	£	£
1890	335,162	278,186	58,467	671,813
1891	427,693	346,500	23,274	799,466
1892	395,700	467,855	18,593	882,148
1893	349,080	558,543	10,524	918,147
1894	330,216	915,687	5,503	1,251,406
1895	328,125	982,857	21,572	1,332,554
1896	508,755	1,082,985	58,486	1,650,226
1897	1,736,205	2,138,675	65,218	3,940,098
1898	2,293,652	2,601,653	64,701	4,960,006
1899	3,774,247	3,129,128	82,267	6,985,642

*Public Debt*, 31st Dec., 1895—3,988,597*l*.

" " 1896—4,732,554*l*.

" 30th June, 1897—7,310,815*l*.

" 31st Dec., 1897—7,608,480*l*.

" 30th June, 1898—9,203,738*l*.

" 31st Dec., 1898—10,466,608*l*.

" 30th June, 1899—10,488,363*l*.

" " 1900—11,804,178*l*.

#### *Executive Council.*

The Governor, *President*.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest,\* P.C., G.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Geo. Throssell, M.L.A.

Henry Bruce Lefroy, M.L.A.

Richard William Pennefather, M.L.A.

George Randell, M.L.C.

*Clerk*, F. D. North 350*l*.

#### *Cabinet.*

*Premier and Colonial Treasurer*, Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

*Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works*, Barrington Clarke Wood.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Geo. Throssell, M.L.A.

*Minister of Mines*, Henry Bruce Lefroy, M.L.A.  
*Attorney-General*, Richard William Pennefather, M.L.A.

*Colonial Secretary*, George Randell, M.L.C.

#### *Legislative Council* (30 Members).

*President*, Sir G. Shenton, Knt.

G. Bellingham. A. P. Matheson.

H. Briggs. D. M'D. McKay.

T. F. O. Brimage. E. McLarty.

W. G. Brookman. M. L. Moss.

R. G. Burges. C. A. Piesse.

C. E. Dempster. G. Randell.

J. M. Drew. J. E. Richardson.

J. T. Glowrey. H. J. Saunders.

J. W. Hackett. Sir G. Shenton, Knt.

R. S. Haynes. C. Sommers.

S. J. Haynes. J. M. Speed.

A. Jameson. W. Spencer.

A. G. Jenkins. F. M. Stone.

A. B. Kidson. F. Whitcombe (resigned)

H. Lukin. Dec. 3, 1900.

W. Maley.

*Clerk of Council*, C. J. Lee-Steere, 450*l*.

*Usher*, Black Rod, R. R. C. Vernon, 225*l*.

#### *Legislative Assembly* (50 Members).

J. R. A. Conolly (Dundas).

F. Connor (E. Kimberley).

L. H. Darlot (De Grey).

D. J. Doherty (N. Fremantle).

N. K. Ewing (Swan).

Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Bunbury), *Premier and Colonial Treasurer*.

\* Now member of Commonwealth Ministry.

Alex. Forrest (W. Kimberley).

D. Forrest (Ashburton).

W. J. George (Murray).

H. Gregory (N. Coolgardie).

H. L. Hall (Perth).

C. Harper (Beverley).

A. Y. Hassell (Plantagenet).

J. F. T. Hassell (Albany).

J. J. Higham (Fremantle).

J. J. Holmes (E. Fremantle).

G. Y. Hubble (Gascoyne).

R. D. Hutchinson (Geraldton).

F. Ilingworth (Central Murchison).

W. H. James (E. Perth).

W. Kingsmill (Pilbarra).

Hon. H. B. Lefroy (Moore), *Minister for Mines*.

E. C. B. Locke (Sussex).

S. Mitchell (Murchison).

F. C. Monger (York).

C. J. Moran (E. Coolgardie).

A. E. Morgans (Coolgardie).

F. W. Moorhead (N. Murchison).

W. Oats (Yilgarn).

C. H. Oldham (N. Perth).

Hon. R. W. Pennefather (Greenough), *Attorney-General*.

S. J. Phillips (Irwin).

F. H. Piesse (Williams).

T. F. Quinlan (Toodyay).

C. H. Rason (S. Murchison).

H. W. Sholl (Roebourne).

E. Solomon (S. Fremantle).

Sir James G. Lee Steere, K.C.M.G. (Nelson) *Speaker*.

Hon Geo. Throssell (Northam), *Minister for Lands*.

Hon. H. W. Venn (Wellington).

F. C. B. Vosper (N. E. Coolgardie).

F. Wallace (Yalgoo).

F. Wilson (Canning).

Hon. B. C. Wood (W. Perth). *Commr. of Railways and Director of Public Works*.

*Clerk of Assembly*, W. A. Gale, 450*l*.

*Assistant ditto*, A. R. Grant, 225*l*.

*Serjeant-at-Arms*, C. B. Kidson, 125*l*.

#### *Civil Establishment.*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Captain the

Hon. Sir A. Lawley, K.C.M.G., 4,000*l*.

*Private Secretary*, 350*l*.

*Clerk to Governor*, C. Y. Simpson, 300*l*.

*Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut. G. W. Murray, 250*l*.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COLONIAL TREASURER.

##### *Treasury Department.*

*Premier and Colonial Treasurer*,\* Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1,200*l*.

*Under Treasurer*, L. S. Eliot, 650*l*.\*

*Accountant*, S. J. Randell, 440*l*.

*Paymaster*, T. Angove, 365*l*.

*Examiner*, J. F. Whitely, 365*l*.

##### *London Agency.*

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. E. H. Wittknoom, 1,500*l*.

*Secretary*, R. C. Hare, 650*l*.

##### *Customs Department.*

*Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Shipping Master, and Receiver of Wreck*, C. T. Mason, 700*l*.

*Chief Landing Surveyor*, D. J. C. Goodsir, 500*l*.

*Landing Surveyor*, Fremantle, M. Samson, 380*l*.

*Chief Clerk*, Fremantle, N. E. Knight, 400*l*, and quarters.

\* Also 100*l*. as Paymaster Imperial accounts.

*Warehouse Keeper, Fremantle, J. J. Broomhall, 340l.*  
*Inspector of Explosives, E. A. Mann, 400l.*  
*Sub-collector of Customs, Perth, A. T. Sherwood, 360l.*  
*Landing Surveyor, Albany, E. S. P. Troode, 360l.*

*Harbour and Light Department.*

*Chief Harbourmaster, Fremantle, Captain C. R. T. Russell, R.N., 600l., and quarters.*  
*Harbourmaster, Albany, G. T. Butcher, 400l., quarters, etc.*  
*Assistant Harbourmaster and Pilot, Fremantle, C. J. Irvine, 400l., and quarters.*  
*Pilot, Rottnest, J. G. Abrahamson 275l., and quarters.*  
*Pilot, Albany, S. G. Butcher, 300l., quarters, &c.*  
*Harbour Master and Pilot, Geraldton, F. Winzar, 275l., and quarters.*

*Storekeeper's Department.*

*Government Storekeeper, C. R. Pether, 500l.*  
*Chief Clerk and Issuer, T. Flynn, 330l.*

*Police Department.*

*Commissioner, F. A. Hare, 750l.*  
*Inspectors—*  
*Geraldton, W. C. Lawrence, 325l. and quarters.*  
*Fremantle, E. G. Back, 325l., lodging allowance 40l.*  
*Perth, E. O. Drewry, 325l. and allowances.*  
*Kalgoorlie, Jno. McKenna, 325l., with allowances.*  
*Criminal Investigation Branch, Jos. Farley, 325l.*  
*Chief Clerk, T. Kelly, 325l.*

*Defences.*

*Commandant, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Chippendall, 600l. and 50l. forage, and 100l. lodging allowances.*  
*Staff Adjutant, Major J. A. Campbell, 350l., 70l. lodging allowance, and 50l. forage allowance.*

**ABORIGINES DEPARTMENT.**

*Chief Protector of Aborigines, H. C. Prinsep, 550l.*

**PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT.**

*Under Secretary, F. D. North, 200l.; also receives 350l. as Clerk of Executive Council.*  
*Chief Clerk, A. H. Williams, 425l.*

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.**

*Railways and Tramways.*

*Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works, The Hon. B. C. Wood, M.L.A., 1,000l.*  
*Under Secretary, Railways, A. F. Thomson, 550l.*  
*General Manager, J. Davies, 1,500l.*  
*Chief Traffic Manager, J. T. Short, 900l.*  
*Chief Engineer in Charge of Existing Lines, W. W. Dartnall, 800l.*  
*Chief Accountant, T. Patterson, 600l.*  
*Assistant Railway Accountant, Carl Fuchs, 400l.*  
*Chief Mechanical Engineer, T. Rotherham, 1,000l.*

*Works and Buildings.*

*Under Secretary, Works, M. E. Jull, 600l.*  
*Chief Clerk, G. G. Black, 400l.*  
*Chief Accountant, W. Kelty, 500l.*  
*Chief Inspector of Works, J. J. Harwood, 450l.*  
*Engineer-in-Chief, C. Y. O'Connor, C.M.G., M.I.C.E. 1,500l.*  
*Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, vacant, 800l.*  
*Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, E. E. Salter, 500l.*

*Engineer for Roads, Bridges, and Water Supply, C. S. R. Palmer, 700l.*  
*Superintendent of Public Buildings, A. D. Bell, 700l.*  
*Chief Architect, J. H. Grainger, 650l.*  
*Engineer for Railway Construction, Jas. Thompson, 700l.*  
*Engineer for Coolgardie Water Supply Scheme, T. C. Hodgson, 700l.*  
*Resident Engineer Fremantle Harbour Works, G. H. Royce, 600l.*  
*Government Electrician, W. J. Hancock, 350l.*  
*Inspecting Engineer of Surveys, J. Muir, 700l.*

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.**

*Lands and Survey Department.*

*Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. G. Throssell, 1,000l.*  
*Under Secretary for Lands, R. C. Clifton, 600l.*  
*Chief Clerk, G. F. Glyde, 425l.*  
*Surveyor-General, H. F. Johnston, 600l.*  
*Chief Inspecting Surveyor, F. S. Brockman, 435l.*  
*Inspecting Surveyors, G. W. Leeming, T. Beasley, J. H. M. Lefroy, each 370l.*  
*Collector of Land Revenue, T. Sherwood, 350l.*  
*Accountant, H. Hamersley, 285l.*  
*Chief Draftsman, J. Hope, 390l.*  
*Inspecting Draftsman, C. Y. Dean, 350l.*  
*Inspector of Plans, W. Rowley, 360l.*  
*Heads of Division, C. Spencer, 325l.; R. Wigglesworth, 325l.; H. Farmer, 325l.*  
*Chief Clerk's Assist., J. S. Castilla, 300l.*  
*Land Agent Katanning, H. S. Ranford, 440l.*  
*Chief Inspector of C. P. Lands,\* C. E. May, 300l. and travelling allowance 150l.*  
*Inspector of C. P. Lands, W. W. Thompson, 300l., and travelling allowance 150l.*  
*Inspector Shark Bay Pearl Shell Fisheries, C. F. Gale, 300l.*  
*Conservator of Forests, vacant, 475l.*  
*Acting Conserv. of Forests, C. G. Richardson, 275l.*

**LAND TITLES DEPARTMENT.**

*Commissioner of Titles, W. F. Sayer, 750l.*  
*Registrar of Titles and Deeds, A. E. Burt, 550l.*  
*Assist. Registrar of Titles, A. S. Glyde, 350l.*  
*Chief Clerk, A. G. Harvey, 260l.*  
*Accountant, A. J. Dartnall, 225l.*  
*Clerk to Commissioner, G. Barrett, 215l.*  
*Inspector of Plans, W. A. Law, 400l.*  
*Inspecting Surveyor, C. Hogarth, 350l.*

*Inspector of Stock Department.*

*Chief Inspector, J. M. Craig, 350l., and 200l. allowance.*

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.**

*Secretary, L. Lindley Cowen, 425l.*  
*Viticultural and Horticultural Expert, A. J. Despeissis, 450l.*

**AGRICULTURAL BANK.**

*Manager, W. Paterson, 550l.*

**DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER OF MINES.**

*Mining Department.*

*Minister of Mines, The Hon. H. B. Lefroy, M.L.A., 1,000l.*  
*Under Secretary for Mines, H. S. King, 600l.*  
*Chief Clerk, L. L. Crockett, 358l.*

\* C. P. Lands: Conditional Purchase Lands.

*Inspector of Mining Surveys, Central Goldfields,*  
G. S. Anderson, 400l.

**Wardens :—**

*Gascoyne, J. Young (acting).*  
*Ashburton A. Phelps (acting).*  
*Pilbarra, A. Ostlund, 600l.*  
*Kimberley, D. W. Green (acting).*  
*Murchison (and Yalgoo), A. S. Hicks, 750l.*  
*Coolgardie, E. P. Dowley, 750l.*  
*Dundas, P. L. Gibbons, 600l.*  
*East Coolgardie, J. M. Finnerty, 750l.*  
*East Murchison, A. G. Clifton, 550l.*  
*North Coolgardie, W. L. Owen, 600l.*  
*Broad Arrow, L. R. Davis, 600l.*  
*N.E. Coolgardie, P. Troy, 600l.*  
*Yilgarn, V. Black, 250l.*  
*Mount Margaret, A. E. Burt, 600l.*  
*Peak Hill, C. U. Bagot, 500l.*  
*Phillips' River, vacant, 350l.*

**Inspectors of Mines :—**

*East Coolgardie, G. Lightly, 420l.*  
*Coolgardie, F. J. Lander, 400l.*  
*North Coolgardie, J. O. Hudson, 350l.*  
*Cue, W. F. Greenard, 350l.*  
*North-East Coolgardie, G. Jenkin, 350l.*  
*Mount Margaret, J. Crabb, 350l.*

*Government Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland, 650l.*

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**

*Crown Law Officers.*

*Attorney-General, Hon. R. W. Pennefather, 1,000l.,*  
with private practice.  
*Crown Solicitor, R. B. Burnside, 750l.*  
*Secretary, Law Department, W. F. Sayer.*  
*Parliamentary Draftsman, J. W. Smith, LL.D.,*  
600l.  
*Common Law Clerk, G. T. Wood, 300l.*

**Supreme Court.**

*Chief Justice, Sir A. C. Onslow, Kt., 1,700l.*  
*Puisne Judges, E. A. Stone, A. P. Hensman, 1,400l.*  
each.  
*Registrar, and Master of Supreme Court, &c., F. A.*  
*Moseley, 700l.*  
*Chief Clerk and Registrar of Companies, G. A. A.*  
*Clifton, 370l.*  
*Sheriff, James B. Roe, 550l.*  
*Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, J. L. Clarke, 400l.*  
**Chairmen of Quarter Sessions :—**

*North District, J. Brockman, 500l., and allow-*  
ances.  
*West Kimberley, F. M. House, 500l., and*  
allowances (transferred).  
*Victoria District, Maitland Brown, 600l.,*  
and allowances.  
*Plantagenet District, J. A. Wright, 600l., and*  
allowances.  
*Wellington District, W. H. Timperley, 450l.,*  
and allowances.  
*Esperance District, E. Black, 500l.*  
*Broome, M. S. Warton, 500l., and allowances*  
*Coolgardie, J. M. Finnerty.\**  
*Murchison, E. P. Dowley.\**

**Government Residents.**

*Albany, J. A. Wright.*  
*Roebourne, J. Brockman.*  
*Geraldton, M. Brown.*

**Stipendiary Magistrates.**

**Resident Magistrates :—**

\* Paid as Wardens.

*Perth, Police Magistrate, A. S. Roe, 700l.*

*Perth, Magistrate Local Court, J. Cowan, 700l.*

*Sussex District, L. M. Hungerford, 275l., and*  
allowance.

*Murray District, C. Lovegrove, 205l., and allow-*  
ance.

*Williams District, J. A. Roughan, 100l., and*  
allowances.

*Katanning District, W. K. Adam, 375l.*

*Fremantle District, R. Fairbairn, 600l., and*  
quarters.

*Toodyay District, A. Madden, 400l., and allow-*  
ance.

*Northam District, J. Adam, 400l.*

*York District, W. D. Cowan, 450l., and allow-*  
ances.

*Gascoyne, C. D. V. Foss, 450l., and allowance.*

*Blackwood District, W. A. G. Walter, 350l.*  
and allowances.

*Broome, M. S. Warton, 500l., and allowances.*

*Kimberley West, F. M. House, 500l., and allow-*  
ance (transferred).

*Kimberley East, W. J. Healey (resigned).*

*Swan, J. M. Y. Stewart, 200l., and allowance.*

*Bunbury, W. H. Timperley, 450l., and allowance.*

*Yilgarn, V. Black.\**

*Kimberley Goldfields, vacant.*

*Esperance District, E. Black, 500l., and allowances.*

*Gascoyne and Murchison, Itinerant Magistrate, H*  
B. Walsh, 200l.

*Coolgardie, J. M. Finnerty.\**

*Murchison Goldfields, A. S. Hicks.\**

*East Murchison, A. G. Clifton.\**

*East Coolgardie, J. M. Finnerty.*

*Pilbarra Goldfields, A. Ostlund.\**

*Dundas, P. L. Gibbons.\**

*North Coolgardie, W. L. Owen.\**

*Broad Arrow, L. R. Davis.\**

*North-East Coolgardie, P. Troy.\**

*Mount Margaret, A. E. Burt.\**

*Peak Hill, C. U. Bagot.\**

**Land Titles Department.**

*Commissioner, W. F. Sayer, 750l.*

*Registrar of Titles and Deeds, A. E. Burt, 550l.*

*Assistant Registrar, A. Y. Glyde, 350l.*

*Inspector of Plans, W. A. Saw, 400l.*

*Inspector of Surveys, C. Hogarth, 350l.*

**Patents.**

*Registrar of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and*  
*Copyright, Malcolm A. C. Fraser.*

*Chief Clerk, R. G. Ferguson, 300l*

*Clerk, F. J. Domela, 290l.*

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.**

*Colonial Secretary's Office.*

*Colonial Secretary, Hon. Geo. Randell, 1,000l.*

*Under-Secretary, Oct. Burt, 650l.*

*Chief Clerk, G. F. Eliot, 450l.*

*Registrar, John Laurance, 250l.*

**Medical Department.**

*Colonial Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer,*  
T. H. Lovegrove, 500l., and allowance 50l.

*Acting Surgeon Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum,*  
Fremantle, J. W. Hope, 250l.

**Resident Medical Officers—**

*Albany F. J. Ingoldby, 300l., and allowance.*

*Beverley, D. F. Blanchard, 150l., and allowance.*

*Bridgetown, E. C. Dean, 150l., and allowance.*

*Broome, H. Vines, 250l., and allowances.*

Paid as Wardens.



*Bunbury*, D. E. Williams, 200*l*.  
*Carnarvon*, J. R. Hickenbotham, 250*l*., and allowance.  
*Cue*, R. Ramsay, 250*l*., and allowance.  
*Coolgardie*, W. P. Seed, 250*l*.  
*Dongara*, F. H. Bartlett, 150*l*., and allowance.  
*Derby*, C. M. Deane, 100*l*., and allowance.  
*Esperance*, W. Farmer, 150*l*., and allowance.  
*Fremantle*, J. W. Hope, 300*l*., and allowance.  
*Geraldton*, C. B. Elliott, 250*l*.  
*Greenough*, J. E. Moffit, 150*l*. and allowance.  
*Guildford*, J. M. Y. Stewart, 150*l*., and allowance.  
*Kalgoorlie*, J. A. O'Meehan, 250*l*.  
*Karridale*, A. E. Randell, 150*l*.  
*Katanning*, J. S. Barnes, 150*l*., and allowance.  
*Marble Bar*, J. A. Langdon, 250*l*., and allowance.  
*Newcastle*, E. S. Humphrey, 150*l*. and allowances.  
*Ninginer*, F. H. Bartlett, 62*l*.  
*Northam*, John Brice Dunlop, 150*l*.  
*Northampton*, C. B. Elliott, 150*l*.  
*Onslow*, J. Maunsell, 250*l*. and allowances.  
*Pinjarrah*, C. Lovegrove, 150*l*., and allowance.  
*Roebourne*, J. Maunsell, acting.  
*Southern Cross*, V. Black, 200*l*.  
*Vasse*, L. M. T. Hungerford, 100*l*.  
*Victoria Plains*, D. Connor, 150*l*., and allowance.  
*Wagin*, T. Wilson, 150*l*. and allowances.  
*Williams*, J. A. Roughan, 150*l*., and allowance.  
*Wyndham*, W. Harvey, 250*l*., and allowances.  
*York*, S. B. Davis, 150*l*.

*Gaol Department.*

*Inspector of Prisons*, J. B. Roe, 150*l*.

*Fremantle Prison.*

*Surgeon*, J. W. Hope, 150*l*., and quarters.  
*Superintendent*, W. A. George, 350*l*., and quarters.

*Rottnest Prison Department.*

*Superintendent*, F. Pearce, 400*l*., table allowance, 50*l*., and quarters.  
*Visiting Medical Officer*, J. W. Hope, 100*l*.

*Printing Department.*

*Government Printer*, R. Pether, 550*l*., and quarters.  
*Clerk*, A. Curtis, 375*l*.  
*Superintendent*, W. A. Watson, 330*l*.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Registration of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Brands, Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, and Compilation of General Statistics.*  
*Registrar-General*, Malcolm A. C. Fraser, 500*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, G. H. Stone, 200*l*.

*Friendly Societies.*

*Registrar of Friendly Societies and Benefit Building Societies and Government Actuary*, E. T. Owen, 450*l*.

*Poor Relief Department.*

*Inspector of Charitable Institutions*, Jas. Longmore, 400*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.

*Government Gardens.*

*Superintendent*, D. Feakes, 275*l*., and quarters.

*Central Board of Health.*

*Secretary, &c.*, Lieut.-Col. C. D. Forbes, 250*l*.

*Educational Department.*

*Inspector-General of Schools*, C. Jackson, 650*l*.  
*Secretary for Education*, O. P. Stables, 500*l*.  
*Chief Inspector of Schools*, J. P. Walton, 450*l*.

*General Post Office.*

*Postmaster-General and General Superintendent of Telegraphs*, R. A. Sholl, 700*l*.  
*Chief Inspector*, R. Hardman, 440*l*.  
*Accountant*, W. H. Kennedy, 460*l*.  
*Managing Clerk, Savings Bank*, R. Wynne, 415*l*.  
*Inspector of Mails*, S. Howlett, 400*l*.  
*Chief Clerk, Money Order Branch*, J. J. Lloyd, 400*l*.  
*Superintendent of Telegraphs*, E. W. Snook, 500*l*.  
*Telegraph Manager*, G. P. Stevens, 425*l*.

*Audit Department.*

*Auditor-General*, F. Spencer, 700*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, H. S. Whitfield, 425*l*.  
*Chief Inspector of Accounts*, E. Shenton, 350*l*.

*Observatory.*

*Government Astronomer*, W. E. Cooke, 500*l*.

*Perth Museum and Art Gallery.*

*Curator*, B. H. Woodward.

CHIEF CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

*Bishop*, Right Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D.D.  
*Dean*, Very Rev. F. Goldsmith, M.A.  
*Archdeacon*, Ven. D. G. Watkins.  
*Ven. F. J. Barton Parkes.*  
*Perth*, Rev. D. J. Garland, Diocesan Secretary.  
*Geraldton*, Rev. Canon T. Louch.  
*Fremantle Prison*, vacant.  
*Beverley*, Rev. Canon Groser, B.D.  
*Pinjarrah*, Rev. Canon J. Allen.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP AND CLERGY.

*Perth, Bishop*, The Right Rev. Mathew Gibney, D.D. (consecrated 1887).  
*Perth, Vicar-General*, The Very Rev. A. Bourke.  
*New Norcia (Native Mission)*, The Right Rev. Bishop Rosendo Salvado, D.D., O.S.B.  
*Geraldton, Bishop*, The Right Rev. W. B. Kelly, D.D. (consecrated 1898).  
*Geraldton, Vicar-General*, The Very Rev. A. O'Gorman

FOREIGN CONSULS.

*Belgium*, E. C. Shenton, Consul.  
*Denmark*, W. Traylen, R. Strelitz (Fremantle), Consuls; Hon. S. Burt, K.C. Vice-Consul.  
*France*, W. F. Samson, Consular Agent: (Perth) Léon Gibus, Acting C. A.  
*Germany*, Geo. Saurmann (Fremantle).  
*Italy*, E. Solomon, Consular Agent.  
*Liberia*, G. T. Simpson, Acting Consul.  
*Netherlands*, L. Demel, Consul.  
*Sweden and Norway*, J. M. Ferguson, Vice-Consul.  
*United States of America*, F. R. Dymes, Consular Agent at Albany, W. Sandover, at Perth, E. W. Mayhew, at Fremantle, Allan, A. D., Fremantle.

**BRITISH NEW GUINEA.***Situation and Area.*

The Possession of British New Guinea is composed of a portion of the island of New Guinea, and of a number of islands most of which lie to the south-east of New Guinea. The boundaries of the Possession are as follows:—"The S. and S.E. shores of New Guinea, from 141° E. long. eastward as far as East Cape, thence N.W. to 8° S. lat. in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8° S. parallel to 147° E. long., then in a straight line N.W. to the intersection of 6° S. lat. and 144° E. long., and continuing W.N.W. to the intersection of 5° S. lat. and 141° E. long. together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between 8° and 12° S. lat. and between 141° and 155° E. long., and not forming part of Queensland; and including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the north of 8° S. lat."

New Guinea, the largest island in the world if Australia is excluded, lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland, between 0° 0' and 12° 0' S. lat., and between 130° 50' and 154° 30' E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, and its maximum breadth 430 miles; its area being about 234,768 square miles. The islands which lie near New Guinea, and which form part of the Possession number, great and small, about two hundred. Of these the principal ones are: Kiriwina (in the Trobriand group of D'Entrecasteaux), Woodlark, Normanby, Goodenough, Fergusson, St. Aignan, Rossel and Sudest.

*History.*

The island of New Guinea was discovered in 1511 by Antonio de Abrea, and it was touched at by several of the early navigators. The Archipelagos lying to the south-east of New Guinea were discovered by French navigators towards the close of the eighteenth century. The waters that are adjacent to the Archipelagos, and to the south-eastern coasts of New Guinea, have at different periods been partly surveyed and mapped by British ships of war.

The whole island to the west of 141° E. long. is claimed by the Dutch as suzerains of the Sultan of Tidore. The Dutch have not as yet taken any steps to settle their part of the island, and raids from it into the Possession have in former years done much harm. That portion of the island which lies to the eastward of 141° E. long. and to the north of British New Guinea belongs to the German Empire. A government has been established and several industries are being started there. The acquisition by the British Crown of the portion of the island not claimed by Holland was long advocated by Australian statesmen, and the growing influence of France and Germany in the Pacific Ocean, coupled with the establishment of a penal settlement in the French island of New Caledonia, created some alarm in Australia lest a country lying so near to Australia as New Guinea should pass into the hands of a foreign power. To prevent this from taking place as regards the eastern part of New Guinea, the Government of Queensland annexed it to the empire on the 4th of April, 1883, but this proceeding was not ratified by the Imperial Government. The Intercolonial Convention held at Sydney in Nov. and Dec., 1883, passed resolutions urging the annexation of Eastern New Guinea, and undertook to recommend to their

respective legislatures to provide for defraying a part of the cost of a Protectorate if one were established by the Imperial Government. On the Australasian colonies agreeing to guarantee 15,000l. a year to meet the cost, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Commodore Erskine on the 6th November, 1884, over the south-east coast of New Guinea and the adjacent islands.

General Sir Peter Scratchley was appointed Special Commissioner for the Protectorate, and arrived in 1885, but he succumbed shortly after his arrival in the Protectorate to malarial fever. He was succeeded by the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., formerly Premier of Queensland. At the Colonial Conference held in 1887 the Colonies of Queensland, N.S. Wales and Victoria undertook to guarantee 15,000l. a year for ten years, for defraying the cost of administering the territory now forming the Possession, on the understanding that Her Majesty's Sovereignty would be proclaimed over it. By the Queensland British New Guinea Act, 1887, that colony undertook to be responsible for the payment of the 15,000l. a-year. The territory was annexed to the Crown by the newly appointed Administrator, Dr. (now Sir W.) Macgregor, on 4th Sept., 1888.

The Imperial Government has contributed some 52,000l. towards the founding of the Possession during the last ten years. The local revenue raised in the Possession has been paid over to Queensland, for distribution amongst the guaranteeing colonies, in reduction of their contributions to the said 15,000l. a-year.

*Description and Formation.*

It extends from east to west upwards of 800 miles, and about 200 from north to south towards either end, but is only about 50 miles deep behind Freshwater Bay, near the middle of the portion of the colony that is situated on the island of New Guinea. The total coast line of the Possession has been computed at 3,664 statute miles, 1,728 on the mainland and 1,936 on the islands. The total superficial area of the colony is about 90,540 square miles, of which about 87,786 are on the mainland of New Guinea, and 2,754 made up of many islands.

With the exception of the low coral islands of Kiriwina, Nada, part of Murua, and a few others of small dimensions, the islands are mountainous and principally of schistose formation, the highest Goodenough, 8,000 feet. The eastern end of the colony is also mountainous, and as the mountains extend westward they rise and coalesce to form a great central chain, which attains its greatest altitudes in the Owen Stanley range, the highest point of which is Mount Victoria, 13,200 feet, and in Mount Scratchley the Wharton Range, and Mount Albert Edward, the latter about the same height as Mount Victoria. Further west the main range becomes more broken and lower, while pursuing nearly the same general trend towards the north-west as it had in the more eastern part of the colony. The western end of the Possession is for nearly 300 miles generally low and swampy until a long distance from the coast is reached. The mountains near the east end, on the mainland, are of igneous origin; the great masses of the central part of the main range are all schistose, while in the west sandstone predominates, but there are outcrops of igneous formation, such as Mount Yule, upwards of 10,000 feet high. On the Fly River near the point of junction of British, Dutch, and German territory, there are limestones with fossil

corals, and these are also met with at many other places in the low and swampy regions of the western end of the colony and elsewhere. The whole Possession is remarkably well watered. The great mountains and by far the larger portion of the lower country, are all covered by forest.

### *Rivers.*

The majority of the principal rivers open into the Gulf of Papua. They have a general direction towards a point near the middle of the Gulf. The two largest are the Fly and the Purari. The Fly spreads out its head branches over a large area in the centre of the island, comprising considerable portions of the three different territories. Its course is about 620 miles from the sea to the British-German boundary. The influence of the tide is felt for six or seven score of miles up the Fly. It is navigable by a steam launch for over 500 miles.

The Purari River is the second in point of size, and seems to start from the southern side of the Bismarck range of Kaiser-Wilhelmsland. It is navigable by steam launch for 120 miles. The Bailala and Lakekamu rise in undetermined mountains in the central main range. The Angabunga River has its origin from the western spurs of Mount Albert Edward; the Vanapa from the Owen Stanley Range, the Wharton Chain and the southern slopes of Mount Albert Edward; the Brown from the Owen Stanley Range east of Mount Victoria. On the north-east coast the rivers all are small except four that open into the sea between Cape Nelson and the British-German boundary. These are, proceeding northwards, the Musa, Kumusi, Mambare, and Gira. Each of them pursues a course from the central main range towards the north-east until it enters the sea. The Gira rises from the eastern spurs of Mount Albert Edward and is smaller than the other three, all of which are nearly of the same size.

### *Climate and Natural Resources.*

As the colony lies between five and eleven and a half degrees of south latitude, the climate of the lower part of the country is warm. It is outside the range of the hurricanes that prevade the southern part of the Western Pacific. At Port Moresby the seat of Government and situated near the middle of the colony, the average temperature for the last four years at 9 a.m. was 81.56 F. The average maximum readings for the same period, 86.65; the average minimum readings 73.69. The extreme range of temperature is from 94° to 74° F. at 9 a.m. The greatest temperature registered by the maximum thermometer during the year ending with 30th June, 1897, was 94°, and for 1898 96°; the lowest by the minimum thermometer was 67° and 64° respectively for 1897 and 1898. The hot season is from November to May; the hottest months are January and February; the cold season is from June to October, the coldest month is August. During the hot season winds on the south coast are from the north and west, and are unsteady; during the cold season they are from the south-east, and are much more regular.

At Port Moresby the rainfall of the last four years has averaged 37 inches; at Daru, in the western division, the average for the same period has been 85 inches. The measurements at

Samarai, near the south-east end of the mainland, gave 126.5 inches for one year. It is much greater, but undetermined, on the central mountain ranges. At Dogura, on the north-east coast, it has averaged for the last five years 59 inches. On the south coast the climate is rather comfortable than oppressive during the cold season. It is generally agreeable at an altitude of 3,000 feet, a height that can be reached on foot in one day from Port Moresby. At 5,000 to 6,000 feet it becomes distinctly cold at night, the thermometer sometimes reading 55 F.; at 10,000 feet ice is met with in the early morning. Above that the grass is often covered with hoar frost, and the cold is severe.

Malarial fever, of a type that is as a rule comparatively mild, is not rare in the low parts of the country. About the time of the change of seasons inflammatory diseases of the chest frequently occur among natives.

There exists there the obstinate scaly ringworm, common in many parts of the Pacific. A mild form of Yaws, not nearly so severe as it is in the Pacific Islands, is indigenous. Sporadic cases of elephantiasis and leprosy are met with, but these have not affected any European. Lupus and simple ulcers are common, and rheumatism is not unknown. Beriberi is also met with in some districts. Phthisis is absent or rare; there is no scarlet fever, no measles, croup or diphtheria. Typhoid fever, smallpox, and Asiatic cholera have not been introduced into the colony, but unfortunately dysentery has. Only one case of cancer has been seen in the country. Such diseases as tape-worm and guinea-worm are unknown.

The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. The cocoanut palm bears well everywhere, and is common anywhere along the coast line, but in the far interior it is not met with. Cotton would be specially suited to the dry climate of the central district. Tobacco and sugar cane seem to be indigenous or to be long domesticated; there are several native trees and plants that yield good classes of rubber. There are some good varieties of timber, including sandal wood, ebony, and cedar. Tea, cocoa, and coffee thrive well, but are not indigenous; the latter has been introduced and propagated free of disease, and does not seem to have any special local enemy. The climate is very congenial to rice and maize and all kinds of tropical fruit. The mineral deposits comprise gold, which exists over a large area; osmiridium, which has been found from the Gira River to the Owen Stanley Range; and in the Purari sandstone district there is coal.

The marine resources comprise pearl-shell and pearls, trepang, sponges, and turtle shell.

### *Fauna and Flora.*

There are no dangerous wild beasts in the Colony; wild swine are common. There are several varieties of wallaby, phalanger, and echidna. There are no deer, hares, or rabbits. The most dangerous creature is the crocodile; many lives are lost each year through these amphibians and by snakebite. The snakes are nearly related to those of Australia. The birds include the cassowary, many birds of paradise, a great variety of pigeons, the hornbill, the black and the white cockatoo, geese, many species of ducks, quails, and on the mountain tops, snipe and woodcock.

The flora is as varied as the climate. On the tops of the highest mountain chains there are many species of grasses; several kinds of buttercup, forget-me-nots, daisies, rhododendrons, heaths, and other flowers of temperate climates. The forest there is principally cypress. From seven to ten thousand feet it is chiefly myrtaceous, often covered by trailing bamboo or mixed with pandanus. From two to five thousand feet the evergreen oaks are common. On the low lands there are several varieties of hardwood trees, *afzelia bijuga*, *calophyllum*, &c. Native cloth is made by beating out the bark of the paper mulberry, of the breadfruit tree, or of certain trees of the nettle family. Fibre is obtained from the banana, the cocoanut, from the bark of many saplings, and the best of all from the aerial roots of certain species of pandanus. Most of the trees and flowers that are met with in the tropical islands of the Pacific, or in North Queensland, occur also in British New Guinea.

### *The People.*

All the native tribes of the Colony that have up to now been met with seem to belong to the same race; they present, however, well marked differences in physical appearance, disposition, language and customs, but not greater than the circumstances would lead one to expect. No clear trace of an older or earlier race than the existing one has been discovered. The present inhabitants doubtless arrived in the country when it was already covered by dense forest; this must have had its effect in separating the people into secluded, shy, and suspicious communities. To this is due the notable diversities so common between the communities of even adjacent districts, each being confined strictly to its own small territory, subject to circumscribed local influences. Thus, for example, the tribes on the Fly and other estuaries have, for generations, had only brackish water; others water running over calcareous formation, or over slate, lava, granite, &c., a circumstance that would perhaps differentiate quite as much as the great variety of food. Some tribes live almost exclusively on sago, others on yams and taro, some on bananas, others principally on sweet potatoes. Many tribes live continuously in a heavy, moist, warm atmosphere near the coast line; others in the light and bracing climate of the mountains at an altitude of 4,000 to 6,000 feet. The average size of a Papuan is less than that of an average European. The race affinities with the Pacific are strong; on the coast line there is a small percentage of a smooth-haired Malay-like element that is absent in the interior. The isolation of the different communities has led to such diversities of dialect that people living only a few miles apart cannot understand each other's speech. There is a well-marked relationship to the languages of Polynesia, and this extends, especially in place names, right across the colony, but it becomes weaker in ordinary language as one proceeds towards the west. The dialects are easy to acquire, containing as they do few or no sounds that cannot be represented by the English alphabet, or easily pronounced by an English-speaking person. English is now making considerable progress. The European population is about 500; the native population is estimated at about 350,000. There has been, however, no census. The country and people have no history, and but few current well-defined traditions. These refer to only local movements and actions of tribes within the last four or five generations.

### *Mode of Government.*

The Possession has the constitution of a Crown colony, regulated by Royal letters patent of 8th June, 1888, under which the Government is carried on by an Administrator (now Lieutenant-Governor), with the advice and assistance of an executive and a legislative council, but as the cost of the administration is chiefly defrayed by the colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, they largely influence the policy of the Government. The correspondence of the Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea with the Secretary of State passes through the Governor of Queensland, and that colony, representing the three contributing colonies, exercises, with the Secretary of State, a constant supervision over the affairs of the Possession. There was no form of government among the native population, the Polynesian system of chiefs being practically unknown; patriarchal authority did not extend beyond near family relatives, and even then was only loose. A certain measure of chiefly influence is being created now by a few men under Government authority, but control over the natives is being best acquired by the gradual creation of a force of village policemen. The administration has at its disposal an armed constabulary, consisting of about 110 natives enrolled from many different districts. Legislation is effected by means of the local legislature, named by the Crown, and consisting with one exception of officers of the Government. The drafts of laws are submitted to the Governor of Queensland before they are passed, and any law may be disallowed by His Majesty. All Government measures are subject to the final direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Special laws have been passed for the protection of the native population, and for dealing with lands. A code consisting of a series of simple regulations, which are from time to time being added to, has also been passed for the benefit of the native population. The general law of the Possession is the same as that of Queensland. The courts of the Possession consist of the Central, Petty Sessions, and Native Magistrate's Courts. Appeals lie in both criminal and civil matters of importance, from the Central Court to the Supreme Court of Queensland, but during the ten years now past no appeal has been carried to Queensland.

### *Manufactures and Industries.*

There are no European manufactories in the colony.

The chief industry worked by Europeans is gold mining. The number of miners has varied at different times from 100 to 800 men. Gold to the value of over 25,000*l.* was declared at the custom house in 1897 for export; and for 1898, 25,600*l.* It was nearly all obtained by alluvial mining. The gold-bearing country is extensive, but it is for various reasons very difficult to prospect. There are also indications of auriferous reefs, and one company has successfully initiated this industry on Sudest Island. The pearl-shell fishery is of considerable importance; pearl-shell was exported in 1897 to the value of 6,000*l.* The shell is widely distributed over the eastern seas of the colony, but large areas of water are difficult to work on account of their depth. *Beche-de-mer* is found on most of the reefs, and will always figure as a small industry. Sandal wood to the average value of about 5000*l.* is exported annually. It is

sometimes found in the form of large trees, so far only in the central district on the mainland. It commands a fair price in the market. The rubber industry is already important, but promises to become greatly more so. The indigenous trees alone yield this article at the present time, and both soil and climate would no doubt be favourable to the better sorts of foreign rubber. The indigenous rubber commands a comparatively high price in the London market. Up to the last few years no systematic efforts had been made to plant cocoanuts. The old trees are only in small clumps, except in a few instances, and in those exceptional cases the groves are the property of large communities, who make extensive use of the coconut as an article of food. Many nuts are now being planted, so that the amount available for coprah-making is not likely to exceed annually some 400 or 500 tons for some time. There are large sago fields in the colony, but this article has not yet been worked for export. There can be no reasonable doubt that the sugar cane, which is indigenous and present in a great many varieties, and cotton, coffee, tea, vanilla, and tobacco, which is domesticated if not actually indigenous, and of exceptionally fine quality, will eventually be made into great industries.

#### *External Trade.*

The customs tariff is comparatively a light one; *ad valorem* duties do not exceed 10 per cent. The external trade of the colony is chiefly with Queensland and New South Wales. There are no direct shipments to or from Great Britain. The external trade, imports and exports, as entered at the customs, amounted in 1897 to about 96,000*l.*, in 1898 to about 97,000*l.* A steamer trades regularly with the Possession, starting from Sydney and calling at Port Moresby and Samarai, and proceeding thence to the Solomon Islands and then on to Sydney. There are also trading schooners from Cooktown and Thursday Island. The coasting and general inter-island trade is carried on by means of small cutters or luggers, many of which are manned exclusively by Papuans. There are suitable substantial wharves for working cargo at Port Moresby and Samarai, at which places all manner of supplies are obtainable at reasonable prices. No macadamised roads have been constructed. Much of the internal communication will be made by the rivers. Tracks have been cut right across the colony from north to south, and in many other directions, and the natives are becoming accustomed to travel alone or with Europeans over great areas. During the south-west monsoon travelling by small boat is uncomfortable and difficult west of Yule Island, where there is no barrier reef; but east of that the coast is largely protected. East of Yule Island harbours and good anchorages are numerous. In the interior travelling is done always on foot, but in the central district horses can be used on many tracks.

#### *Political Divisions.*

The colony is divided into six magisterial divisions, in each of which there is a resident magistrate, who is also invested with the executive authority of dealing in the first instance with any administrative matter that may arise. Besides these there are Government agents with limited judicial powers in certain more populous districts.

The Central Court, which possesses the jurisdiction of an ordinary Supreme Court, sits wherever there is occasion. The principal seat of Government is at Port Moresby. This place is centrally situated. It is easy to approach the harbour, and the latter is large, commodious, and sheltered from all winds. The population of Port Moresby consists of about one thousand natives and some two score of Europeans. It is not well-watered, but is very picturesque, and comparatively healthy. The immediate neighbourhood is not well suited for ordinary cultivation on account of the rather scanty rainfall. Port Moresby is a port of entry.

Samarai, the next place in importance, is an island of some fifty acres four or five miles from the south-east end of the mainland. There is no native village on that island. It is a port of entry and the headquarters of the Resident Magistrate of the district. The European population is generally greater than at Port Moresby. There is good anchorage there, but no convenient water supply. It is the port from which miners, pearl fishers, &c., generally obtain their supplies. Like Port Moresby, the neighbourhood of Samarai is very picturesque. Its rainfall is nearly three times as great as at the former place.

The third port of entry for the colony is the Island of Daru, the headquarters of the Resident Magistrate for the western division. It has a good and safe harbour with an approach that presents no difficulty. It is the only harbour the colony possesses in the west, and the island supplies the best building sites obtainable in that part of the country. It is visited by many boats engaged in the pearl-shell fishery of Torres Straits.

#### *Summary.*

British New Guinea differs from all other countries in its newness. A large part of the interior is still in the stone age, much of it is in a stage of transition in which the stone axe and the steel tomahawk are used side by side. The aboriginal methods of housebuilding, of canoe making, of pottery manufacture, of cultivation are still generally maintained. About half of the coast line has been brought under missionary influence, but this has not been carried into the interior at any point.

Four missionary societies are established in the Possession. They are the London Missionary Society, which has for its field the south coast of New Guinea; the Society of the Sacred Heart, which is established at Yule Island, and along the banks of the Paimumu River; the Australian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, which extends its influence over all the archipelagos; and the Anglican Missionary Society, which has as its field the north-east coast of New Guinea. The two first-named societies were in New Guinea before annexation was proclaimed: the last two have come there since the proclamation of sovereignty. The native population take readily to civilisation in most great matters, while they often cling tenaciously to their own habits and customs in smaller and less important things.

Nearly all Europeans in the colony give their attention to trading or to gold mining, while very few give much time or labour to agriculture, with the result that cultivation by Europeans has made but very little progress though land has been procurable at a very small price. Europeans can and do work hard at gold mining, but they probably could not do so in the open fields.

	Local Revenue.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping
	£	£	£	tons.
1890-91	2,673	15,530	8,134	—
1891-92	4,783	23,756	11,289	5,669
1892-93	4,604	25,197	14,966	4,405
1893-94	5,867	28,500	14,952	6,663
1894-95	5,109	28,367	16,215	12,687
1895-96	6,547	34,521	19,401	28,704
1896-97	10,663	51,392	44,345	28,824
1897-98	10,286	46,971	49,859	26,551
1898-99	11,682	52,170	68,496	38,774

1899-1900.

Local Revenue . . . . .	£13,834
Imports . . . . .	£72,216
Exports . . . . .	£56,187
Shipping . . . . .	39,843 tons.
Gold . . . . .	3,920 ozs.
Value . . . . .	£22,130
Quartz . . . . .	208 tons.
Value . . . . .	£29,986

The export of gold has been for these years, respectively, 3,470, 2,426, 1,235, 582, 1,128, 728, 1,373, 7,148, 6,830, and 12,012 ozs.

#### Executive Council.

The Lieut.-Governor.	A. Musgrave.
F. P. Winter, C.M.G.	D. Ballantine.
Dr. J. A. Blayney.	H. H. Stuart Russell.
Clerk, Capt. J. R. Barton.	C.E.

#### Legislative Council.

The same members and officers (less Mr. Russell) as the Executive Council. The Hon. W. Gors is an unofficial member.

#### Establishment.

Lieut.-Governor, George Ruthven Le Hunte, C.M.G., 1,500*l.*, allowance 200*l.*  
*Private Secretary*, Captain F. R. Barton, 300*l.*  
*Chief Judicial Officer*, F. P. Winter, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*  
*Government Secretary*, A. Musgrave, 500*l.*, allowance 200*l.*  
*Chief Clerk, Government Secretary's Office*, A. L. Walker, 175*l.*  
*Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster*, D. Ballantine, 400*l.*  
*Chief Clerk, Treasury*, Fielden, 175*l.*  
*Resident Magistrate, Western Division*, Hon. C. G. Murray, 300*l.*  
*Resident Magistrate, Central Division, and Chief Medical Officer*, Dr. J. A. Blayney, 450*l.*  
*Resident Magistrate, Eastern Division*, Hon. M. H. Moreton, 400*l.*  
*Resident Magistrate, South-Eastern Division*, A. M. Campbell, 300*l.*  
*Resident Magistrate, Northern Division*, W. E. Armit, 300*l.*  
*Resident Magistrate, North-Eastern Division*, C. A. W. Monckton, 300*l.*  
*Commandant of Armed Native Constabulary*, Captain A. W. Butterworth, 300*l.*, and quarters.  
*Government Printer*, James Wood, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Chief Government Surveyor*, H. H. Stuart Russell, 450*l.*  
*Assistant Government Surveyor*, F. Wearne, 300*l.*  
*Overseer of Works and Principal Gaoler*, John MacDonald, 250*l.* and quarters.  
*Overseer and Assistant Gaoler, Tamata*, A. Elliott, 200*l.* and quarters.  
*Government Agent, Rigo*, A. C. English, 275*l.*  
*Government Agent, Mekeo*, 250*l.*

*Sub-Collector of Customs, Samarai*, A. H. Symons 250*l.*

*Clerk and Customs Officer, Samarai*, A. MacAlpine, 150*l.*

*Sub-Collector of Customs, Daru*, A. H. Jicar, 175*l.*

*Storekeeper*, H. N. Chester, 250*l.*, and 25*l.* as *Constabulary Officer*.

*Commander ss. "Merrie England"*, R. H. Harvey, R.N.R., 300*l.*, and 25*l.* as *Inspector of Vessels*.

## BAHAMAS.

#### Situation and Area.

The Bahamas, the most northerly of the British West Indian Colonies, are a chain of coral islands lying between 21° 42' and 27° 34' N. lat., and 72° 40' and 79° 5' W. long., composed of about 20 inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Inagua, Mayaguana, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Long Cay, and the Biminis, all of which are ports of entry; and Great Bahama, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Cat Island, Watling's Island, once known as St. Salvador, the Berry Islands, and Andros Island (containing the only river). The total area is 4,466 square miles, or about half the size of Wales.

#### History.

St. Salvador, so-called by Columbus, the native name being Guanahani, one of the islands composing this chain, was the first land discovered by him on his voyage in 1492. A few years later all the Carib inhabitants were transported to work in the Cuba mines, and the islands were abandoned. They were included in the charter given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1578, but no visit was made to them or occupation effected, and in 1612 they were nominally attached to Virginia. Settlers from the Bermudas found their way in considerable numbers to Eleuthera, in 1646, and in 1666, some years later, also to New Providence. This latter island, and all the others between 22° and 27° N. lat. were granted by Charles II to a proprietary body in 1670, and in 1671 Captain Johnson Wentworth was appointed by the proprietors to be their first Governor. No regular system of government appears to have been established however, and New Providence continued to be more or less merely a shelter for pirates and a disorderly set of people. It was laid waste by the Spaniards in 1680 or 1682, and in 1703 the French and Spaniards combined annihilated the settlement. After this it became a regular rendezvous for pirates, who were finally extirpated in 1718 by the English, under Captain Woodes Rogers, and a regular administration formed and colonists introduced, including a considerable number of Germans from the Palatinate. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war they were once more annexed by Great Britain, which was confirmed in their possession at the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands, which geographically form part of the Bahamas chain, were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct Presidency, under the Government-in-Chief of the Governor of Jamaica.

## BAHAMA ISLANDS.







*Climate and Inhabitants.*

The climate is salubrious and very pleasant in the winter season, and the Colony has in recent years been much frequented by visitors from the United States and Canada—there being excellent hotels and other accommodation for tourists. The annual rainfall is 45 inches, the rainy season extending from June to October. The mean temperature is 79.5 degrees, the extreme range being from 54.7 to 96.2.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race. About one quarter are of European descent; English is universally spoken.

*Trade and Industry.*

The commercial relations of the Colony are mainly with the United States. Considerable quantities of pine-apples and oranges are exported. In 1899 the value of oranges, lemons, &c., and other fruits was 2,053*l.*; in 1899 3,988,973 pine-apples were exported, valued at 28,315*l.*

Cotton, the cultivation of which was introduced by Royalist refugees from the United States, was grown in large quantities prior to the abolition of slavery, and also during the American War but has ceased to be a staple. The cotton exported in 1899 was only valued at 498*l.*

The cultivation and preparation of the sisal fibre plant has been stimulated recently, and the quantity and value exported in 1899 was 1,358,682 lbs., value 16,942*l.* The area planted at the end of 1896 was 20,000 acres.

The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly in many of the islands, but is little cultivated.

The Colony enjoyed great prosperity during the American Civil War, when it was the headquarters of many blockade running operations.

Fishing is extensively carried on, over 100 native-built boats, with 500 men, being employed. Shells and pearls are largely exported. Sponge-fishing employs a large fleet, 84,003*l.* worth being shipped in 1899. Nassau is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1899, 644 ships registered, of 26,821 tons.

Salt-raking, one of the earliest industries, has fallen off of late, the export of salt in 1899 being only 486*l.*, as compared with 2,470*l.* in 1890. Some of the islets yield guano. The chief imports are textile fabrics, bread stuffs, spirits, and wines.

Lighthouses on several of the islands have been established, and are maintained, by the Imperial Government at a cost of 13,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of stores supplied from England.

*Currency and Banking.*

The legal tender currency is British sterling, United States current coin, silver of the Latin Union, and gold doubloons. Accounts are kept in sterling. There is no Colonial currency. A local bank, called the Bank of Nassau, was established on 1st June, 1889. It had on 31st December, 1899, a note issue of 6,500*l.*, and deposits amounting to 52,000*l.* A Post Office Savings Bank was established in January, 1886, and had on 31st December, 1899, 13,060*l.* deposited.

*Means of Communication.*

There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony, and but few good roads except in New Providence. There is regular fortnightly mail communication with New York and Cuba, and frequent vessels to and from Cuba and Key West. Till February, 1892, the nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe was Key West, but in that month a cable from Nassau to Florida was completed. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters. per ½ oz. 1 <i>d.</i>	Newspapers. Free.
Internal		
U.K., India, and certain Colonies*	1 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i> per 2 oz.
Postal Union Countries	2½ <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i> per 2 oz.
Elsewhere	4 <i>d.</i>	

A parcels post with the United Kingdom and the United States has been established.

*Constitution.*

The Executive Government is conducted, under Letters Patent, by the Governor aided by an Executive Council of 9 members. The Legislative authority resides in the Governor, a Legislative Council of 9 members, nominated by the Crown and a Representative Assembly of 29 members, elected for 14 districts by persons owning land of the value of 5*l.*, or occupying houses of the rental value of 2*l.* 8*s.* in New Providence, or half that amount in the outlying islands. The qualifications of Electors are full age, a residence of 12 months, with land value 5*l.*; or being a householder of premises value 2*l.* 8*s.* in New Providence, or 1*l.* 4*s.* elsewhere, for six months. The qualification of Members is possession of an estate of real or personal property of the value of 200*l.* The Executive Council is composed partly of official and partly of unofficial Members, who have a seat in one of the branches of the Legislature.

*Education.*

There is a Government system of elementary education, established 1847, and modified by laws of 1864, 1875, 1885, 1886, 1888, and 1889. The central control is in a Board of Education nominated by the Governor. Local Committees, partly elected, exercise local supervision only.

There are 44 unsectarian Government schools, with 5,772 scholars; 11 aided schools, with 952 scholars; 31 Church of England and 27 private schools, with 2,103 scholars. The Government schools were made free in 1885. The compulsory clauses of the law are enforced only in Nassau and the larger villages. Higher education is provided at the Nassau Grammar School, the Queen's College, and St. Hilda's School, all in Nassau.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	£54,826	£48,688	39,759	228,923
1891	52,813	55,804	61,371	303,121
1892	59,704	63,223	130,331	334,079
1893	55,083	57,911	141,860	349,491
1894	47,492	57,645	95,641	341,883
1895	53,462	62,110	158,182	396,620
1896	65,126	60,134	161,081	436,578
1897	62,754	63,405	205,702	518,217
1898	74,867	64,872	390,812	741,522
1899	76,697	72,483	430,925	979,819

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U. K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1890	£44,978	£4,082	173,452	222,512
1891	39,572	4,838	146,260	190,670
1892	46,709	3,241	147,451	197,401
1893	45,758	3,588	138,999	188,345
1894	45,040	2,687	127,242	174,969
1895	36,128	2,745	133,708	172,581
1896	50,224	2,622	141,927	194,774
1897	46,229	4,426	135,354	186,010
1891	59,010	4,735	174,592	238,337
1899	64,955	4,697	259,545	329,197

\* See end of Introduction. A reduction on parcels exchanged with the U.K. came into force on 1st Jan., 1899.

## EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1890	£14,095	£994	153,032	168,121
1891	13,577	916	113,517	128,010
1892	9,067	407	135,662	145,136
1893	13,966	854	102,201	117,021
1894	16,301	798	102,279	119,378
1895	14,771	1,139	108,101	124,011
1896	13,411	377	125,184	138,972
1897	13,651	997	134,437	149,085
1898	29,968	1,045	143,847	174,860
1899	19,340	297	149,511	169,148

The total customs revenue in 1899 was 65,500*l*.  
*Public Debt, 31st December, 1899, 112,826*l*. (including 35,000*l*. borrowed in connection with the late "Public Bank," and 30,000*l*. Telegraph Cable Loan.)*

## Population.

43,521 (Census 1881), and (Census 1891), 47,565  
 The island of New Providence contains 10 914 inhabitants according to census of 1891.

## List of Governors.\*

Bannerman, Sir A. ...	Governor	...	1854
Bayley, C. J., C.B. ...	"	...	1857
Rawson, R. W., C.B. ...	"	...	1864
Walker, Sir J., ...	"	...	1869
K.C.M.G., C.B. ...	"	...	...
Strahan, Sir G. C. ...	"	...	1871
Hennessy, J. P., ...	"	...	1873
C.M.G. ...	"	...	...
Robinson, Sir W., ...	"	...	1874
K.C.M.G. ...	"	...	...
Callaghan, T. F., ...	"	...	1880
C.M.G. ...	"	...	...
Lees, Sir C. C., ...	"	...	1882
K.C.M.G. ...	"	...	...
H. A. Blake, C.M.G. ...	"	...	1884
Sir A. Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	"	...	1887
Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, ...	"	...	1895
K.C.M.G. ...	"	...	...
Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G. ...	"	...	1898

## Civil Establishment.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary, Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., 2,000*l*.*

*Private Secretary, H. Mostyn.*

## Executive Council.

*The Colonial Secretary.*

*The Attorney-General.*

*The Receiver-General.*

R. H. Sawyer, C.M.G. Joseph Brown.  
 W. E. Armbrister. J. H. Young.

## Legislative Council.

W. E. Armbrister, *President*.

J. Brown. W. R. Hunt.  
 J. B. Albury, M.D. A. E. Moseley.  
 C. A. Fraser. F. M. Menendez.  
 H. A. Brook.

*Clerk, J. S. G. Maclure, 50*l*.*

*Messenger, R. B. Butler, 25*l*.*

## House of Assembly.

*Speaker, F. A. Holmes, M.R.C.S.E, 100*l*.*

*Chief Clerk, S. H. O. Clutsam, 85*l*.*

*Second Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, W. G. Maclure, 65*l*.*

\* The Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the Edition for 1889.

## Members.

R. H. Sawyer.	G. B. Adderley.
E. C. Kemp.	F. A. Holmes.
J. L. Saunders.	J. R. C. Young.
W. F. Bethel.	J. H. Young.
J. H. Brown.	J. W. Culmer.
R. W. Sawyer.	J. Bullard.
C. S. Rae.	D. A. Brice.
C. O. Anderson.	G. H. Johnson, jun.
W. C. B. Johnson.	T. Russell.
O. F. Pritchard.	C. W. M. Sutton.
H. W. Lightbourn.	W. Rees Davies.
H. C. Sturrupe.	H. G. Malcolm.
J. P. Sands.	R. H. Curry.
P. Bullard.	G. R. Evans.

## Colonial Secretary's Office.

*Colonial Secretary, J. K. G. T. Spencer-Churchill, 700*l*.*

*1st Clerk, N. B. Burnside, 150*l*.; personal allowance, 50*l*.*

*2nd Clerk, T. E. D. Brace, 75*l*.; personal allowance, 15*l*.*

*Messenger and Keeper of the Public Buildings R. Edwards, 60*l*.*

## Treasury and Customs Department.

*Receiver-General and Treasurer, Darent H. McDonald, 500*l*.; fees, and 30*l*. as Receiver of Crown Revenue.*

*Cashier and Chief Clerk, T. V. Matthews, 250*l*.; personal allowance, 50*l*.*

*2nd Clerk and Book-keeper, J. T. Lightbourn, 200*l*.*

*3rd Clerk, G. K. K. Brace, 100*l*.*

*4th Clerk, N. S. V. Solomon, 60*l*.*

*Port Officer, J. H. Bethel, 150*l*.; and 50*l*. boat allowance.*

*Warehouse Keeper and Examining Officer, Henry B. L. Jameson, 250*l*.*

*Tidewaiters, T. P. Evans, 80*l*.; E. H. McKinney, 80*l*.; J. E. Duncombe, 80*l*.; W. F. O'Toole, 80*l*.*

## Record Office.

*Registrar of Records, H. A. Brook, 200*l*.; allowance in lieu of fees, 10*l*.; personal allowance, 50*l*. Clerk, A. S. M. O'Brien, 75*l*.*

## Audit Office.

*Auditor-General, W. R. Hunt, 350*l*.*

## Surveyor-General's Office.

*Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer, W. Miller 400*l*.*

*Chief Clerk, W. F. Hartman, 175*l*.*

## Public Works Department.

*Clerk, T. E. D. Brace, 40*l*.*

*Superintendent of Roads, C. C. H. Lightbourn, 125*l*.*

*Clerk of the Market, R. K. Duncombe, 120*l*.*

*Keeper of the Town Clock, H. J. Fernandez, 20*l*. 16s. 8d.*

## Education Department.

*Secretary to the Board and Inspector of Schools, G. Cole, 250*l*.; and 100*l*. travelling allowance.*

*Constable to Board, Shadrack Wood, 50*l*.*

## Post Office.

*Postmaster, J. A. Thompson, 800*l*.*

*1st Clerk, C. O. Anderson, 150*l*.*

*2nd Clerk, E. J. A. Farrington, 80*l*.*

*3rd Clerk and Letter Carrier, J. H. Lightbourn, 50*l*.*



Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I of all the Caribbee Islands. This grant was opposed by the former patentee, Lord Marlborough, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of 300*l*. Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the king, who reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as governor, and in 1628 sixty-four settlers arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The leeward and windward men opposed each other, the latter ultimately triumphing. The civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island; and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterwards governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the Commonwealth he was banished. In 1662, after the Restoration, Lord Willoughby renewed his claim, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British Crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

Barbados has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners; it has always remained in possession of Great Britain.

#### *General Description.*

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the parish of St. Michael, in latitude  $13^{\circ} 5' 42''$  North, and longitude  $3^{\circ} 58' 29''$  West. This town contains, according to the census of 1891, 21,000 inhabitants. Speightstown, the only other town, has about 1,500 inhabitants.

Carlisle Bay, the harbour of Barbados, is an open roadstead, much exposed to the wind from the south and south-west. There is an inner harbour or carenage, protected by a structure called the Mole Head. It is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1899, 45 vessels, of a total net tonnage of 7,761 tons.

The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which in some parts, as off the parish of St. Phillip, extend nearly 3 miles to seaward, and prove very dangerous to navigation.

A geological map, with explanatory memoir of the island, was published in 1891 by Messrs. J. B. Harrison and A. J. Jukes Brown, which shows that that area of the island called the Scotland district, which is the part enclosed by a semicircular sweep of the ridge in the north-east, is composed of sandstones, clays, and infusorial earths, the products of which may be in future a valuable source of revenue to the island; already excellent fire-bricks are made near the end of the railway.

In Schomburgh's history of Barbados there is a short reference to the deposit of asphaltum found

in the island, and Messrs. A. J. Jukes Browne and J. B. Harrison casually mention it as occurring occasionally in small quantities, which planters have attempted to burn under their sugar boilers, but not with sufficient success to lead to its general use. In 1895 an American named Julius Pinney suggested to Mr. Walter Merivale, M.I.C.E., late managing director of the Barbados Railway, the possibility of mining it for commercial purposes. A mine was opened by Mr. Merivale on the College Estate in January, 1896, from which about 500 tons of the purest asphaltum were extracted during the year 1898. Other mines have since been opened, and in 1899 the total amount of manjak exported from the island amounted to 1,026 tons. The market is gradually opening to this new product, and prices are obtained varying from 2*l*. to 7*l*. a ton. There appears to be a demand for it in the following trades: varnish making, gas making, electric cable insulating, asphalt paving, &c. It seems probable that the deposits extend under the coral in all parts of the island.

Much of the geological information concerning the coral area was obtained from borings, &c., made by the Barbados Water Supply Company, whose operations were undertaken with a view to supply the rural population of the different parishes with water up to a height of 750 feet above sea-level. The town of Bridgetown was supplied for many years with an adequate supply of good water by the Bridgetown Water Works Company.

Both companies have been bought up by the Government, and the works are being extended to all the parishes of the Island.

#### *Industry.*

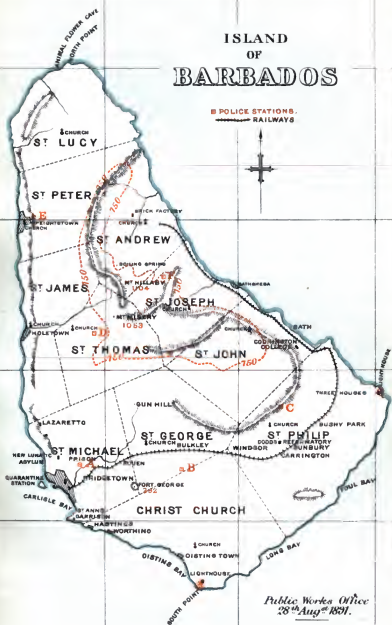
The chief articles planted for exportation for some years after the settlement of the island were indigo, cotton-wool, ginger, and aloes, besides several kinds of woods; and the manufacture of sugar does not appear to have been practised with much success till about the middle of the 17th century, when the cultivation of the sugar-cane increased rapidly, and the plant became, in commercial importance, the island's most valuable production. At that period, too, the introduction of African labour was commenced. In 1899 there were 441 sugar-works in operation. The produce of 1871 amounted to 53,800 hogsheads of sugar and 33,500 puncheons of molasses; in 1881, 52,236 hogsheads of sugar, and 33,521 puncheons of molasses. In 1891 the produce amounted to 50,547 hogsheads of sugar and 32,318 puncheons of molasses, as compared with 85,261 hogsheads of sugar, and 51,904 puncheons of molasses in 1890. In 1892, 56,619 hogsheads of sugar, and 43,356 puncheons of molasses. In 1893, 67,157 hogsheads of sugar and 43,374 puncheons of molasses were exported. The exports of produce for the year 1899 amounted to 46,219 hogsheads of sugar, and 29,134 puncheons of molasses. The area under sugar cultivation is estimated at 100,000 acres. In September, 1898, the island, in common with St. Lucia and St. Vincent, suffered severely from the effects of a disastrous hurricane.

#### *Population.*

The population of the island in 1851 amounted to 135,939; and although it is estimated that some 20,000 were carried off by cholera in 1854, the census of 1861 showed a total of 152,727 inhabitants. By the census of 1871 there were 162,042 inhabitants, of whom 16,560 were white, and the remainder coloured and black; the natural in-

# ISLAND OF BARBADOS

■ POLICE STATIONS.  
— RAILWAYS



Public Works Office  
28<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1891.



crease having been checked by the migration to other West Indian Islands of large numbers of the labouring population. In 1881 the total was 171,452; by the census of 1891 the population is returned at 182,306, and is now estimated at 192,000. English is universally spoken. Labour is cheap, and the productive capacity of the soil has been greatly brought out. The island has the appearance of a well-kept garden.

#### Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in sterling, and British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver, and there is but little gold in circulation. The only bank doing business in Barbados is the Colonial Bank, capital paid up 600,000*l.* sterling. Total number of branches throughout West Indies 18, with deposits of about 1,500,000*l.* and a note circulation (five dollar notes) of 350,000*l.* In Barbados the estimated circulation is 30,000*l.* There is a Government savings bank which had on 30th September, 1899, 13,312 depositors, and deposits amounting to 226,117*l.*

#### Internal Communication.

A railway from Bridgetown to the parish of Saint Andrew (24 miles as surveyed) was commenced in 1880, and completed on 10th September, 1882. The total cost of construction was 195,284*l.*; the receipts for the year 1897 were 5,503*l.*, exclusive of Government subsidy of 6,000*l.*, and the expenses 5,952*l.* Of the subsidy of 6,000*l.* per annum granted by the Legislature, only a sum of 82*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was paid in 1897, in consequence of the failure of the Company to comply with the provisions of Act 51 of 1896. It belonged to the Barbados Railway Company, Limited, but was on the 15th July, 1898, purchased by the Foreign American and General Trust Co., Ltd.; for the sum of 50,000*l.* No subsidy was paid during the year 1898. The whole line has been reconstructed.

There is telephonic communication between the police stations by 35 miles of line, which cost 1,465*l.*, and is open to public use. The Barbados Telephone Co. (Limited), a private company contains a total of 470 services, with a total length of line in use of about 600 miles.

#### Mail Service, Postage, &c.

The Royal Mail steamers arrive in and leave Barbados every alternate week from and to England. There is also fortnightly communication with all the West Indies by these steamers. The usual length of the voyage from England to Barbados is 11 days.

Besides the Royal Mail, a steamer of the West Indian and Pacific, or the Harrison Line, arrives every week from Liverpool.

The direct Scrutton line from London arrives monthly.

The Quebec line of steamers arrive fortnightly from the United States there are also other lines of steamers, viz., the Red Cross Line and Booth Line, which call at Barbados on their voyage from New York to the Brazils and *vice versa*, at intervals of about 20 days.

The Canadian line of steamers from Halifax arrive monthly. There is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company at Barbados, and direct cable communication with St. Vincent, and thence to the other West Indies, America, and Europe.

#### Rates of Postage.

	Letters.	Newspapers,
Within the Island...	per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> each, and not exceeding 4 oz.
U.K., India, and certain Colonies*...	per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 <i>d.</i>	2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>
Elsewhere ...	per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2 <i>½ d.</i>	2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>
Parcels to United Kingdom 1 <i>s.</i>	per 3 lbs., 2 <i>s.</i> 7 lbs., 3 <i>s.</i> 11 lbs.	
Do. West Indies, ditto.		
Do. United States 6 <i>d.</i>	per lb.	
Do. Canada 10 <i>d.</i>	per lb.	

The Postal statistics of 1899 are as follows:—

	Letters.	Post-cards.	Other articles, such as Newspapers, Circulars, &c.
To United Kingdom..	101,112	2,654	48,442
„ other places ..	294,225	2,969	144,444
Total	395,337	5,623	192,886

#### Education.

A Government system of elementary education was established by Act No. 41 of the 9th December, 1878, which authorised an expenditure not exceeding 15,000*l.* annually. This section of the Act of 1878 has been repealed, and Section 9 (d) of the Education Act Amendment Act, 1897, authorises an annual expenditure of a sum not exceeding 11,000*l.* on elementary education. Grants to higher education made the sum total of expenditure in 1899 16,692*l.*

The central administration is vested in a Board appointed by the Governor, and the local control conducted by the clergyman of the district assisted by the School Committee. There are 171 schools, with 14,978 scholars (average attendance), and 25,334 on the rolls.

Barbados possesses a college founded by General Codrington, a native of the island, who died in 1710, and whose name it bears. It was affiliated to Durham University in 1875. It is under the administration of the S.P.G., who are the Trustees of General Codrington's will. There are several theological scholarships of the value of 30*l.* per annum from the College funds—though hardly any of these scholarships are at present available owing to lack of funds—and four Island Scholarships at 40*l.* per annum paid from the Colonial Treasury. The latter are confined to natives or sons of natives, or of persons domiciled in the island who have resided therein for at least ten years. There is a good grammar school, called Harrison College, in Bridgetown, established on an old foundation, which has been liberally supported by the Legislature. It has a staff of 7 university men as Masters, a Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science, and a Professor of German. The number of pupils at close of 1899 was 143. Another First Grade School, "The Lodge," situated in St. John's parish, to the N.E. of the island, was re-opened in 1882, after having been closed for several years. The number of pupils at the close of 1899 was 41.

\* See list at end of Introduction. A new rate of parcel postage with the U.K. came into force on 1st Jan., 1899.

There are four Barbados Scholarships, established by the Education Board, and endowed by the Colony, each of the annual value of 175*l*., tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for four years.

A first grade school for girls was opened in 1883, called the Queen's College. It has a staff of seven mistresses. The number of pupils was 100 at the close of 1899.

There are four second grade schools for boys, and two for girls. These schools cost the Government, including grants for scholarships, 1,075*l*. annually.

#### Defence.

Barbados is the headquarters of the military force in the West Indies, having an imperial garrison of 31 officers and 822 non-commissioned officers and men. Charles Fort, on the south west of the island, is a fortified position carrying heavy guns. The Imperial garrison is, however, now in process of transference to St. Lucia. Proposals for the establishment of a volunteer force for local defence are under consideration.

#### Police, &c.

A police force was established in Barbados in 1885 by an Act of the Legislature, and is stated to have been the first attempt in the British West India Colonies to establish a force of that description upon a similar footing. In 1882 the Harbour Police (established in 1867) were combined with the Land Police. A Juvenile Reformatory was opened in April, 1883.

A lunatic asylum, the construction of which was begun in 1891, supplies a want which had long been felt. A lazaretto is also kept up at the public expense; and there is a general hospital in Bridgetown, to the support of which the colony contributes 6,630*l*. per annum.

#### Constitution.

The colony possesses representative institutions, but not responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of public officers. The Government consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, consisting of nine members appointed by the King, and a House of Assembly, having twenty-four members elected annually on the basis of a moderate franchise. The qualification of members and electors are regulated by a Franchise Act, which became law in April, 1884, and which repeals all previous legislation on the subject. By this Act a liberal extension of the franchise was granted, and about 2,208 electors are registered under its provisions, the number previous to its enactment being only 1,641. This and other Acts relating to the franchise was consolidated by the Representation of the People Act, 1891, which became law on 1st January, 1892, and its amending Act of the 14th July, 1898. The only change made was the extension of the franchise to persons enjoying a pension of 50*l*. a year or more. The number of registered electors for the year 1899 was 2,044. The executive part of the Government consists of the Governor, the Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General *ex officio*, and such other persons as may be nominated by the King, one member of the Legislative Council, and four members of the House of Assembly nominated by the Governor. This body is called the Executive Committee, and introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures. The

Governor of Barbados was for many years the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, but in 1885, by Royal Letters Patent, Barbados was separated from the other Windward Islands, and made a distinct Government.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	186,179	181,635	1,070,433	1,246,262
1891	163,905	176,800	1,047,501	1,178,305
1892	162,663	199,130	1,118,622	1,247,259
1893	161,780	164,633	1,100,747	1,224,067
1894	160,624	161,278	1,130,544	1,232,412
1895	146,315	152,039	1,072,750	1,163,536
1896	185,532	184,020	1,159,292	1,264,016
1897	184,706	172,551	1,244,314	1,335,902
1898	182,682	185,840	1,238,125	1,320,014
1899	216,022	207,883	1,179,228	1,265,417

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1890	508,698	213,255	471,770	1,193,723
1891	432,637	207,186	427,794	1,067,617
1892	469,317	195,855	416,399	1,081,571
1893	583,086	254,403	535,046	1,372,535
1894	507,534	227,514	544,286	1,279,334
1895	391,435	184,154	381,332	956,921
1896	467,649	181,644	399,593	1,048,886
1897	474,631	182,829	351,248	1,008,699
1898	498,063	205,232	425,590	1,058,885
1899	429,147	135,417	443,441	998,006

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	
1890	£130,540	£317,056	£756,793	£1,204,389
1891	74,605	261,765	477,884	814,254
1892	119,168	273,895	533,509	926,572
1893	141,942	319,688	781,451	1,243,082
1894	127,444	319,269	537,798	984,511
1895	69,760	262,991	254,547	587,298
1896	38,520	274,812	444,895	758,227
1897	33,972	231,339	470,352	736,160
1898	35,207	288,117	445,906	769,232
1899	50,630	301,203	493,756	845,590

*Customs Revenue, 1899—104,370*l*.*

*Public Debt, 31st December, 1899—414,000*l*.*

*Sinking Fund to redeem it—37,210*l*.*

#### Governors of Barbados since 1851.\*

K. B. Hamilton	Administrator	1851
J. S. Gaskin	President	1852
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1852
Sir Francis Hincks	Governor	1856
Grant E. Thomas	President	1856
Sir Francis Hincks	Governor	1858-62
James Walker	Administrator	1859
James Walker, afterwards Sir J. Walker, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Governor	1862-6
R. M. Mundy	Administrator	1865
Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Governor	1866
Sanford Freeling, C.M.G.	Administrator	1875
J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.	Governor	1875
Capt. G. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G.	Governor	1876

\* Governors previous to 1851 will be found in the Edition for 1849.



George Dundas, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1876
Major Strahan, C.M.G.	Governor	1876
George Dundas, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1878
Major Sir G. C.	Governor	1879
Strahan, K.C.M.G.		
Major-General D. J.	Administrator	1880
Gamble, C. B.		
Sir William Robinson,	Lieut.-Governor	1886
K.C.M.G.		
Col. Sir R. W. Harley,	Administrator	1881
C.B., K.C.M.G.		
Sir William Robinson,	Governor	1882-5
K.C.M.G.		
Major-General Browne,	Administrator	1884
Sir Charles C. Lees,	Governor	1885
K.C.M.G.		
Sir Walter J. Sendall,	Governor	1889
K.C.M.G.		
Sir J. S. Hay,	Administrator	1891
K.C.M.G.	Governor	1892
G. H. Le Hunte	Acting - Governor	Aug. to Dec. 1895
Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1896
G. R. Le Hunte	Acting - Governor	May to July, 1897
Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1897
Ralph Williams	Acting-Governor	Oct. to Dec. 1898
Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1899
Sir F. M. Hodgson,	Governor	
K.C.M.G.		

*Executive Council.*

The Governor.  
The Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General J. F. Hilton).  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Hon. Sir G. C. Pile, M.L.C.

*Executive Committee.*

His Excellency the Governor, *Chairman*.  
The Members of the Executive Council.  
The Hon. W. P. Leacock, Member of Legislative Council.  
C. T. Cottle  
R. Haynes  
J. G. Austin  
J. C. Lynch

*Legislative Council.*

The Hon. Sir Geo. C. Pile, *President*.  
The Hon. B. C. Howell.  
The Hon. W. P. Leacock.  
The Hon. John Kellman.  
The Hon. William Kellman Chandler, B.A., LL.D.  
The Hon. T. Yearwood.  
The Hon. E. B. Colvin.  
The Hon. Ralph Williams, C.M.G.  
The Hon. John Sealy, M.D.  
Clerk, H. W. Collymore.  
*Serjeant-at-Arms*, The Provost Marshal, *ex-officio*.  
Chaplain, Rev. P. L. Phillips, M.A., 33l.

*House of Assembly*, elected annually (1898-99).

Honourable F. J. Clarke, *Speaker*.  
Bridgetown . . . J. C. Lynch and J. G. Austin.  
St. Michael . . . { R. J. Clinckett and J. Thos. Jones.  
St. George . . . G. Laurie Pile and J. P. Mason.  
Christ Church . . Fred. Clarke and Dr. J. R. Phillips.  
St. Philip . . . Dr. C. E. Gooding and H. E. L. King.

St. John . . { The Hon. W. Herbert Greaves,  
K.C., and G. A. Goodman.  
St. James . . { C. J. Greenidge and H. E. Thorne.  
St. Thomas . . { T. Parris and C. T. Cottle.  
St. Andrew . . { J. O. Wright and A. P. Haynes.  
St. Joseph . . { R. Haynes and H. Graham Yearwood.  
St. Peter . . { C. P. Clarke and T. W. B. O'Neal.  
St. Lucy . . { H. B. Skeete, jun., and H. W. Reece.  
Clerk, C. P. Bowen, 250l.  
Deputy Clerk, F. A. Layne, 150l.  
Marshal, J. H. Weatherhead, 50l.  
Chaplain, Rev. Canon J. Lawrance Greaves, 32l.

*Civil Establishment.*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., 2,500l.  
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lieut. H. Street (20th Hussars), 200l.

*Colonial Secretary's Office.*

Colonial Secretary, Ralph C. Williams, C.M.G., 750l.  
Chief Clerk, H. W. Collymore, 300l.; Clerks, J. B. Howell, 150l.; W. H. Alder, 100l.; H. G. Laurie, 75l.

*Treasurer's Office.*

Colonial Treasurer, W. L. Phillips, 1,000l.  
Chief Clerk, E. S. Bailey, 250l.  
Clerks, W. N. Phillips, 150l.; W. L. Crumpton, 80l.

*Audit Office.*

Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum, 600l.  
Chief Clerk, S. S. Phillips, 250l.  
Clerks, D. Lammington, 150l.; J. J. Tinling, 100l.; A. B. Stokes, 75l.

*Customs.*

Controller, P. L. Dillon, 600l.; with fees as Registrar of Shipping, &c., 33l.  
Landing Surveyor, R. Dickson, 350l.  
Customs Officers, W. Everard, A. D. Bynoe, each 300l.; G. B. King, 240l.; W. Boreham, 225l.; J. S. Lloyd, W. L. McKinstrey, each 200l.; W. D. Maxwell, E. H. Lyder, each 160l.; J. A. Collymore, and W. L. Lord, 175l.; E. H. Johnston, A. R. Best, each 150l.; P. L. H. Archer, J. S. Sainsbury, C. F. Hoad, W. E. Newsam, each 100l.; all with fees.  
Admeasurer of Ships, W. S. Stephenson, fees 73l. 5s. in 1898.

*Inland Revenue Department.*

Inspector of Officers (vacant), 300l.; F. N. Stokes, 210l.

*Police and Prisons.*

Inspector of Police, Major A. R. B. Kaye, 400l., and quarters.  
Sub-Inspector, A. R. Chancellor, 200l. and quarters.  
Chief Clerk, C. E. Goodman, 100l.  
Medical Officer Central Station, &c., T. Bowen, M.D., 160l.  
Inspector of Prisons, F. B. Smith, 100l.  
Visiting Justices at Glendairy, J. G. Knight and S. J. Fraser.  
Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith, 600l.  
Governor of Glendairy Prison, J. M. Lash, 350l., and quarters.  
Surgeon to Glendairy Prison, T. Bowen, M.D., 200l.  
Chaplain to Prisons, Rev. J. L. Greaves, 300l.

*Schoolmaster at Glendairy*, J. H. Moore, 75*l*.  
*Superintendent of Juvenile Reformatory*, E. L. Skeete (acting), 300*l*, and quarters  
*Chief Officer*, J. N. Howell (acting), 100*l*, and quarters

#### *Fire Brigade.*

*Superintendent*, Major A. R. R. Kaye, 100*l*.  
*Assistant-Superintendent*, A. R. Chancellor, 50*l*.

#### *Post Office.*

*Colonial Postmaster*, W. H. Bailey, 500*l*.  
*Accountant*, E. F. Evelyn, 300*l*.  
*Clerks*, F. C. King, 225*l*; F. M. Bishop, 150*l*;  
 H. H. Heath, 125*l*; R. E. B. Hutchinson, 100*l*;  
 J. S. A. Hurley, 100*l*; H. D. Claret, 75*l*; L. K. Grant, 60*l*;  
 J. Hutchinson, 50*l*., all with fees.

#### *Public Works.*

*Superintendent*, E. F. S. Bowen, F.S.I., 300*l*.  
*Clerk*, E. B. Bynoe, 100*l*.  
*Storekeeper*, J. O. D. Boyce, 80*l*.

#### *Harbour-Master's Department.*

*Harbour and Shipping Master*, J. K. Kirkham, 275*l*,  
 with fees as shipping master in 1899, 411*l* 11*s*. 6*d*.  
 and allowance of 54*l* for boats and office rent.  
*Assistant Harbour Master*, A. Biowne, 150*l*, and  
 fees, in 1899, 35*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*.  
*Clerk*, L. K. Grant, 40*l*.  
*Health Officer*, Thos. Bowen, M.D., 200*l*.  
*Assistant Ditto*, F. B. Archer, M.B., C.M., 100*l*.

#### *Savings Bank*

*Secretary and Actuary*, C. G. Howell, 300*l*, and  
 bonus, 100*l*.  
*1st Clerk*, J. C. Kellman, 75*l*, and bonus 25*l*.  
*2nd Clerk*, H. P. Simmons, 50*l*, and bonus 25*l*.  
*3rd Clerk*, H. L. Barrow, 50*l*.

#### *Public Library.*

*Librarian*, Rev. J. E. Walcott, 240*l*.  
*Clerk*, C. A. Haynes, 50*l*.

#### *Public Market.*

*Clerk and Inspector of Weights and Measures*, J. H. Evelyn, 150*l*, and fees.  
*Inspector of Meat*, R. A. Stoute, 150*l*.  
*Sub-Inspector*, W. H. Thorpe, 50*l*.  
*Medical Surveyor*, F. B. Archer, M.B., C.M., fees

#### *Judicial Establishment.*

*Chief Justice*, Sir W. C. Reeves, Kt., 1500*l*.  
*Attorney-General*, W. H. Greaves, B.A., K.C., 1,000*l*.  
*Solicitor-General*, G. A. Goodman, ml.  
*Queen's Solicitor and Proctor*, E. K. Taylor (fees)  
*Master in Chancery*, W. K. Chandler, B.A., LL.D.  
 (fees 885*l* 16*s*. 3*d* in 1899)  
*Registrar*, W. L. Haynes, 400*l*.  
*Deputy Registrar*, F. G. Knight, 200*l*.  
*Clerk*, C. L. Elder, 100*l*.  
*Clerk*, O. C. Dear, 60*l*.  
*Official Assessee*, R. J. Clinckett (fees 553*l*. 13*s* 5*d* in 1899)  
*Escheator-General* (vacant).  
*Casual-Receiver*, B. E. Bynoe, fees.  
*Registrar in Admiralty*, E. K. Taylor, fees.  
*Five Commissioners for taking the Probates of Deeds*,  
 &c., W. L. C. Phillips, O. P. Bowen, Thomas Peterkin, J. W. C. Catford, T. H. Sealy, B.A., fees.  
*Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal*, W. K. Chandler, B.A., LL.D., N. F. Briggs, B.A., and J. G. Knigh 450*l*. each.

*Clerk to ditto*, E. G. Sinckler, 250*l*.  
*Judge of Petty Debt Court*, S. J. Fraser, 450*l*.  
*Chief Clerk Petty Debt Court, St. Michael's*, E. P. Boyce, 200*l*.  
*2nd Clerk*, C. C. Gill, 100*l*.  
*2nd Assistant Clerk*, H. M. Seon, 50*l*.  
*Police Magistrates of District 'A'*, J. P. Massiah, 450*l*., and M. J. Berkeley, 400*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, C. A. Bartlett, 200*l*.  
*Police Magistrates of Rural Districts*, A. Sealy, H. S. Thorne, W. W. Gowdey, and W. T. Armstrong 350*l*. each, F. S. Smith, 300*l*.  
*Clerks to the above*, J. Stokes, C. N. Roach, J. W. B. Knight, P. W. Biowne, J. G. Williams, 150*l*. each.

#### *Coroner for—*

*St. Michael*, N. F. Briggs, B.A., 150*l*.  
*Christ Church and St. George*, A. Sealy, 100*l*.  
*St. Philip and St. John*, J. Sealy, M.D., 100*l*.  
*St. Joseph and St. Andrew*, Eustace Greaves, M.B., C.M., 30*l*.  
*St. James and St. Thomas*, L. T. F. Archer, M.B., C.N., 30*l*.  
*St. Peter and St. Lucy*, C. C. Greenidge, 30*l*.

#### *Medical.*

*Visiting Surgeon, General Hospital*, F. B. Archer M.B., C.M., 100*l*.  
*Ditto, ditto*, T. Sinclair Browne, M.B., 100*l*.  
*Ditto, ditto*, T. L. Gaskin, M.R.C.S.E., 100*l*.  
*Resident Surgeon, General Hospital*, E. M. Skeete, M.B., C.M., 300*l*, and quarters.  
*Junior Res. Surgeon*, C. H. Phillips, M.B., C.M., 200*l*, and quarters.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. G. J. Clark-Holman, 30*l*.  
*Manager and Secretary*, Dudley Wilson, 200*l*.  
*Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum*, A. Field M.B., C.M., 500*l*, and quarters.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. Canon J. L. Greaves.  
*Resident Steward*, L. A. Corbin, 100*l*, and quarters.  
*Visiting Physician, Lazaretto*, L. T. F. Archer, 100*l*.  
*Superintendent*, A. B. Winter, 125*l*, and quarters.  
*Steward*, G. W. Smitten, 50*l*.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. W. G. Murray, 30*l*.  
*Clerk, Board of Health*, J. Sanderson, 100*l*.

#### *Educational*

*President of the Education Board*, The Honorable W. H. Greaves (acting).  
*Principal of Codrington College*, Rev. Canon T. H. Bindley, M.A., B.D., 450*l* and house.  
*Medical Lecturer, &c., of ditto*, H. J. Wolseley, M.B.C.M., 40*l*.  
*Island Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science*, J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A., 500*l*, and fees 897*l* in 1899.  
*Assistant Professor of Chemistry, &c.*, R. R. Hall, 350*l*.  
*Head Master of Harrison College*, H. Deighton, M.A., F.R.A.S., 600*l*, fees, and quarters.  
*Assistant-Masters*, A. S. Cocks, B.A.; C. G. Eden, B.A.; C. C. Bell, B.A.; G. B. Y. Cox, B.A.; A. S. Gossett-Tanner, M.A.; E. B. H. Worthington, B.A., and H. J. Tiffen, B.A.  
*Science Master*, J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A.  
*Assistant Science Master*, R. R. Hall, B.A.  
*German Master*, Herr Ludlow, 100*l*.  
*Inspector of Schools*, Rev. J. E. Reece, M.A., 400*l*.  
*Assistant-Inspector of Schools*, Jos. A. Carrington, 300*l*.  
*Secretary of Education Board*, Rev. J. R. Nichols, B.A., 200*l*.

*Assistant Secretary of Education Board*, Jos. Collymore, 75l

*Assistant-Examiner*, G T. Cumberbatch, 130l

*Superintendent Botanical Station, Dodds Reformatory*, E L Skeete (acting).

#### Poor Law Board.

*President*, Hon. W P Leacock, M L C.

*Members*, J P. Mason, M C P., W K Chandler, B A, L L M.; and F J Clarke, M C P

*Poor Law Inspector*, C Hutson, M B, C M, 600l.

*Secretary*, A. R Fields, 125l.

#### Water Works Department.

*Chairman*, Sir George C Pile, Knt

*Members*, W P Leacock, M L C, C T. Cottle, M C P., J J Law, J Gardiner Austin, M C P

#### Officers.—

\**Engineer and Manager*, George Lingwood, M L C E, 1,000l.

\**Assistant Engineer*, A de Saubergue, A M I C E, 350l

*Inspector*, J R M Cave, 150l

\**Engineer's Clerk*, C. A Reed, 65l.

*Timekeeper*, P. I Cox, 37l 10s

\**Secretary*, J Inmiss Howell, 600l

\**Chief Clerk*, W. W Inmiss, 200

\**2nd Clerk*, L. C. Taggart, 75l

\**Captain Steam Launches*, L Bibby, 100l

#### Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies

*Commissioner*, D Morris, C M G, M A, D Sc, F L S., F R H S, 1,000l, and 300l travelling allowance

*Travelling Superintendent*, G W Smith, 400l, and 200l travelling allowance

*Technical Assistant*, Wm G Freeman, B Sc (Lond.), A R C S, F L S., 350l

*Entomologist*, H Maxwell-Lefroy, B.A., 350l, travelling allowance 100l

*Mycologist and Lecturer in Agricultural Science*, A. Howard, B A, A R C S, F C S., 350l

*Secretary and Chief Clerk*, A. G. Howell, 150l to 200l

*Junior Clerk*, Bettiam Mason, 75l.

*Typist*, Beatrice Robinson.

#### Chemistry Department.

*Chemist in Charge of Sugar Cane Experiments*, J P d'Albuquerque, M A, F I C, F C S., 400l

*Laboratory Assistants*, D E Seale, V B Browne.

#### Botanical Department.

*Superintendent*, J R. Bovell, F L S., F C S., 150l.

*Assistant to Superintendent*, C E Stoute, 50l.

#### Sugar Cane Experiments

*Agricultural Superintendent*, J R Bovell, F L S, F C S., 350l, and 100l travelling allowance.

*Assistant to Superintendent*, W C Smith, 75l

*Junior Assistant to ditto*, C E Deane, 25l

#### Ecclesiastical

*Bishop*, Rt Rev W P Swaby, D D, 600l.

*Chancellor of the Diocese*, F M Alleyne, Barrister-at-Law

*Archdeacon*, The Very Rev P L. Phillips, M A.,

Dean of St Michael's Cathedral

*Registrar of Diocese*, Thomas H Sealy, B A, fees

\* These Officers are paid from the Public Treasury, but are not entitled to a pension

*Dean and Rector of St Michael*, The Very

Rev P L. Phillips, M A

*Christ Church*, Rev Canon W A Allder

*St Philp*, Rev Canon E L Smith.

*St George*, Rev E B. Borell

*St John*, Rev Canon E M Sealy, M A

*St Joseph*, Rev A T Eckel

*St Andrew*, Rev J M Alleyne

*St Thomas*, Rev E N Thomas, S C C

*St James*, Rev. Canon W C. Watson.

*St Peter*, Rev G E. Ellhott.

*St Lucy*, Rev. H Hutson.

There are also 30 curates paid from the Colonial Treasury, at a salary of 200l each, and most of them are provided with residences or allowances for house rent

The Roman Catholics receive 50l a-year.

The Moravians receive 400l "

The Wesleyans receive 700l "

The total expenditure on the ecclesiastical establishment is 11,377l

#### Officers, Military (Barbados)

*Major-General*, J. F Hilton

*Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General*, Lt -Col L E B.

Booth

*Commanding Royal Engineer*, Lt -Col J J Levenson, C M G, R E

*Senior Ordnance Store Officer*, Dep Assistant Commissary-General, Captain W E Wales.

*District Paymaster*, Major L. H. Bennett, A P.D.

#### Foreign Consuls.

*United States*, S A MacAllister

A St Hill, Vice-Consul

*Denmark*, J G Austin

*France*, J G Austin, Agent Vice-Consul.

*Sweden and Norway*, J G Austin.

*Portugal*, N E Parravicino

*Dominican Republic*, N E Parravicino.

*Colombia*, Francisco Becerra

*Paraguay*, N E Parravicino

*Netherlands*, V. Hanschell

*Venezuela*, Vicente Prez Léon.

*Haiti*, N E Parravicino Consul-General.

*Austria-Hungary*, N E Parravicino.

*Spain*, S H. McCormick

*Germany*, V Hanschell

*Peruvian Republic*, V Hanschell.

*Russia*, V Hanschell, Vice-Consul.

*Mexico*, V Hanschell

*Brazil*, S H McCormick.

*Italy*, N E Parravicino, Consular-Agent.

#### BERMUDA.

##### Situation and Area.

The "Bermudas" or "Somers' Islands" form a group or cluster of about 300 small islands, situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean, in lat 32° 15' N., and long 64° 51' W, about 580 miles to the eastward of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, the nearest point of the neighbouring American Continent. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, from Halifax in Nova Scotia 730, from New York 677, and from the nearest of the West Indian Islands about 800 miles. The total area is estimated at 18 square miles (less than one-eighth of Rutland)

##### History

These islands were discovered in the year 1515, by a Spanish mariner, Juan Bermudes, after whom

320l., house and glebe.

they were called The Bermudas. The Spaniards however took no steps to form a settlement on the islands, and they were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship, "The Sea Venture," while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels, conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called after the name of the Admiral's ship, The Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan Bermudes, called the group after him, "The Somers' Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their Charter, so as to include the islands within their dominion, and this extension was readily granted by King James I., but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of 2,000*l.* to a new body of adventurers, called "The Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers' Islands," and thenceforward, for a considerable time, the islands bore the name of the Admiral who had led thither the first body of settlers.

#### *General Description.*

The Bermudas may be described as a singular agglomeration of small islands and submarine sand hills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring, measuring about 22 miles in length from N. E. to S. W., and about 10 miles in width from N. W. to S. E. The external ring—whether composed of islands or of sunken banks or reefs—is seldom more than a mile in width, and generally considerably less.

At present the southern portion only of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern, and western sides being composed of almost continuous reefs of coral. The largest island, generally known as The Main Island, is about fourteen miles in length, and about a mile in average width; it contains about 9,000 acres of land, the highest point being only 240 feet above the sea. All the other islands taken together measure about 3,000 acres. The city of Hamilton, now the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of the main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, enclosed between the encircling reef, forms a safe and convenient harbour for the vessels which carry on the island trade.

Next in importance to the main island is the island of St. George, on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. This town was formerly the capital of the colony, and though now shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of Government to Hamilton, is still a town of considerable trade, and its harbour is much frequented as a harbour of refuge.

The other principal islands of the group are—Ireland Island, standing by itself in the centre of the inland waters, and entirely given up for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments. Boaz and Watford Islands, intervening between Ireland Island and the rest of the group, are now exclusively occupied by military depôts and garrisons; Somerset, Smith's, St. David's, Cooper's. Nonsuch, Rivers, Ports, and Godets, are all inhabited by a civil population. The islands form an

almost continuous chain: with the exception of one break between Somerset and Watford Islands, there is uninterrupted communication by roads and bridges and causeways from St. George over the main island and Somerset, and over Watford and Boaz to Ireland Island—a distance of about 22 miles.

A little over a third of the inhabitants are of English descent, the remainder belonging to the negro race. English is universally spoken.

The climate has been long celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. The annual rainfall is about 60 inches, evenly distributed throughout the year. There is no winter, the thermometer never falling below 40 deg. of Fahr., and the summers are never very hot, the thermometer rarely rising above 85 deg. The summer heat too is generally tempered by a pleasant sea breeze.

#### *Trade and Agriculture.*

In former days the inhabitants of Bermuda gave themselves up almost entirely to maritime pursuits. Numerous small vessels, of from 200 to 300 tons burden, built by the islanders themselves, of their native cedar, traded between the West Indies and Demerara, and the United States, and the British colonies of North America. Later they extended their voyages, carrying the salt fish of Newfoundland to Italy and Portugal, and taking back the Port wine for which Newfoundland became celebrated, or running down to Madeira or Ascension to meet the homeward bound Indian fleet, and taking back cargoes of tea or other Indian and Chinese products to be distributed along the American seaboard.

The repeal of the British navigation laws, the introduction of steam, and the very general substitution of iron for wooden ships, gradually destroyed the carrying trade which had been so profitable to Bermuda, and now the maritime fleet may be said to have ceased to exist, and the industry of the islanders is entirely confined to turning to account the small quantity of agricultural land which they possess. Hamilton is however still a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1897, 25 vessels, of 6,710 tons.

The soil of Bermuda is generally poor in quality, and three-fourths of the area is quite unfit for cultivation.

But the climate combined with the geographical position of these islands in some measure compensates for the smallness of the area of fertile ground. There being nothing to fear from winter frosts, the ground can be sown and planted at any time from the end of August to the end of March, and the crops can be gathered and shipped off to New York in the months of March, April, May, and June, when the corresponding American produce has as yet scarcely shown itself above ground, and the Bermudians, taking advantage of this raise large crops of early potatoes, onions, and lily bulbs, tomatoes and beetroot, with which they keep the New York market supplied at a time when those vegetables cannot be obtained from any other quarter. Small quantities of arrowroot and cut flowers are also exported. Practically the whole of the exports go to the United States, which also supplies two-thirds of the imports, the remainder coming from the United Kingdom and Canada.

Very little use is made of the soil in Bermuda after the spring crops have been grown; a few melons, pumpkins, or sweet potatoes may be raised here and there, but by far the greater part of the ground is allowed to remain idle during the hot summer months; anything that could then be

# THE BERMUDAS. OR SOMERS ISLANDS.

WITH PAROCHIAL DIVISIONS.

Long  $64^{\circ} 41'$  to  $64^{\circ} 54' W.$   
Lat.  $32^{\circ} 15'$  to  $32^{\circ} 23' N.$

A T L A N T I C O C E A N





grown in Bermuda can be imported so much more cheaply from America that it never pays to produce it. Very little also of the spring produce of the islands is consumed by the inhabitants—it is too costly; nearly all the early vegetables raised in Bermuda are exported, and the whole population, civil and military, depends for its subsistence upon food supplies obtained from abroad. All the bread and meat, and nearly all the vegetables consumed in the islands, are imported from New York, and all the food, furniture, clothing, horses, and cattle are brought from that or other quarters. Of late years the Islands of Bermuda have become a favourite winter resort for Americans and Canadians seeking to escape the rigours of the climate of the continent. Large hotels have sprung up, and a considerable amount of money is expended by the visitors.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

The coins in circulation are British currency, which is legal tender. There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver. The Bermuda Banking Company has recently established a bank at Hamilton. Messrs. N. T. Butterfield and Son have also a banking establishment at Hamilton, and several of the leading merchants do a considerable amount of business as private bankers and agents. A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and there are branches at Hamilton, St. George's, and Sandy's Parish. The number of depositors at the end of 1899 was 1,333; the total amount of deposits 31,686*l*.

#### *Education.*

In 1839 the Colonial Legislature first granted a sum of money to aid elementary schools.

The central control is vested in a Board of Education, consisting of the Governor and eight other members appointed by the Executive under the provisions of the Schools Act, 1895.

The local management is nominally in the hands of each parish vestry, which constitutes under the last named Act a local board of education.

All the schools are *private* schools, charging fees. Attendance is compulsory, and there were in 1899, 25 aided schools with 1,328 scholars.

There are, in addition, about 36 schools which receive no State aid.

#### *Means of Communication.*

Telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom has been secured by the laying of a cable between the Islands and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Rates to Halifax, 1*s*. 4*d*. per word.

„ England, 2*s*. 6*d*.

There is a regular fortnightly mail service with New York, and a weekly service during the early spring; a monthly mail service with Halifax, N.S. Turks Island, and Jamaica; and a line of steamers making bi-monthly trips between St. John, N.B., and the West Indies, touch at the Islands both ways. There is no direct service with England. Letters from England take 12 days to reach Bermuda.

	Letters, Within the Colony, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 <i>d</i> .	Newspapers Free.
To U.K., India, and certain Colonies	per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 <i>d</i> .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Books} \\ \text{per 2 oz.} \\ \text{Papers} \\ \text{per 2 oz.} \end{array} \right\} \frac{1}{2}d.$
To all other Postal Union countries	„ 2 <i>d</i> .	
Parcels to England, 1 <i>s</i> . for 3 lbs., 3 <i>s</i> . for 11 lbs.		

\* See end of Introduction.

#### *Internal Communications.*

There are no railways in the Colony. There are 94 miles of colonial and 15 miles of military roads. The telegraphs are worked by the military authorities, and comprise 15 miles of cable and 36 miles of land line. The total cost of construction was 4,388*l*., the receipts in 1899 were 22*l*., and the expenditure was 291*l*. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 240 subscribers and upwards of 700 miles of wire in line.

#### *Government and Constitution.*

Representative government was introduced into the colony in 1620, but the charter of the Bermudian Company of London was annulled in 1684, and since then the Governors have always been appointed by the Crown, and the laws of the colony have been enacted by a local legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly. The session lasts usually from May to January.

The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council consisting at present of four official and two unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. The members of Privy Council and of the Legislature are paid 8*s*. a day for each day's attendance. There are 1,112 electors the electoral qualifications being the possession of freehold property of not less than 60*l*. value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at 240*l*.

#### *Local Government.*

Hamilton and St. George have been incorporated since 1793 and 1797 respectively, and there are nine parish vestries, all the members of which, as well as of the two town corporations, are elected annually. The revenue of these bodies in 1899 was 7,194*l*., and the expenditure 7,000*l*.; while their debt at the end of that year was 14,750*l*.

#### *The Naval Station.*

The importance of the Bermudas as a naval station began to be felt towards the end of the last century.

The position of the islands, situated in mid-ocean, at almost equal distances from the West Indies, the eastern seaboard of the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, including our great naval station at Halifax, presents many advantages for the establishment of a Naval Station in the Western Atlantic, and the peculiar conformation of the group affords special facilities for the creation of a naval depôt and fortress of the first class. A broad and almost continuous barrier, formed of a succession of islands and sunken coral reefs, and measuring about 50 miles in circuit, encloses an internal oval area of about 120 square miles of water, access to which from the outer ocean can only be gained through a few long narrow tortuous channels in which are interspersed not a few clusters of sunken coral rocks. Ireland Island—which contains His Majesty's dockyard and the other naval establishments—occupies a central position in the midst of this enclosed sea.

The tortuous channel giving access to it is commanded throughout its whole length, as are also the approaches to it from either side, by numerous batteries mounting very heavy guns behind case-

mated iron shields. There is a permanent garrison of Imperial troops, numbering 1,400 men, and the mean number of the Admiralty establishment is 1,200.

The revenue from customs in 1899 was 33,106*l*.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expendi- ture. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	32,394	30,270	265,944	307,506
1891	33,531	32,029	242,530	287,694
1892	33,955	31,643	325,276	348,576
1893	34,893	33,713	312,524	354,043
1894	32,475	34,216	272,503	293,808
1895	37,830	33,006	286,695	361,683
1896	34,256	34,717	338,312	391,475
1897	35,955	35,704	300,954	346,538
1898	38,923	39,102	409,751	471,956
1899	39,955	39,243	482,430	568,779

*Public Debt in 1899—44,800*l*.*

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total. £
	From United Kingdom. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1890	92,739	25,464	189,813	308,016
1891	85,775	30,542	209,659	325,976
1892	88,056	35,925	205,302	329,283
1893	86,601	34,470	206,509	327,580
1894	85,903	30,152	169,992	286,047
1895	88,383	28,082	189,049	305,514
1896	90,025	28,642	186,228	304,895
1897	95,424	31,067	196,583	323,074
1898	104,974	37,957	208,343	351,274
1899	104,408	40,357	249,623	394,388

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total. £
	To United Kingdom. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	
1890	2,038	4,286	131,202	137,526
1891	1,794	3,457	124,552	129,803
1892	2,473	2,620	110,362	115,455
1893	1,639	6,558	120,872	129,069
1894	2,003	4,011	92,363	98,377
1895	2,129	3,177	110,607	115,913
1896	2,853	6,057	92,153	101,063
1897	3,519	2,853	116,710	123,082
1898	4,041	3,973	98,790	106,104
1899	2,063	4,410	112,678	119,151

Population, Census 1861—11,461.	White.		Coloured.
	1871—12,121.	1881—13,948.	
	4,725.	5,384.	7,396.
	1891—15,013.	5,690.	8,564.
			9,323.

Population of Hamilton, 1,296; of St. George, 2,150.

#### Governors since 1854.\*

1854	Col. Freeman Murray.
1861	Col. H. St. George Ord, R.E., C.B.
1867	Col. Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B.
1870	Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1871	Major-Gen. J. H. Lefroy, R.A., C.B.
1877	Major-Gen. Sir R. M. Laffan, R.E., K.C.M.G.
1882	Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Lionel John Galwey, R.E.
1888	Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B.
1892	Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Casey Lyons, C.B.
1896	Lieut.-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B.

In the absence of the Governor the Senior Military Officer administers the Government.

\* For Governors previous to 1854, see Edition for 1889.

#### Executive Council.

General Sir G. Digby Barker, K.C.B., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*; *Colonial Secretary*; Reginald Gray, *Attorney-General*; F. W. Major, *Receiver-General*; J. H. Trimmingham; R. D. Darrell, *Solicitor-General*.  
Clerk, F. L. Godet, 190*l*.

#### Legislative Council.

S. Brownlow Gray, C.M.G., *Chief Justice*; *Colonial Secretary*; F. W. Major, *Receiver-General*; T. N. Dill; Oswald Jones; R. D. Darrell; J. M. Hayward; and N. A. Butterfield.  
Clerk, F. L. Godet, 190*l*.

#### House of Assembly (36 Members).

*Speaker*, T. J. Wadson. 200*l*. per annum

<i>Sandys' parish</i>	W. N. Trott.
	H. H. Gilbert.
	M. S. Hunt.
	W. H. Mayor.
<i>Southampton parish</i>	Forster M. Cooper.
	S. C. Bell.
	J. H. Masters.
	W. J. Hill.
<i>Warwick parish</i>	A. J. Frith.
	W. S. Frith.
	T. J. Lightbourn.
	N. A. Cooper.
<i>Paget parish</i>	Reginald Gray.
	A. Gosling.
	T. J. Wadson, <i>Speaker</i> .
	A. J. Hodsdon.
<i>Pembroke parish</i>	Wm. Bluck.
	J. H. Trimmingham, jun.
	A. Oudney.
	J. H. T. Jackson.
<i>Devonshire parish</i>	C. E. Astwood.
	N. Vesey.
	Alex. Tucker.
	J. S. Pearman.
<i>Smith's parish</i>	C. Peniston.
	T. H. Outerbridge
	E. R. Mercer
	T. A. Outerbridge.
<i>Hamilton parish</i>	J. I. Wilkinson.
	J. S. Darrell.
	G. W. West.
	C. S. Bourne.
<i>St. George's parish</i>	W. J. Boyle.
	O. T. Middleton
	G. Spurling.

Clerk, D. E. Seon, 190*l*.

Assistant Clerk, E. H. Gosling, 60*l*.

#### Civil Establishment.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, General Sir George Digby Barker, K.C.B., 2,946*l*.  
*Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp*, Captain Hyde.  
*Aide-de-Camp*,

#### Colonial Secretary's Department.

*Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General*, 400*l*. and fees.  
Clerk, F. G. Gosling, 190*l*.  
*District Registrars*, J. M. Hayward, C. Peniston, C. H. Tucker, J. T. Darrell, J. B. Zuill.  
*Colonial Surveyor*, W. C. Hallett, 350*l*.  
*Causeway Bridge Keeper*, T. L. Outerbridge, 146*l*.  
*Lighthouse Keepers*, W. S. Perinchief, 125*l*. and J. Carriss, 100*l*.



*Medical Officer of Health*, Eldon Harvey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 400l.  
*Health Officers*, C. H. Butterfield, M.D., and Capt. F. W. Hardy, R.A.M.C.  
*Queen's Printer*, J. Eve.

#### Revenue Department.

*Receiver-General, Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping*, F. W. Major, 500l. and fees.  
*Assistant ditto, St. Georges*, J. H. S. Frith, 200l.  
*Clerk, Treasury*, C. H. Tucker, 200l.  
*Revenue Officer, Hamilton*, J. T. Gilbert, 160l.  
 " *St. Georges*, C. M. McCallan, 160l.  
 " *Ireland Island*, A. R. Outerbridge, 150l.  
*Inspector of Schools*, Geo. Simpson, 250l.

#### Police and Gaols.

*Police Magistrate, Hamilton*, R. W. Appleby, 200l.  
 " *St. Georges*, J. I. Smith, 120l.  
 " *Sandys*, J. B. Zuill, 150l.  
*Superintendent of Police*, G. Tear, 100l.  
*Gaoler, Hamilton*, A. Hatcher, 85l.  
 " *St. Georges*, J. Kendrick, 85l.

#### General Post Office.

*Colonial Postmaster*, A. F. Smith, 300l.  
*Clerks*, C. W. McCallan, 200l.; A. C. C. Jones, 120l.  
*Postmaster, St. George's*, Van O. S. Brown, 200l.  
*Clerk*, A. Greig, 60l.  
*Sub-Postmaster, Sandys*, R. Fowle, 60l.  
*Sub-Postmistress, Ireland Island*, M. L. Warder, 80l.

#### Judicial Establishment.

*Chief Justice*, S. Brownlow Gray, C.M.G., 700l. and fees.  
*Assistant Judges*, C. V. Ingham and T. N. Dill, fees.  
*Attorney-General*, Reginald Gray, 500l. and fees.  
*Provost-Marshal*, Clarence Peniston, 200l. and fees.  
*Clerk of Assize Court*, D. E. Seon, 100l., fees.  
*Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court*, N. A. Butterfield, fees.  
*Marshal*, C. Peniston, fees.  
*Coroners*, T. J. Lightbourn and J. M. Hayward, fees.

#### Ecclesiastical Establishment.

*Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermudas*, Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones.  
*Canon of Cathedral*, R. H. Cole.  
*Rector, St. George*, Rev. F. J. F. Lightbourn.  
*Ditto, Hamilton and Smith*, Rev. G. Tucker, Archdeacon.  
*Ditto, Pembroke and Devonshire*, Rev. James Davidson.  
*Ditto, Paget and Warwick*, Rev. Arthur Golding.  
*Ditto, Sandys and Southampton*, Rev. Bruce Mackay.  
*Roman Catholic*, Rev. Martin Carroll.  
*Presbyterian Minister*, Rev. Alex. Christie.  
*Ditto*, Rev. A. Burrows, D.D.  
*Wesleyan Ministers*, Revs. James Strothard, Joseph Hale, William Ainley.  
*Reformed Episcopal*, Rev.  
*African Methodist Episcopal*, Rev. R. H. Shirley, John W. Skerrett, W. H. Lacey, and C. V. Monk.

} 140l. each with fees from parish.

The churches and religious denominations are all endowed under a temporary Act out of the Public Treasury, at the rate of 10l. for every 100 of the number of their body, according to the late General Census return.

#### Admiralty Establishment.

*Captain in Charge*, Thomas MacGill, C.B., R.N.  
*Secretary*, R. E. Johnson.  
*Master Attendant*, Staff Commander Thompson MacLean.  
*Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals*, Robert Hay, M.D., R.N.  
*Naval Store Officer*, W. Smith.

#### Chief Military Officers.

*General Commanding*, General Sir George Digby Barker, K.C.B.  
*Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. Hyde, 1st W.I. Regt.  
*Aide-de-Camp*,  
*Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals* { Lieut.-Col. E. Gaus-  
 sen, A.S. Corps.  
 Major Wilson, 1st  
 W.I. Regt.  
*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. M. Woods.  
*Commanding Royal Engineer*, Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Bor.  
*Chief Ordnance Officer*, Lieut.-Colonel R. T. Stainforth.  
*District Paymaster*, Major J. W. T. S. Smythe.  
*Senior Medical Officer*, Lieut.-Colonel G. D. N. Leake.  
*Senior Chaplain to the Forces*, Rev. W. J. Ward.

#### Foreign Consuls.

*Consul for the United States*, W. Maxwell Greene.  
*Vice and Deputy, ditto*, J. B. Heyl.  
*United States Commercial Agent, St. George*, D. Fox.  
*France*, J. M. Hayward.  
*Spain*, James A. Conyers.  
*Norway and Sweden*, James A. Conyers.  
*Denmark, Netherlands, and Portugal*, J. S. Darrell.  
*German Empire*, Jas. A. Conyers.  
*Russia*, F. K. Outerbridge.

### BRITISH GUIANA.

#### Situation and Area.

This Colony is a portion of the South American Continent, extending from east to west about 300 miles, and from north to south about 550 miles. It includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, and is bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, from which it is divided by the River Corentyn, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is about 120,000 square miles, about the size of the United Kingdom, extending from 9° to 1° north latitude, and from 57° to 62° west longitude. About 130 square miles only are under cultivation.

The western boundary was till 1899 in dispute with Venezuela. The Dutch, while British Guiana was in their possession, claimed the whole watershed of the Essequibo river, while the Venezuelans asserted that the Spanish province of Guayana extended up to the Essequibo. Various attempts have been made to settle the question by negotiation, but without result; and in 1886 Her Majesty's Government, without prejudice to their claim to the whole territory held by their Dutch predecessors in

title, declared definitely that they would not allow any advance on the part of Venezuela beyond the boundary recommended by Sir R. Schomburgk, who surveyed it in 1842-43, as a good natural boundary, well within the limits which Great Britain might have rightfully claimed. Shortly after this, in 1887, Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, but these have been resumed since 1897.

During 1895 a Venezuelan force crossed this line and seized a small detachment of British Guiana police, stationed at Uruan on the upper reaches of the Cuyuni river, and assaulted Mr. Francis, a British subject. The police were released soon after, and an apology has been rendered by Venezuela; and compensation has been paid to the officers and men of the police and to Mr. Francis.

In June, 1896, a party of workmen, under Mr. W. A. Harrison, Government Surveyor, were interrupted by armed Venezuelan soldiers whilst at work on a survey of a Government line for a road to the left bank of the Acarabisci river, a tributary of the Cuyuni, and well within the Schomburgk line, of which the Acarabisci forms part. Mr. Harrison was taken by the Venezuelans and conveyed by boat up the Cuyuni to the Eldorado station opposite the British outpost at the Uruan. He was, on the representations of the police officer in charge, eventually released, and was conveyed to Georgetown suffering from a severe attack of malarial fever. The survey of the line was continued and has since been completed by Colonial officials, under the supervision of the Government agent of the district. The Venezuelan Government have paid £1,000 as compensation to Mr. Harrison.

Arbitration on the territory in dispute was agreed upon by the British and Venezuelan governments by a treaty dated 2nd February, 1897. The tribunal constituted by the treaty—composed of two judges of the High Court of England, two judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, with Professor de Martens as President—met at Paris on 15th June, 1897, and after hearing arguments by counsel on both sides gave their decision in favour of a line not greatly differing from the Schomburgk line, though they awarded to Venezuela Point Barima and the immediately adjacent land and the district between the Wenamu and the upper reaches of the Cuyuni.

#### *History and Constitution.*

The territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1589 by planting a *dépôt* on the River Pomeroon in the present county of Essequibo. In 1624 a settlement was founded on the Berbice by Van Peere, a Flushing merchant, under license from the Company. The first English attempt at settlement was made by Captain Leigh on the Ozapock river in 1604. The effort, though followed up by Robert Harcourt in 1613 and 1627, failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana, and founded a settlement on the Surinam in 1663, which was captured by the Dutch in 1667, and ceded to them at the peace of Breda in exchange for New York. The Dutch retained their hold on the three colonies with more or less firmness, now yielding to England, now to France or Portugal, till 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution they were captured by a British Fleet from Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the

following year retaken by Great Britain, and finally ceded to that power in 1814.

Under the Dutch, Demerara and Essequibo constituted one Government, and Berbice another, an arrangement which continued in force under the British Administration down to the year 1831.

The constitution of the Colony of Berbice dates from the year 1782; under it the Governor was nominated by the Directors of the Mercantile Body called the Berbice Association, and was assisted by a council of six. In 1826 an order of the King in Council was issued, dissolving the then Council of Government, appointing another, and thenceforward vesting the right of appointing to vacancies in the Governor as representing the Crown.

The Court of Policy for Demerara appears to have been established in 1773. In 1789 that for Essequibo was merged in it, and the seat of Government for the United provinces established at Stabroek, the site of the present capital Georgetown. Disputes having arisen between the Colonists, the local Government, and the West India Company as to the right of appointing the colonial members of the Court of Policy, in the year 1788, a provisional "Plan of Redress," as it was termed (being in fact the draft of a new constitution) was framed by a Committee of the States-General, to whom had been referred sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, who on their arrival in 1789 dissolved the then existing Government and established a new one for the conjoined Colonies upon the basis of the scheme in question, which continued in operation notwithstanding the captures of the Colony by the British in 1796 and in 1802, and its cession in 1803; the Articles of Capitulation having stipulated that the laws, usages, and institutions of the Colony should be maintained as before.

The Council or Court of Policy consisted of 1st, The Director-General; 2, The Commander of Essequibo; 3, The Fiscal of Essequibo; 4, The Fiscal of Demerara; 5 and 6, two Colonists from Essequibo; 7 and 8, two Colonists from Demerara.

In the first instance, the unofficial portion of the Council was to be chosen from a double nomination by the Colleges of Kiezers or Electors, of which there were two, one for each Colony,\* each consisting of seven Members elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves, such votes to be in writing and signed by the voter. The tenure of the Office of Kiezer, as subsequently defined by Proclamation of Sir Benjamin d'Urban in 1831, was to be for life, unless the party resigned or ceased to be an inhabitant.

In 1795 it was deemed necessary, during a period of some confusion, to introduce four members "commissioned" by the Colleges of Electors of both Colonies to have, jointly with the Court of Policy, the administration of the public funds. In the following year, however, Governor Beaujon annulled this arrangement, and to secure to the inhabitants more ample control of taxation enacted that in lieu of the four above-mentioned, there should be six inhabitants adjoined to the Governor and Court of Policy, three from each Colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of Kiezers, and to serve for two years, but with powers strictly limited to raising Colony taxes, and assisting in the audit of the public accounts.

Beaujon's proclamation was materially modified, though without affecting the definition of the duties

\* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.





of the financial representatives, by a proclamation of Acting Governor Carmichael in 1812, consolidating the two Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives. This proclamation remained operative, though unconfirmed by the Crown, until, in 1831, when the three provinces were united, it was annulled by a Royal Instruction restoring the pre-existing arrangement, and extending the right of suffrage to the inhabitants of Berbice.

With an exception in regard to the franchise, to be noticed hereafter, this has been the usage and procedure till now, from which the inference has been drawn that the Financial Representatives had, and have, no authority whatever, except by express permission from the Crown, to discuss any item upon the estimate so as to alter its amount, although they might refuse to include any sum to which they objected in their calculations of the funds necessary to be raised by taxation.\*

The colonial members have never acquiesced in this interpretation of the constitution, and there have been frequent collisions between the Executive and Elective sections of the Court.† The position they assume is based upon the construction of a passage in a decree of the States-General, dated 27th August, 1788, to the effect that "the contributions for the Colonial Chest are to be regulated by the inhabitants themselves;" and a passage in the instructions issued to Director-General Van Grovestein in 1793, "He will take care not to leave the administration of the Colony Chest wholly to the Colony Members of the Court of Policy, but will thereto admit a great number of the Colonists, for example the "Kiezers of both rivers." The nature of certain entries in the Minutes from 1798 to 1806 has also been held to support this contention.

In the year 1855 under the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, an Ordinance was passed to alter and amend the Political Institutions of the Colony, but it was not approved by Her Majesty; and from that date till 1891 the only constitutional legislation was the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, a declaratory act, defining the meaning of the term "Colonist," as employed in the "Plan of Redress" above noticed; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1864, to remove some difficulties in the exercise of the functions of the College of Electors.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which were and still are dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, combined with the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passes all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which is passed by the Combined Court.

During 1891 an Act was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy have been transferred to an executive council, and the duties of the former become purely legislative.

The Combined Court has the power of (1) imposing the Colonial taxes and auditing the public

accounts; and (2) discussing freely and without reserve the items on the annual estimates prepared by the Governor, in Executive Council. The first of these powers is the birthright of the Combined Court, having been bestowed in 1796, when Governor Beaujon called the financial representatives into being, "with a right of voting only for the raising of colonial taxes and not further;" while the second is conferred periodically by His Majesty's Order in Council after each renewal of the Civil List and is co-existent with the Civil List. The Civil List has recently been renewed for three years from the 1st January, 1899.

The Court of Policy, under the new constitution, consists of the governor, seven official members, and eight elected members. It may be prorogued or dissolved at any time by the Governor and in any case is dissolved at the end of five years, and a general election must be held within two months of the date of dissolution. The number of financial representatives, who with the Court of Policy form the Combined Court, remains unchanged.

The qualification for membership of the Court of Policy, which hitherto was restricted to ownership of 80 acres of land, 40 of which had to be under cultivation, is extended to ownership of immovable property of the value of not less than 1,562*l.* 10*s.* or of a house, or house and land, of the annual rental value of 250*l.*

The qualification for election as a financial representative is the same as for membership of the Court of Policy, with the further qualification of clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any kind of property not mentioned in any other property qualification, or from any profession, business, or trade carried on in the colony.

The College of Electors, which elected members of the Court of Policy, has been abolished, and members are now elected by the direct vote of the people.

The franchise in the case of county voters is extended to every person who during the six months previous to registration has had—

(1.) Ownership of not less than three acres of land actually under cultivation; or of a house, or a house and land, of the annual rental or value of not less than 20*l.*; or (2.) occupation or tenancy of not less than six acres of land under cultivation; or of a house, or of a house and land, of the annual rental or value of not less than 40*l.*; or

(3.) An annual income or salary of not less than 100*l.*, coupled with residence in the district or division; or

(4.) Has paid during the twelve months previous to registration direct taxes to the Colonial revenue of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* or upwards, coupled with residence in the district or division during the six months previous to registration.

In the case of city voters the franchise extends to every person who has had during the six months previous to registration—

(1.) Ownership of a house, or of a house and premises, to the value of not less than 104*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; or

(2.) Occupation or tenancy, of a house, or of a house and premises, or the annual rental or value of not less than 25*l.*; or

(3.) An annual income or salary of not less than 100*l.*, coupled with residence in the district; or

(4.) Has paid during the twelve months previous to registration, direct taxes to the colonial revenue of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* or upwards, coupled with

\* During the discussions on the Civil List in 1848-9, it was suggested by some of the Elective Section to adopt this course, leaving upon the Governor the responsibility of paying the difference between the sums fixed and the amount provided.

† Proceedings relative to the Functions of the Financial representative, 1832.

residence in the district during the six months previous to registration.

Aliens who previously acquired the political rights of citizenship after three years' residence, are now debarred from such rights while they remain aliens.

The number of registered electors is 2,928.

There is a Public Officers Guarantee Fund, and also a Widows and Orphans' Fund, towards the latter of which all officers with salaries over 100*l.* contribute 4 per cent. of their salaries.

Pensions are granted to public officers under Law No. 13 of 1875 after reaching the age of 55, or on medical certificate of physical or mental incapacity, provided the officer has served for 10 years. An officer transferred from another Colony is not entitled to pension unless he has served at least 5 years in British Guiana. Pensions are calculated at the rate  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the officer's average emoluments for three years preceding his retirement, the maximum allowed being  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths. Special pensions are granted to the Judges; but all appointments made since the 31st of March, 1897, will be subject to modifications as to the pensions, which are now under consideration.

#### *Local Government.*

In 1837 the first municipal body was incorporated, but the principle has not been materially extended in its application.

The existing municipal authorities are: mayor and town council, Georgetown; and mayor and town council, New Amsterdam. Their revenue in 1899 was respectively 54,775*l.*—9,254*l.*, and their expenditure 50,990*l.*—8,346*l.* There are also 19 villages incorporated, whose revenue and expenditure in 1899-00 were respectively 5,148*l.* and 4,896*l.* The total village debt was 15,726*l.*

The Roman Dutch law is in force in civil cases, modified by Orders in Council and local Ordinances; the Criminal Law is now based on that of Great Britain, and is administered in the same manner, except that there is no Grand Jury.

#### *Internal Communications.*

The three rivers, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are navigable for 90, 35, and 150 miles respectively. Beyond these distances, owing to the nature of the country, they abound in cataracts and waterfalls. There is a good network of roads, and there are small canals in connection with the Demerara River. There is a railway from Georgetown to Rosignol, Berbice—60½ miles in length, owned by the Demerara Railway Company, Limited. Its receipts for the year ended 31st March, 1900, were 33,463*l.*, its expenses 22,108*l.* The line was constructed at a total cost of 591,149*l.* A railway, 18½ miles in length, connecting the Upper Demerara and Upper Essequibo rivers leading to the interior, and affording access to the gold diggings, has been open since the beginning of 1897, whilst the Demerara railway company have constructed a line on the West Coast connecting Vreedenhooft with Greenwich Park, about 15 miles in length. The postal telegraph system comprises about 476 miles of line, with 17 cables, covering a distance of 89½ miles. It is in connection with a cable to Trinidad, and thus with Europe and the United States. The revenue from the postal telegraph and telephone services in 1899-00 was 4,479*l.*, and the expenditure for maintenance 1,542*l.* A telephone exchange (536 subscribers) is established at Georgetown and at New Amsterdam in connection with the postal telegraph; length of telephone lines 1,220½ miles, longest line 15 miles. Local

steamers run under contract from Georgetown to New Amsterdam, to the Essequibo coast, to Bartica, and to Mount Everard on the Barima River, 46 miles from its mouth. Steamers also ply up the Berbice and Demerara Rivers. Launches of light draught can, during a portion of the year, proceed up the Barima River to Arakaka, the centre of the mining industry in the North-western District. Roads have been also opened by the Government between the Barima and Barama rivers, for about 26 miles into the interior from Cartabo point on the Massaruni, between the Pataro and Conawaruk rivers and from Kalacoon towards the Caburi creek between the Essequibo and Massaruni. A well organised postal service extends throughout the colony, letters reaching Pomeroy in 24 hours from Georgetown, and the North-western District in 36 hours.

#### *Education.*

A state aided system of elementary education was established by Law No. 3 of 1876.

The schools are denominational, except the Estates schools. The central administration is vested in the Inspector of Schools, and the local control conducted by managers, who are usually ministers of religion.

The number of schools receiving aid in 1899-00 was 213, with 28,845 scholars, and the aid granted amounted to 23,706*l.*

Provision is made for higher education by a Government college in Georgetown, in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or first grade grammar school in England, and there is awarded annually one public scholarship of the value of 200*l.* per annum, tenable at a University in England for three years; or in the event of the scholar selecting the medical profession, the scholarship is tenable for five years at 150*l.* per annum. Scholarships, entitling the holders to free education at the Government College or at other approved schools, are granted to scholars of the Primary Schools.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. British sterling and United States gold coin is current and legal tender, as well as Spanish and Mexican gold. Spanish, Mexican, or Columbian dollars are no longer legal tender, under Ordinance No. 1 of 1876. There are also remaining some old silver tokens from one-eighth to three guilders (one guilder being equal to one shilling and fourpence).

The "Colonial" and "British Guiana" Banks have establishments at Georgetown, with branches at New Amsterdam. The British Guiana Bank on the 31st March, 1900, had a note circulation of 57,532*l.*, and the Colonial Bank 62,152*l.* The total note circulation in the Colony is about 129,684*l.*

The first Government savings banks were established at Georgetown and New Amsterdam in the year 1836. A branch bank was opened at Suddie, Essequibo, in 1879, at Belfield on the East Coast, Demerara, in 1884, and another at Fellowship on the West Coast, Demerara, in 1887.\* The total deposits amounted on 31st December, 1899, to 248,352*l.*, among 12,452 depositors. There are 27 Post Office Savings Banks. At the end of that year these banks had 7,853 depositors, with 43,615*l.* to their credit.

#### *Industry and Productions.*

The staple products of British Guiana were in former years sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, and

\* The branch banks at Belfield and Fellowship were closed on the 31st March, 1895.

coffee. The soil of some parts of the Colony is capable of producing coffee of rare excellence, the Berbice River coffee being once much prized. The latter two industries have now given place to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, which at present is the chief industry of the Colony, closely followed however by the rising gold industry, and furnishes eighty-two per cent. in value of its exports. Timber, charcoal, and balata, a species of gum, are also exported. The total area of sugar plantations is 155,222 acres, of which 66,582 are under sugar, 4,291 under plantains, and the remainder uncultivated.

The forests, with which the interior of the colony is covered, abound in woods of rare beauty and value. Some of the hard woods are, from their remarkable durability, peculiarly suitable for house and shipbuilding purposes, while others are equally prized for the manufacture of household furniture.

There are 61 sugar estates in active operation having an aggregate of sugar cane cultivation of 67,458 acres, and of plantain cultivation of 3,354 acres. During 1899-1900, 84,782 tons of sugar, 3,334,361 gallons rum, and 385,764 gallons molasses were exported. The bulk of the production is the high class sugar known as Demerara crystals.

Further attention is being given to the planting of coffee and cocoa on the vegetable soils to the rear of the cane grove;\* and several abandoned coffee estates are being reclaimed. Rice is now grown to a considerable extent on the Coolie Settlements and by Free Coolies on the Savannah lands behind the Sugar Estates. The development of the minor industries is receiving considerable attention, and a company to promote rice growing on an extended scale has been formed, and has erected a mill in Georgetown.

Gold washing is carried on by about 8,000 diggers, and is rapidly increasing, 14,570 ozs. having been exported in 1888, valued at 55,566*l.*, while in 1891, 101,298 ozs., valued at 375,289*l.*, were exported; in 1892, 133,147 ozs., valued at 494,551*l.*; in 1893, 137,629 ozs., valued at 510,710*l.*; in 1894-95, 134,047 ozs., valued at 496,899*l.*; in 1895-6, 122,057 ozs., valued at 444,990*l.*; in 1896-97, 126,107 ozs., valued at 466,143*l.*; in 1897-98, 124,327 ozs., valued at 453,722*l.*; in 1898-99, 112,464 ozs., valued at 414,447*l.*; and in 1899-1900, 113,367 ozs., valued at 416,630*l.* The royalty received amounted to 16,884*l.* Several quartz crushing mills have been erected, and others are projected.

The values of the principal exports besides sugar and gold are:—Timber, 11,234*l.*; gums, 12,449*l.*, including balata; charcoal, 6,665*l.*; shingles, 2,872*l.*; chocolate, 10*l.*; coffee, 139*l.* and cocoa, 3,298*l.*

The chief imports are rice, beef, pork, cornmeal, flour, machinery, dried fish, and manure.

Half the trade is with the United Kingdom, and a third with the United States; the other important countries being India, Canada, and the West Indies.

#### Climate.

The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The mean temperature throughout the year is about 82° Fahr., the mean maximum being 88° in the month of

\* The cocoa estates are chiefly on Canal No. 1, West Bank of the Demerara River, and cocoa is grown on a small scale on some sugar estates aback of the cane cultivation. Coffee was grown principally in the country of Berbice, and the Liberian coffee bean was in past years planted with great success also on some estates on Canal No. 1. Its production has fallen to below the local demands.

September, and the mean minimum 74° in the month of January. The heat, which is greatly tempered by cooling breezes from the sea prevailing during the greater portion of the year, is felt more from July to October than at other times, owing to the partial cessation of these breezes. There are annually two wet seasons, from June to the end of August and during December, January and February. The annual rainfall is about 82 inches in Georgetown. The rainfall in 1890 was 122 inches; in 1892, 117.42 inches; in 1893-4, 114 inches; in 1894-5, 87 inches; in 1895-6, 67.87 inches; in 1896-7, 82.56 inches; 1897-98, 123.61 inches, 1898-99, 105.97 inches., and in 1899-1900, 63.97 inches.

#### Towns.

The capital is Georgetown, situated in lat. 6° 49' 24" N., and long. 58° 11' 30" W., and possessing a population of 53,176 in 1891. New Amsterdam had a population of 8,903 in 1891. Both these are ports of registry, having on 31st December, 1898, 48 vessels, of a total tonnage of 2,853.

#### Means of Communication.

The regular mail communication with the Colony is maintained by the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, those of the Cie. Générale Transatlantique, from France and the West Indies, and the Dutch line from Holland and Havre, both monthly; and those of the Atlantic and West India line from New York every six weeks. There are other lines of steamers trading to the Colony which carry mails, but their periods of departure are uncertain. The length of the voyage between Georgetown and England is 13½ days.

#### Rates of Postage.

	Letters. Cents.	Newspapers Cents.
To the United Kingdom, India and certain Colonies * ... per ½ oz. 2	up to 4 oz. 2	
To other postal union countries ...	8	2
To Dutch and French Guiana ...	5	1
Within Georgetown and New Amsterdam ...	1	
Within Colony ... per oz. 2	1	1

#### Parcels Post.

To the United Kingdom ... up to 3 lbs.	24 cents.
Subsequent pounds ... { up to 7 lbs.	48 "
From 7 lbs. to 11 lbs.	72 "
To West Indies ... same rate as above.	

The money orders issued on United Kingdom amounted to 87,427*l.*, and on other places 15,545*l.*

#### Defence.

There are no Imperial troops stationed at Georgetown; but there are militia forces at Georgetown and New Amsterdam, which must be maintained at a minimum strength of 60 men per company.

The customs revenue in 1899-1900 was 324,978*l.*

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890-1	560,201	531,099	405,224	686,621
1891-2	563,163	543,286	380,721	646,366
1892-3	573,463	542,469	382,690	652,684
1893-4	602,762	566,833	379,785	643,628
1894-5	588,245	586,482	420,420	670,166
1895-6	567,749	596,493	313,759	539,155
1896-7	555,774	590,616	448,827	694,229
1897-8	505,368	562,598	366,225	591,162
1898-9	525,865	525,387	404,987	632,090
1899-1900	538,838	525,542	435,386	653,475

\* See list at end of Introduction.

Year.	IMPORTS.		From Elsewhere.	Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.		
	£	£	£	£
1890	1,129,071	284,755	473,292	1,887,118
1891	927,397	316,663	465,708	1,707,769
1892	949,051	307,138	524,130	1,780,319
1893-4	1,846,862	313,459	560,389	1,920,710
1894-5	882,388	257,732	528,630	1,668,750
1895-6	789,817	204,516	449,220	1,443,553
1896-7	783,697	196,601	361,412	1,341,710
1897-8	740,878	145,505	396,592	1,282,975
1898-9	762,187	165,036	444,187	1,371,412
1899-1900	747,189	155,691	415,821	1,318,701

Year.	To U.K.	EXPORTS.		Total.
		To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1890	937,123	55,768	1,030,410	2,023,301
1891	1,171,251	58,859	1,163,602	2,395,713
1892	1,270,794	92,088	1,070,331	2,433,213
1893-4	1,234,205	134,675	990,037	2,358,917
1894-5	1,273,947	66,438	699,516	2,039,901
1895-6	968,252	61,855	739,393	1,769,500
1896-7	964,248	55,671	879,538	1,899,457
1897-8	949,014	42,062	792,687	1,783,764
1898-9	782,167	18,897	871,947	1,673,013
1899-1900	897,002	27,619	864,366	1,788,987

*Public Debt, 31 March, 1900, 928,775*l*.*

*Population in 1841, 98,154; 1851, 135,994; 1861, 155,907; 1871, 193,491; 1881, 252,186.*

*By Census of 1891, 278,328.*

*Estimate, 1899, 287,288.*

The population of the colony was made up of—Aborigines, 17,463; East Indians, 105,463; Chinese, 3,714; Portuguese, 12,166; Africans, 3,433; Europeans other than Portuguese, 4,658; Blacks, &c., 141,531. Of the total 180,106 were natives of the colony; males were 151,759; females, 126,569, and 10,000 Aborigines estimated.

*Immigrant Population on Estates, 31 March, 1899.*

	Under Indenture.	Not under Indenture.	Children.
Indians .	12,981	33,990	15,608

The approximate number of East Indian immigrants not residing on estates is 54,355. Total immigrant population, 116,934.

The aboriginal Indians actually within the settled districts of the Colony at the period of taking the Census of 1881 were found to number 7,708, but the numbers of the tribes within the British territories vary, and are at all times very uncertain.

#### Governors.\*

Sir P. E. Wodehouse . . . . .	23 May 1857
W. Walker, Esq. ( <i>acting</i> ) . . . . .	25 July 1858
Sir P. E. Wodehouse . . . . .	10 May 1852
W. Walker, Esq. ( <i>acting</i> ) . . . . .	9 May 1866
Sir F. Hincks . . . . .	7 Jan. 1864
Major Robert M. Mundy ( <i>Lt.-Gov.</i> ) . . . . .	29 May 1861
Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	12 Aug. 1867
Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G. . . . .	25 Jan. 1869
E. E. Rusllworth, Esq., D.C.L., C.M.G. ( <i>Administrator</i> ) . . . . .	27 June 1878
Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G. . . . .	10 Mar. 1874
William A. G. Young, C.M.G. ( <i>Administrator</i> ) . . . . .	8 Mar. 1877
C. H. Kortright, Esq., C.M.G. . . . .	3 Aug. 1877
William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G. ( <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> ) . . . . .	6 April to 4 Dec. 1879
William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G. ( <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> ) . . . . .	13 Dec. 1881

\* For Governors previous to 1854, see Ed. 1888.

Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G. . . . .	4 May 1882
W. F. Haynes-Smith, L.L.D. ( <i>Administrator</i> ) . . . . .	26 April to 2 Sept. 1884
Charles Bruce, C.M.G. ( <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> ) . . . . .	May to Aug. 1887
Sir H. T. Irving, K.C.M.G. . . . .	Aug. to Dec. 1887
Charles Bruce, C.M.G. ( <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> ) . . . . .	Dec. 25, 1887, to 13 Jan. 1888
Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. . . . .	13 Jan. 1888
F. J. Villiers, C.M.G. ( <i>Administrator</i> ) . . . . .	29 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1888
Charles Bruce, C.M.G. ( <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> ) . . . . .	19 Oct. 1888, to 8 Mar. 1889
Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. . . . .	8 Mar. 1889
F. J. Villiers, C.M.G. ( <i>Administrator</i> ) . . . . .	28 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1890

Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Governor</i> ) . . . . .	3 Sept. 1890
Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> ) . . . . .	April to 15 Oct. 1891
Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Governor</i> ) . . . . .	16 Oct. 1891
Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> ) . . . . .	23 Mar. to 4 July 1893
Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Governor</i> ) . . . . .	5 July 1893
Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G., ( <i>Acting Governor</i> ) . . . . .	13 Dec. 1894 to 29 Jan. 1895
Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Governor</i> ) . . . . .	30 Jan. 1895
Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G. ( <i>Acting Governor</i> ) . . . . .	Sept. 1895 to Mar. 1896
Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Governor</i> ) . . . . .	Mar. 1896
Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G. ( <i>Acting Governor</i> ) . . . . .	1st Oct. to 18 Nov. 1896
Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G. . . . .	Nov. 1896
Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Acting Governor</i> ) . . . . .	27 May to 28 July 1897
Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G. . . . .	July 1897
Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Acting Governor</i> ) . . . . .	3 Feb. to 26 Mar. 1898
Sir Walter J. Sendall, G.C.M.G. . . . .	27 Mar. 1898
Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Acting Governor</i> ) . . . . .	30 Aug. 1900
Sir W. J. Sendall, G.C.M.G. . . . .	

#### Executive Council.

*The Governor.*

*Government Secretary.*

*Attorney-General.*

A. H. Alexander, W. A. Wolseley, B. Howell Jones, C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G., N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., D. M. Hutson.  
*Clerk, J. Hampden King.*

#### Court of Policy.

*President. The Governor.*

*Members:—*

H. A. Bovell, K.C., *Attorney-General*.  
N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., *Auditor-General*.  
A. H. Alexander, *Immigration Agent-General*.  
Sir D. Palmer Ross, Kt., M.D., C.M.G., C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G., A. G. Bell, C. P. Gaskin, A. B. Brown, A. Weber, P. Dargan, W. E. Lewis, J. A. Murdoch, E. C. Luard, and Jas. Thomson.

*Clerk, J. Hampden King. Deputy Clerk, D. C. Cameron.*

#### Financial Representatives.

W. S. Cameron, W. M. Payne, D. A. Worsley, George Garnett, R. G. Duncan, and A. P. Mackey.

*Clerk to Combined Court, J. Hampden King. Deputy Clerk, D. C. Cameron.*



*Civil Establishment.*

*Governor*, Sir W. J. Sendall, G.C.M.G., 4,000*l.*  
(and 1,000*l.* for contingencies).  
*Private Secretary*, Capt. R. B. Feilden, R.A.

*Government Secretariat.*

*Government Secretary*, 1,500*l.*  
*Assistant ditto*, J. H. King, 600*l.*  
*Principal Clerk*, D. C. Cameron, 400*l.* to 500*l.*  
*1st Class Clerks*, J. Drysdale and G. B. Greene,  
300*l.* to 400*l.*  
*2nd* " C. J. Bosch Reitz and O. Weber,  
250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*3rd* " H. E. Anderson, 200*l.* to 250*l.*  
*4th* " F. B. Gall, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

*Audit Office.*

*Auditor-General*, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., 800*l.*  
(and 200*l.* personal).

*Clerks in Audit Office:—*

*Chief Clerk*, C. H. G. Legge, 500*l.* to 600*l.*  
*1st Class Clerks*, E. Loveluck and G. W. Armstrong, 300*l.* to 400*l.*  
*2nd ditto*, C. G. H. Davis, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*3rd ditto*, W. S. France 200*l.* to 250*l.*  
*4th ditto*, H. Humphrey, C. D. King and K. King, 150*l.* to 200*l.*  
*5th ditto*, B. Fitzgerald, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

*Treasury and Savings Bank.*

*Receiver-General*, C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*  
*Deputy Receiver General*, D. Y. C. Hill, 500*l.* to 600*l.*  
*Assistant Receiver-General*, Berbice, P. Hemery, 500*l.*  
*Sub-Accountant*, Essequibo, J. F. M. Choppin, 400*l.*  
*1st Class Clerks*, S. S. Jones, F. H. P. May, and E. H. Van Nooten, 300*l.* to 400*l.*  
*2nd Class Clerks*, A. L. Sykes, N. T. G. King, and C. May, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*3rd*, C. A. Comach, F. Agard, T. W. S. Barklie, F. Bury, and P. Fairbairn, 200*l.* to 250*l.*  
*4th*, P. Vyfhuis, E. Austin, A. Reis, T. F. Burrowes, and B. B. Fowler, 150*l.* to 200*l.*  
*5th*, A. M. Gilchrist, E. Hooton, A. Hill, E. E. King, and J. Wallbridge, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

*Treasury, Inland Revenue Branch.*

*Departmental Inspector*, F. E. King, £500.

*Commissaries:—*

*First Grade*, W. H. A. Burrowes, J. R. L. Cruikshank, J. Solomon, P. C. Harel, L. Dornford, A. C. Swain, B. A. Day, S. Walker, H. T. King, and H. A. Cameron, 375*l.* each.  
*Second Grade*, L. V. Vaughan, B. Gainfort, and M. Macleod, 250*l.* each.  
*Third Grade*, I. F. King, S. H. Bayley, and W. E. Bellamy, 187*l.* 10*s.* each.

*Stamps, etc.*

*Commissioner of Stamps*, The Receiver-General.

*Customs.*

*Comptroller of Customs and Rum Duties, and Registrar of Shipping*, D. G. Garraway, 800*l.*  
*Sub-Comptroller*, Berbice, M. Eliazar.  
*Chief Clerk*, A. B. Allt, 400*l.* to 500*l.*  
*Surveyor*, Felix G. K. Smith, 500*l.*  
*1st Class:—*Edward Bagot, and M. Eliazar, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

*2nd Class:—*C. Brumell, J. N. Hicken, L. A. R. Davis, J. W. G. Cullingford, W. V. Phillips, and W. H. Hohenkirk, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

*3rd Class:—*J. P. Allt, C. De Ros, J. B. C. Belmonte, J. V. Mittelholzer, Herbert Burrowes, J. H. P. Ibbott, A. Ridley, W. C. Calder, and J. S. Harrison, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

*4th Class:—*W. P. Newsam, C. L. H. Rudder, R. D. Mitchell, L. E. A. Anderson, H. P. Isaacson, and J. B. G. Mitchell, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

*5th Class:—*C. E. Schulz, M. Clarke, L. J. Muss, J. R. Johnson, A. M. de Groot, E. Kingsland, G. T. Armstrong, C. H. Grieg, E. Glasford, E. S. Sealy, J. R. McInroy, and H. P. Christiani, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

*6th Class:—*J. R. Muss, W. H. Chalmers, E. F. Johnson, N. A. Warren, C. A. L. Legge, and D. C. Brassington, 75*l.* to 100*l.*

*Surveyor and Admeasurer of Shipping*, Captain Alex. Duncan, fees.

*Immigration Department.*

*Agent-General*, A. H. Alexander, 1,500*l.*  
*Senior Immigration Agent*, C. B. King, 600*l.* and 100*l.* personal.

*Immigration Agents*, H. L. Straker; H. M. Taylor, W. Cawford, F. D. Sealy, 400*l.* each.  
*First Class Clerk and Immigration Agent*, R. Duff, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

*Second* " J. C. King, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Third* " J. Fitzgerald, 200*l.* to 250*l.*  
*Fourth* " B. Reis, 150*l.* to 200*l.*  
*Fifth* " R. P. Stewart, 100*l.* to 150*l.*  
*Emigration Agent at Calcutta*, R. W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G., 1,600*l.*

*Medical Department.*

*Surgeon-General*, Sir D. Palmer Ross, Kt., C.M.G., M.D., 1,100*l.* (with consulting practice).

*Medical Inspector*, J. E. Godfrey, 900*l.*  
*Clerks*, S. Hooton, 175*l.* to 250*l.*; G. C. M. Sealy and G. Hawtayne, 100*l.* to 150*l.* each.

*Medical Officers:—*D. Kennedy, J. Veendam, J. Wallbridge, A. D. Williams, O. D. Homball, C. Massiah, J. Widdup, W. Smartt, P. E. Pero, J. E. A. Ferguson, F. Fernandes, G. Ozanne, P. Delamere, C. F. Castor, and W. Law, 900*l.* each; E. D. Rowland, 775*l.*, and 100*l.* in lieu of private practice, and 100*l.* in lieu of house; W. S. Barnes, 800*l.* and house; I. K. Reid, R. Carter, A. T. Ozzard, and M. H. C. Irving, 675*l.* each; W. von Winckler, and P. M. Earle, 625*l.* each; C. P. Kennard, 600*l.*; P. A. Neal, T. Ireland, and J. O'D. Egan, 575*l.* each; R. B. T. Stephenson, W. G. Boase, J. Teixeira, and P. E. McAdam, 550*l.* each and quarters; J. H. Conyers, and C. W. Daniels, 500*l.* each and quarters; J. H. Ross, 500*l.* and quarters; J. F. S. Fowler, 450*l.* and quarters. The medical officers, when in charge of a district, receive travelling allowances from 75*l.* to 150*l.*, according to district. They are also allowed private practice

*Medical Institutions.*

*Public Hospital, Georgetown: Steward*, F. D'Andrade, 250*l.* and 50*l.* personal allowance; *Dispenser*, H. Bamford, 200*l.*

*Public Hospital, New Amsterdam: Steward and Dispenser*, J. Shepherd, 200*l.*

\* These officers have travelling allowances.

*Public Hospital, Suddie: Steward and Dispenser, N. Marshal, 187l. 10s.*  
*Lunatic Asylum, Berbice: Steward, M. P. Staples 200l.; Dispenser, J. Gobin, 75l.*  
*Leper Asylum, Mahaica: Steward, J. D. Sampson, 150l.; Dispenser, M. Walsh, 120l.*  
*Public Hospital, Morankhamna. — Steward and Dispenser, J. Weeks, 100l.*

### Police.

*Inspector-General of Police, Lieut.-Col. F. B. McInnis, C.M.G., 750l., free house, and 112l. 10s. horse allowance.*  
*Deputy Inspector-General, G. D. Swain, 500l.*  
*County Inspectors:—G. C. de Rinzy, and L. L. Kerr, 333l. 6s. 8d. each.*  
*Adjutant and Musketry Instructor, Major R. S. Marshall, 400l., and horse allowance 100l.*  
*Pay and Quartermaster, A. G. W. Choppin, 800l. to 400l.*  
*District Inspectors, M. Coyle, A. H. Baker, H. A. Kortright, H. M. Brunner, and R. A. Christison, 950l. each.*  
*Sub-Inspectors, G. Smith, R. W. Fenton, W. De la Poer Power, W. Doria Bain, H. J. de Salis, J. H. Hill (prov.), and C. Greig (temporary), 150l. each.*  
*Inspectors of all ranks have quarters and horse allowance, from 75l. to 188l., according to district.*  
*4th Class Clerk, C. H. King, 150l. to 200l.*  
*5th Class Clerks, J. R. Hill and T. R. Hill 100l. to 150l.*  
*6th Class Clerk, W. Widdup, 75l. to 100l.*  
*Drill Instructor, Col.-Sergt. Pomfrett.*

### Post Office.

*Postmaster-General, F. W. Collier, 700l.*  
*Chief Clerk, (vacant) 800l. to 400l.*  
*Inspector of Offices, A. E. Evelyn, 300l. to 400l.*  
*1st Class Clerk, A. W. Swain, 300l. to 400l.*  
*2nd Class Clerks, A. R. Cox, D. A. La Blanc, A. D'Grnellas, 250l. to 300l. each.*  
*3rd Class Clerks, N. Farrar, and C. Chapman, 200l. to 250l. each.*  
*4th Class Clerks, A. E. Cullingford, R. M. Bury, and P. Thornhill, 150l. to 200l.*  
*5th Class Clerks, A. H. H. Bratt, H. R. D. Vyfhuys, G. F. Mason, C. J. Chatterton, T. Williams, G. M. Steele, and C. Egle, 100l. to 150l. each.*  
*6th Class Clerks, H. E. M. Campbell, and J. Gilchrist, 50l. to 100l. each.*  
*63 District Postmasters, 9 Sorters, and 16 Letter Carriers, at salaries from 25l. to 100l. each.*  
*Electrician, H. G. Spain, 350l. to 400l.*  
*Manager Telephone Exchange, J. Alsing, 200l. to 250l.*

### Harbours.

*Harbour-Master, Georgetown, R. T. Wright, 450l.*  
*Deputy Harbour-Master, C. Dowding, 200l.*  
*Ditto, at New Amsterdam, M. Eliazar, fees.*  
*Health Officer, Georgetown, J. E. Godfrey, M.B.C.M., fees.*  
*Ditto, New Amsterdam, J. C. P. Widdup, fees.*  
*Master Pilot, A. Duncan, fees.*

### Poor.

*Chairman of Poor Law Board, P. H. R. Hill.*  
*Secretary, Inspector, and Superintendent of Alms Houses, W. H. Cook, 350l.*  
*Members:—The Very Rev. Dean Caswell, Rev. W. B. Ritchie, Rev. D. J. Reynolds, and Rev. Father McCormick.*

### Orphan Asylum.

*Managing Director, Captain A. W. Baker.*  
*Superintendent, W. Craigen, 150l.*  
*Medical Officer,*  
*Matron, C. A. Seward, 37l. 10s.*

### Education

#### Queen's College.

*Principal, J. A. Potbury, M.A., 700l., and 100l. personal allowance.*  
*Second Master, G. Franks, M.A., 500l., and 100l. for house.*  
*Assistant Masters, J. Hunte and F. G. Thorne, B.A., 400l. each, (one vacancy).*  
*Chemistry Master, J. B. Harrison, M.A. (Government Analyst).*

#### Primary Schools.

*Inspector of Schools, W. Blair, 750l.*  
*Assistant Inspectors, W. H. Sconce, 350l., and J. F. Rose, 250l. to 300l.*  
*3rd Class Clerk, T. A. C. Maskell, 200l. to 250l.*

#### Government School for Vagrants and Youthful (Orderneeming) Offenders.

*Official Visitor, Capt. A. W. Baker.*  
*Superintendent, H. de Rune Barclay, 500l. and a house.*

### Public Works.

*Colonial Civil Engineer, A. G. Bell, 800l., horse allowance, 100l.*  
*Assistant Colonial Civil Engineer, 600l.*  
*Engineer,*  
*Accountant, F. Winter, 400l. to 500l.*  
*First Class Officers: D. Smith, R. B. Butts, 300l. to 400l. each.*  
*Second " H. McLean, 250l. to 300l.*  
*Third " G. H. Pairaudan, R. Read, W. C. Shankland, 200l. to 250l. each.*  
*Fourth " C. Kirkpatrick, H. Anderson, 150l. to 200l. each.*  
*Fifth " T. Fairbairn, J. S. Edghill, 100l. to 150l. each.*  
*Sixth " J. Greadhead, J. B. Henderson, 50l. to 100l. each.*

### Government Land Department.

*Crown Surveyor, W. Chalmers, 800l.*  
*Assistant ditto, H. I. Perkins, 500l.*  
*Government Surveyors, F. Fowler, 300l. to 400l.; C. W. Anderson, H. H. Bougle, 250l. to 300l.; J. A. P. Bowhill, G. D. Bayley, L. S. Hohenkerk, 200l. to 250l. each.*  
*2nd Class Clerks, A. Lennox, T. H. Trotman, W. M. Steele, 250l. to 300l.*  
*3rd Class Clerk, A. Binns, 200l. to 250l.*  
*5th Class Clerks, P. L. Tengeley and O. T. Henderson, 100l. to 150l.*  
*6th Class Clerk, A. N. Fraser, 50l. to 100l.*

### Prisons.

*Inspector of Prisons, Capt. A. W. Baker.*  
*Clerk and to attend to Prison Supplies, C. L. Hendy, 250l.*  
*5th Class Clerk, N. King, 100l. to 150l.*  
*Keeper, Georgetown Gaol, T. B. Haynes, 350l.*  
*Chief Warder, A. D. Shanks, 150l.*  
*Clerk, W. H. Bishop, 100l.*  
*Keeper of the New Amsterdam Gaol, W. F. Comacho, 187l. 10s.*  
*Keeper of Essequibo Gaol, J. L. Lewis, 112l. 10s.*

*Convict Settlement, Massarum.*

*Superintendent of the Penal Settlement*, Capt. B. V. Shaw, 500*l*.  
*Assistant ditto, and Chief Warder*, J. R. Gibbs, 200*l*. to 250*l*.  
*Chaplain*, W. G. Andrews, 300*l*.  
*Issuer*, J. Spooner, 135*l*.

*Judicial Establishment.*

*Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty*, Sir W. J. Smith, Kt., 2,000*l*.  
*Senior Puisne Judge*, A. V. Lucie Smith, 1,250*l*.  
*Junior Puisne Judge*, J. E. Hewick, 1,000*l*.  
*Attorney-General*, H. A. Bovell, K.C., 1,500*l*.  
*Clerk to Attorney-General*, E. B. W. Rankin, 250*l*. to 300*l*.  
*Solicitor-General*, C. S. Davson, 500*l*.  
*Crown Solicitor*, J. A. King, 300*l*.  
*Registrar*, M. P. Olton.  
*Sworn Clerks and Notaries Public*, J. A. Richardson, 450*l*.; A. E. Manning, 400*l*.; J. Walls.  
*Assistant Sworn Clerks*, C. Chawner, 350*l*.; B. Humphrys, 250*l*.; B. S. Newsam, 200*l*.; and H. Norton, 150*l*.  
*Accountant*, T. St. Felix Daly, 500*l*.  
*Administrator-General*, W. F. Bridges, 800*l*.  
*Sub-Administrator-General, Berbice*,  
*Chief Clerk*, W. A. Parker, 500*l*.  
*Clerks*, E. G. Massiah, J. C. McWatt, E. A. Fraser, 100*l*. to 300*l*.; J. G. Gray, 235*l*.  
*First Marshal*, W. M. Williams, 312*l*. 10*s*.  
*Ordinary Marshals*.—C. C. Jones, 200*l*.; F. Grannum, 150*l*.; C. Davis, 125*l*.; A. J. Haggin, 100*l*.; W. Knight, 100*l*.; A. C. Hayley, 85*l*.; J. W. McAdam, 125*l*.  
*Stipendiary Magistrates*.—John Brumell, C. L. Payne, 750*l*. each per annum; W. C. Harragin and F. A. Gall, 700*l*. each; J. K. D. Hill, 600*l*.; E. R. Anson, 500*l*.; S. G. T. Bourke, 400*l*. Magistrates receive travelling allowances of 75*l*. to 112*l*. according to extent of district.  
*Clerks*.—J. H. Humphrys, 300*l*.; J. McF. Corry, Geo. Plummer, C. B. Grose, A. C. Hayley, H. C. Swan, W. H. Grimshaw, C. C. Kelly, H. A. Niles, and A. D. Cameron, 200*l*. each.  
*Police Magistrate of Georgetown*, R. A. Swan, 800*l*.  
*Assistant Police Magistrate*, P. H. R. Hill, 700*l*.; *Clerks*, A. M. Abbott, 300*l*. to 400*l*.; L. D. Cleare, 200*l*. to 250*l*.; T. H. Greathhead and D. M. B. Moore, 125*l*. each; J. Straker and E. Hendricks, 50*l*. each.  
*Commissioner, Essequibo and Pomeroon Rivers District*, M. McTurk, C.M.G., 800*l*. and 200*l*. personal in lieu of travelling allowance.

*Government Laboratory.*

*Government Analyst*, J. B. Harrison, M.A., 750*l*. and 250*l*. personal.  
*Assistant Analyst*, Jno. Williams, 200*l*.  
*Laboratory Assistant*, J. Kaufmann, 100*l*.

*Militia.*

*Commandant*, Lieut.-Col. E. B. McInnis, C.M.G.  
*Adjutant*, Major R. S. Marshall, 100*l*.  
*Bandmaster*, A. Carroll, 200*l*. and 50*l*. lodging allowance.

*Villages.*

*Secretary to the Central Board of Health and Inspector of Villages*, T. Daly, 700*l*. and 125*l*. for travelling expenses (to be accounted for).  
*First Class Clerk*, S. Bellairs, 300*l*. to 400*l*.  
*Third " "*, J. Glasford, 200*l*. to 250*l*.  
 (c)

*Fourth Class Clerk*, A. Belgrave, 150*l*. to 200*l*.  
*Fifth " "*, W. McCowan, 100*l*. to 150*l*.  
*Sixth " "*, E. M. Dyett, 50*l*. to 100*l*.

*Botanic Gardens.*

*Superintendent, Georgetown*, G. S. Jenman, F.L.S. 400*l*. and free house  
*Head Gardener*, J. Waby, 180*l*. and free house.  
*Second Gardener*, R. Ward, 150*l*. and free house.  
*Keeper, Berbice*, Richard Hunt.

*Department of Mines.*

*Commissioner*, H. I. Perkins (acting), 1,000*l*.  
*Mining Inspector*, (vacant) 400*l*  
*Chief Clerk*, G. J. Dare, 400*l*. to 500*l*.  
*Third Class Clerk*, O. E. Fitzgerald, 200*l*. to 250*l*.  
*Fourth Class Clerks*, E. Bosch Reitz and B. H. Bayley, 150*l*. to 200*l*.  
*Fifth Class Clerk*, F. J. King, 100*l*. to 150*l*.  
*Sixth Class Clerk*, C. de V. Hill, 50*l*. to 100*l*  
*Wardens*, R. O. H. Spence, J. H. Nicholson, and H. Fernandes, 400*l*. each.  
*Government Officers*.—R. W. H. Jones, E. L. Wickham, C. M. Shannon, A. K. Menzies, 300*l*. each.; A. A. Bunbury, and R. Craigen, 250*l*. each.

*Ecclesiastical Establishments (Church of England).*

*Lord Bishop*, The Right Rev. E. A. Parry.  
*Registrars*, Messrs. Messer and Laurence, fees.  
*Rector of St. George's Parish, and Dean*, The Very Rev. E. G. H. Caswell, 700*l*.  
*Incumbent of Christ Church*, Rev. Canon F. P. L. Josa, 416*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.  
*Incumbent of St. Philip's*, Ven. Archdeacon A. Gwyther, M.A., 416*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.  
*Rectors*, 500*l*. each, viz.:—  
*St. Paul's Parish*, Rev. P. A. Stevenson; *St. Matthew's*, Rev. G. W. Matthews; *St. Swithun's*, Rev. E. Pocknell; *St. Peter's*, Rev. J. G. Pearson; *St. John's*, Rev. W. J. West; *Trinity* (vacant); *All Saints*, Archdeacon Heard; *St. Michael's*, Rev. F. W. T. Elliott, *St. Patrick's*, Rev. E. Sloman, M.A. (*Rural Dean*).

*14 Curates, 300*l*. each, viz.:—*

*St. Paul*, Rev. A. Jemmott, Rev. H. Gainer, Rev. F. S. Pringle; *St. James'*, Rev. O. H. Wilson; *St. Bart's*, Rev. E. Wyllie; *Trinity*, Rev. A. D. Price; *St. Luke's*, Rev. W. H. Nash; *St. Michael's*, Rev. H. A. Westropp, B.A.; *St. Patrick's*, Rev. R. H. Williams; *Demerara River*, Rev. P. B. Austin; *Berbice River*, Rev. F. Welch; *St. George's*, G. Pike; *St. Saviour*, Rev. F. L. Quick; *All Saints'*, Rev. J. H. Williams.

*Missionaries to Coolies*, J. H. Williams and Benj. Maseh Das (600*l*. allowance to Bishop).

*Missionaries to Pomeroon Indians*, A. A. Ost, 400*l*.\*  
 " *Essequibo Indians*, 400*l*.\*  
 " *Potaro Indians*,  
 " *North West Territory*, T. E. Quick.

*Church of Scotland.*

*Minister of St. Andrew's Parish*, Rev. W. B. Ritchie, M.A., 700*l*.

*Joint Minister of ditto*, Rev. Jas. Millar, 416*l*.  
 8 *Ministers*, 500*l*. each, viz.:—

*St. Mary's*, Rev. R. L. Macnie; *St. Mark's*, Rev. J. A. Campbell; *St. Luke's*, Rev. J. B. Wallace; *St. James's*, Rev. J. Cruickshank; *All Saints'*, Rev. J. Rannie; *St. Catherine's*, Rev. J. W. McGill; *St. Clement's*, Rev. J. Spiers; *St. Saviour's*, Rev. J. Rae.

\* Not on Establishment of Clergy List.

*Roman Catholic Church.*

*Bishop*, The Right Rev. A. Butler, 2,468*l.* for support of the Church.

*Wesleyan Missionary Society.*

*Superintendent of British Guiana Branch*, Rev. D. J. Reynolds, 1,028*l.* for support of this Mission.

*Foreign Consuls.*

*United States of America*, J. H. Moulton.

*German Empire*, H. Seedorf. Acting Consular Agent in Berbice, A. J. P. Wainwright.

*France*, Consular Agent, G. H. Richter.

*Sweden and Norway*, Jacob Henry de Jonge.

*Spain*, Edward M. Wight.

*Portugal*, M. Castanheira d'Almeida.

*The Netherlands*, J. H. de Jonge.

*Republic of Venezuela*, Don Juan E. Arcia.

*Brazil* (vacant).

*Liberia*, Rev. Henry Hartley.

**BRITISH HONDURAS.***Situation and Area.*

British Honduras is a colony on the east coast of Central America, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the west by a straight line drawn from the rapids of Gracias a Dios on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and thence due north to the Mexican frontier, on the south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras. It lies between 18°29' and 15°54' N. latitude and 89°10' and 87°50' W. longitude.

The area of the Colony is 7,562 square miles, about the size of Wales, including Albion Island in the River Hondo (about 26 square miles), and Ambergris, St. George's, English, Turneffe, and other Cays, 212 square miles, a large portion of the latter being mangrove swamps without any soil. It is estimated that about 90 square miles are under cultivation.

*History.*

The coast was discovered in 1502 by Columbus, and its early settlement is supposed to have been effected from Jamaica, about 1638, by adventurers, who were attracted by the fine timber (logwood and mahogany) which grew on the banks of the Hondo and other rivers. Their headquarters were for long at St. George's Cay. The name of the present chief town and of the River Belize is said to be a corruption of the leader of this settlement named Wallis, a buccaneer, who was driven from Hispaniola in that year.

An earlier settlement had been made by a chartered company, of which the Earl of Warwick was chairman and John Pym treasurer, on two small islands off the Mosquito coast, in 1630. The Mosquito natives were very friendly to the English settlers, and their king, shortly after the conquest of Jamaica, placed himself under English protection, and the Governors of Jamaica exercised a sort of supervision over the affairs of the settlement. In 1739 the native king made a treaty resigning his country to Great Britain, and forts were built in 1742 at the Island of Ruatan, and at Black River on the mainland. Ruatan was abandoned in 1749, but at the same time an officer was formally appointed by the Government of Jamaica to superintend the settlements. By the treaty of Paris in 1763 it was agreed to abandon the settlements, and the forts were dismantled and

the garrisons withdrawn. The settlers remained, however, and from that date until 1798, when the last attempt to establish the sovereignty of Spain over the territory was defeated by the inhabitants in the "Battle of St. George's Cay," the Spaniards made frequent but ineffectual attempts to expel the woodcutters by force of arms; and treaty after treaty was concluded, abandoning the territory to Spain, which had little other effect than to stimulate the enterprise of the settlers by the recognition, thus step by step accorded, of the footing they had gained for themselves in Central America, without, in the first instance, any thought of territorial aggrandisement, but solely in pursuit of the industry in which their fortunes were embarked.

The Bay Islands were recognised as part of the Republic of Honduras in 1859.

The only subsequent events of external significance which need here be noticed, are the definition, as above, of the boundaries of the Colony (of which survey has been partially executed); the frequent border troubles, connected with the revolt in 1849 of the Indian population of Yucatan against the Spanish inhabitants, the result of which has been that the Indians are now *de facto* in possession of the country to a considerable distance north of the Hondo; and occasional incursions into the Colony (the last in 1872) by the Icaiché Indians on the N.W. frontier.

*Constitution.*

The first settlers from 1638 to 1786 managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as Magistrates at public meetings held for the purpose. These Magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings, and they formed the laws binding on the community. In 1756 these customs were formally recognised by the King's Government, after the visit of Admiral Sir William Burnaby to the settlement in that year. The customs of the settlers were codified and published, and became known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786 a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1790-1797 elected Magistrates again ruled the settlements. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1839 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of 18 elected and 3 nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on the 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870 the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official, and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. By Ordinance 14 of 1892, the Council now consists of three official and five unofficial members. On the 31st October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica.

The English Common Law extends to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable, and subject to modification by Colonial ordinances. By Ordinance No. 2 of 1884 provision was made for the revision, consolidation and publication of the laws of the Colony, and such laws having been revised and consolidated into one volume, they were brought into operation by Ordinance No. 7 of 1888, and are known as "The Consolidated Laws of British Honduras";



E. G. Ravenstein

George Philip & Son, London & Liverpool









appeals lie to the Privy Council, and by 44 and 45 Vic., cap. 36, 16, the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, and five members, three of whom are *ex officio*, the other two appointed members.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six districts—Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corosal district; the Orange Walk district; the western or Cayo district; the Stann Creek district; and the Toledo district, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, comprising the extreme south of the Colony.

#### Defence.

A Volunteer Light Infantry Corps was established at Belize in 1897, and now consists of 9 officers and nearly 200 men.

The British Honduras Constabulary, a semi-military body of 84 officers and men, is stationed on the northern frontier, and there is a civil police, consisting of one superintendent and 75 men, stationed at Belize and in the southern districts of the Colony.

#### General Description.

In its physical outlines the Colony resembles other parts of Central America, the land being flat and swampy throughout the greater portion of the coast line, and gradually rising as the interior is approached. The characteristic soils of the Colony are known as Cahoon ridge (the vegetable alluvium along the river valleys), the Pine ridge (sandy tracts covered with pines, scrub, and wiry grass), and Broken ridge (intermediate between these two). Besides these there are swamp, savannah, and mountain.

The chief rivers are in the north of the Colony, and run in a north-easterly direction, the Belize, the largest, reaching the sea on the east, and the Hondo and the New River on the north.

The northern district, of which the Hondo forms the natural boundary, is but little raised above the sea; but towards the south the character of the country becomes more elevated, until in the Cockscomb Mountains a height of some 4,000 feet is attained. That district of the Colony remained until 1879 wholly unexplored, when it was traversed by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fowler, from Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, at the western frontier, to the sea coast south of Deep River. The country proved to be a succession of valleys and hills, from 1,200 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The westerly portion was an open undulating grassy country, forming magnificent pasturage lands. Towards the coast it was all forest, full of valuable timber. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins, consisting of large stone buildings, were discovered. The soil generally was rich, but a few rugged spots were encountered. Some fine gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered, and other indications of minerals were noticed.

In 1888 Governor Sir R. Goldsworthy, with an exploring party, ascended the Cockscomb Mountains.

The Pine and Cahoon Ridges afford abundant pasturage for cattle, and the higher grounds would doubtless produce, at altitudes varying from 600 to 2,000 feet, as marketable a quality of coffee as any that is brought for export from the neighbouring Republics.

There seems to be no tropical product to which the climate and soil are not adapted. In the

forests and wilds are found the cedar, rosewood, bullet-tree, fustic, lignum vitæ, sapodilla, Santa Maria, ironwood, red and white pine, india-rubber and gutta-percha trees, and the sarsaparilla, cochineal-cactus, Agave or *Pita*, indigo, and many other useful plants or shrubs. The coconut flourishes, as do the Cahoon palm and the ground-nut.

The cultivation of fruit (bananas and plantains), and its shipment to New Orleans, is extending, but at the present prices is not proving very remunerative to planters. Most of the growers occupy small holdings on lease from the Crown. Coffee, tobacco, citrus fruits, henequen, cocoa, and other plantations are being made, and promise a new field of development.

A public botanic garden established in Belize since 1893, has appreciably aided the development and extension of economic cultures.

#### Industry.

The chief industry is wood cutting, now 200 years old. 6,499,168 feet of mahogany and 24,098 tons of logwood were exported in 1899. Average of canefields, about 1,500 acres. There are twenty-six sugar mills, and numerous fruit plantations.

The chief exports are logwood, mahogany, fruit, sugar, indiarubber, coco-nuts, tortoiseshell, and rum. Belize is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1899, 232 vessels, of 6,306 aggregate tonnage.

The imports consist mainly of cotton goods and hardware, malt liquors, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, wines. The commercial intercourse is mainly with the United States and Great Britain.

#### Communications.

There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony, and the easiest communication is by water along the coast. There is regular communication every seven days by mail steamers with New Orleans and Puerto Cortez; every three weeks with New York and Jamaica; and about every six weeks with Liverpool, and Colon. The usual length of the journey between England and British Honduras is 16 days, *via* the United States. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Livingston, Guatemala, whence the steamer takes one day; but the best way to send telegrams is *via* New Orleans, U.S.A.

Surveys have been made with a view to the construction of a trans-colonial railway to develop the interior.

#### Rates of Postage.

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Within the Colony . . . per ½ oz.	2 cents.	1 cent.
To the United Kingdom, India and certain Colonies*	2	2
Elsewhere . . . . .	5	2

There are post offices at Belize, Corosal, Orange-Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda, San Estevan, All Pines, Monkey River, and Mullins River.

#### Climate.

Though situated within the tropics, the climate is sub-tropical in character. The maximum shade temperature is 98°, the minimum 50°. The dew point in Belize, a seaport, is relatively high. Sea breezes prevail for the greater part of the year. The average rainfall is 77 inches per annum. From the middle of February to the middle of

\* See end of Introduction. A reduced rate on parcels exchanged with the U.K. came into force on 1st Jan., 1899.

May is the dry season. For the rest of the year there is rain to some extent during every month, the heaviest rainfall being in the months of October and November, during which months about one-third of the total rain occurs.

### Currency and Banking.

Up to the 14th October, 1894, the coins in circulation were principally South and Central and American silver dollars; there was no paper currency. The standard of value was the Guatemalan dollar, and Chilian and Peruvian silver coins were also current and legal tender, as well as a colonial currency of one-cent pieces, at fixed ratings with the Guatemalan dollar. By Ordinance No. 31, of 1894, the currency has been established on a gold basis, the United States gold dollar being adopted as the standard coin. Gold coins of the United States Mint are legal tender for the amounts of their respective denominations in standard dollars; also the British sovereign and half sovereign for the amounts of \$4.867 and \$2.433 respectively. There is a local subsidiary currency of 50 cent, 25 cent, 10 cent, and 5 cent silver pieces, and a Government note issue of the following denominations: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 dollars; a bronze cent piece is also current. The limit of the legal tender in silver is fixed at \$10, and in bronze at 50 cents. There are no private banks in the Colony. The Government Savings Bank, established in 1846 at Belize (with branches at Corosal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda, and the Cayo), had, on 31st December, 1899, \$31,320 deposited.

### Education.

The schools are denominational, inspected and aided by the Colonial Government. Forty-two received aid in 1899 to the extent of \$11,637.26, with 3,547 scholars on the roll, and 2,491 average attendance.

### Public Debt, \$168,815.

The population on 5th April, 1891, was reported as follows:—

	Census.
In Northern District . . . . .	10,487
„ Central District (Belize, &c.) . . . . .	14,019
„ Southern District . . . . .	6,965

Total . . . . . 31,471

About 500 being of European descent.

Population of towns: Belize, 6,972; Corosal, 1,514; Orange Walk, 1,067; Stann Creek, 1,645; Mullins River, 304; Punta Gorda, 519; Monkey River, 641. These have local boards, with, in 1898, an aggregate revenue of \$36,866, and an expenditure of \$38,543.

### FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1890	332,136	344,452	187,872	364,067
1891	357,634	348,283	123,954	354,273
1892	358,659	373,719	92,513	285,324
1893	301,922	365,519	102,409	283,305
1894	185,718	218,989	104,583	309,329
1895	238,483	274,768	88,533	315,186
1896	302,686	269,877	114,635	339,066
1897	314,017	322,990	160,023	390,333
1898	274,690	301,413	188,433	363,884
1899	250,458	262,413	156,519	382,258

### SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

### IMPORTS.

Year.	From U K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890	855,251	4,162	970,097	1,829,480
1891	763,249	1,178	1,088,938	1,853,365
1892	682,174	6,170	1,068,694	1,757,038
1893	559,686	3,932	897,323	1,460,941
1894	635,752	1,468	936,192	1,573,432
1895	416,788	2,903	921,715	1,341,406
1896	523,208	8,551	930,878	1,462,637
1897	486,463	8,127	927,507	1,422,097
1898	420,127	2,723	826,060	1,248,910
1899	323,493	4,669	703,311	1,031,473

### EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890	1,108,246	3,627	754,226	1,866,099
1891	1,052,725	1,038	856,167	1,909,930
1892	795,811	—	945,424	1,741,235
1893	1,186,228	—	948,889	2,135,117
1894	1,192,319	—	1,357,264	2,549,583
1895	546,841	18	735,110	1,281,969
1896	760,522	—	811,008	1,571,530
1897	769,867	56	634,464	1,404,387
1898	863,173	531	428,889	1,282,593
1899	860,378	—	418,239	1,278,617

Total Customs revenue for 1897, \$145,617.

### Administrators.\*

- 1851 Superintendent Philip Edmund Wodehouse.
- 1854 Superintendent William Stevenson.
- 1857 Superintendent Frederick Seymour.
- 1862 Lieut.-Governor Frederick Seymour.
- 1864 Lieut.-Governor J. Gardiner Austin.
- 1867 Lieut.-Governor J. R. Longden.
- 1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
- 1871 Administrator Lieut.-Col. Harley, C.B.
- 1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
- 1874 Lieut.-Governor Major Mundy, R.A., C.M.G.
- 1877 Lieut.-Governor F. P. Barlee, C.M.G.
- 1882 Lieut.-G. Sir R. W. Harley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1883 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
- 1884 Lieut.-Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
- 1884 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
- 1885 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
- 1886 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
- 1886 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
- 1887 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
- 1887 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
- 1887 Administrator W. J. McKinney (acting).
- 1888 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
- 1888 Administrator H. E. H. Jerningham (acting).
- 1889 Governor Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.
- 1889 Administrator W. J. McKinney (acting).
- 1890 Administrator G. Melville (acting).
- 1890 Governor Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.
- 1891 Administrator G. Melville, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1891 Governor Sir C. A. Moloney K.C.M.G.
- 1893 E. B. Sweet-Escott (administering).
- 1893 Governor Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
- 1895 E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G. (administering).
- 1895 Governor Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
- 1897 E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G. (administering).
- 1897 Governor Colonel David Wilson, C.M.G.
- 1898 F. J. Newton, C.M.G. (administering).
- 1898 Governor Col. David Wilson, C.M.G.
- 1899 F. J. Newton, C.M.G. (administering).
- 1899 Col. D. Wilson, C.M.G.
- 1900 F. J. Newton, C.M.G. (administering).
- 1900 Col. Sir D. Wilson, K.C.M.G.

\* For Administrators previous to 1851, see Edition for 1889.

*Executive Council.*

The Governor.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Treasurer.  
The Attorney-General.  
Carlos Melhado.  
A. Williamson, C.M.G.  
Clerk, A. G. Clayton.

*Legislative Council*

President, The Governor.  
Official Members—The Colonial Secretary; The Treasurer; The Attorney-General.  
Unofficial Members—B. Fairweather; J. M. Rosado; S. Cuthbert; S. G. Woods; J. E. Plummer.  
Clerk, A. G. Clayton.

*Civil Establishment.*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir David Wilson, K.C.M.G., \$8,748.  
Private Secretary, C. S. Wilson, \$840.

*Colonial Secretary's Department.*

Colonial Secretary, F. J. Newton, C.M.G., \$3,500 and house.  
Clerk of Councils and Chief Clerk, A. G. Clayton, \$1,500 to \$1,800.  
2nd Clerk, H. E. Phillips, \$648 to \$792.  
3rd Clerk, W. S. Carter, \$360.  
Head Printer, L. W. Laing, \$720.  
Assistant Printer, P. Sebastian, \$480.  
General Printer, S. Trench, \$360.  
Messenger, R. Savery, \$264.

*Treasury and Customs Department.*

Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. J. McKinney, C.M.G., \$2,916, and house.  
Chief Clerk, C. A. Metzgen, \$1,200 to \$1,500.  
Second Clerk, C. A. Pickwood, \$684 to \$792.  
Third Clerk, L. R. Hulse, \$650.  
Fourth Clerk, F. W. Biddle, \$600.  
Queen's Warehouse Keeper, J. Hunter, \$1,000.  
Warehouse Keeper's Assistant, G. A. Arnould, \$360.  
Customs Officers, J. L. Hudson, \$900; R. A. Clarke, \$600; H. Pickwood, \$450.  
Excise Officers, R. A. Clarke, \$720; G. K. Meggs, \$400; N. W. McCord, \$400.  
Keeper of Powder Magazine, I. S. Richardson, \$300.

*Post Office Department.*

Postmaster, W. B. Gutteron, \$1,500.  
Clerk, H. W. Beaumont, \$400.  
Postman, W. Clarke, \$300.

*Judicial Department*

Chief Justice and Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Walter Llewellyn Lewis, \$4,860.  
Attorney General and Advocate in Admiralty, F. M. Maxwell, \$2,430 and private practice.  
Registrar-General, A. J. K. Young, \$1,944.  
Clerk to ditto, H. D. Phillips, \$900.  
Official Administrator, H. C. Usher.  
Court Crier and Messenger, J. Smith, \$240.

*District Commissioners.*

Belize, H. C. Usher, \$2,261.40.  
Clerk, A. V. B. Ormsby, \$600.  
Corozal, R. W. Pickwood, \$2,155.68.  
Clerk, F. Villamor, \$500.  
Interpreter, F. Perez, \$400.  
Orange Walk, H. P. C. Strange, \$1,500.  
Clerk and Interpreter, T. Perdomo, \$450.

Stann Creek District, A. Porter, \$1,509.60.

Interpreter, G. Nunes, \$450.

Toledo District (vacant), \$750.

Clerk, N. Braithwaite, \$540.

Western District, F. L. Davis, \$750 (also medical officer).

Clerk and Interpreter, E. Arthur, \$450.

*Audit.*

Auditor, D. S. MacGregor, \$1,440 to \$1,680.

Clerk, V. G. Wilson, \$450.

*Education.*

Inspector of Schools, A. B. Dillon, \$1,200.

Messenger, J. Smith, \$24.

*Lands.*

Surveyor-General, C. R. Usher, \$1,944.

Assistant Surveyor, R. H. Franklin, \$1,458.

2nd Assistant Surveyor, W. H. Carlin, \$1,200.

Clerk, D. Rosado, \$500.

*Botanic Garden.*

Superintendent, E. Campbell, \$632.

*Public Works, &c.*

Colonial Engineer, B. W. Baber, \$1,944.

Clerk, J. F. Blakely, \$600.

Keeper Half-Moon Cay Light, A. Martin, \$400.

Ditto Northern Two Cays, W. Miller, \$360.

Ditto Maugre Cay, G. Longworth, \$300.

Ditto Cay Bokel, S. Miller, \$300.

Ditto English Cay, J. Young, \$240.

Keeper Eagle Cay, C. Miller, \$240.

Keeper Fort George, J. Calorie, \$120.

*Medical.*

Colonial Surgeon, C. H. Eyles, \$2,916.

Assistant Colonial Surgeon, J. H. H. Harrison.

F. Keyt, \$1,080.

Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Corozal, T. W. Gann, \$750, and private practice.

Asst.-Colonial Surgeon (also district commissioners), F. L. Davis, \$750.

Sub-Intendants, \$240 to \$480, G. Wright, N. Grant, N. Wagner.

Clerk and Storekeeper (vacant), \$360.

*Gaols.*

Gaoler, Belize, J. Taylor, \$1,200.

Chief Warder, W. Hoar, \$800.

Gaoler, Corozal, D. Murphy, \$400.

Ditto, Orange Walk, J. A. Christie, \$360.

*Constabulary.*

Inspector, A. L. M. Mitchell, 1,500, and quarters.

Sub-Inspectors, C. Lyster, \$1,000, and quarters.

*Police.*

Superintendent, D. D. Barnes, \$1,500 and \$360 in lieu of quarters.

Check Sergeant, R. Wyatt, \$900, with quarters.

*Foreign Consuls*

United States, W. L. Avery.

Germany, C. Melhado.

Austria and Hungary, H. Krug.

Norway and Sweden, Alex. Williamson, C.M.G.

Republic of Honduras, A. Maitland.

France, E. C. Connor.

*Spain*, Alex. Williamson, C.M.G.  
*Guatemala*, C. Melhado.  
*Mexico*, A. V. Lomeli.  
*Belgium*, J. Wolters.

#### *Ecclesiastical.*

*Church of England*, Right Rev. G. A. Ormsby,  
 Bishop of Honduras.  
*Roman Catholic*, The Rev. F. C. Hopkins, S.J.  
*Free Church of Scotland*, The Rev. J. Muckersie, B.D.  
*Wesleyan Methodist*, The Rev. J. W. Lord, Superin-  
 tendent.  
*Baptist*, The Rev. C. Brown.  
 No church is established, nor are any grants  
 made.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

### THE DOMINION.

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (formerly constituting the Colony of Canada), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were by the Imperial Act 30-31 Vic., c. 3, formed into one Dominion. This Act was brought into force on July 1st, by Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 22nd of May, 1867. Its essential provisions are given below.

The Governor-General of Canada was by Letters Patent of 1st April, 1870, appointed Governor of Rupert's Land. The admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada after the 15th July, 1870, was provided for by Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1870, and the Province of Manitoba was erected out of this Territory by a Canadian Act, 33 Vic., cap. 3, and made a Province of the Dominion 15th July, 1870.

By Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 16 May, 1871, issued under the authority of the British North America Act, 1867, on Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia, that colony was incorporated in the Dominion, the union taking effect from the 20th of July, 1871.

Prince Edward Island was admitted by Order in Council, bearing date 26th of June, 1873, on the 1st of July in that year.

By an Act passed in 1876, the portion of the N.W. Territories lying to the north of Manitoba was created into a separate district, under the name of the District of Keewatin, but under the control of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49 (1875), the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North-Western Territory (with the exception of the portion forming the Province of Manitoba), were placed under the jurisdiction and control of a Lieut.-Governor and Council, separate and distinct from Manitoba.

On the 31st of July, 1880, in compliance with the prayer of an address from the Parliament of Canada, dated the 3rd of May, 1878, Her Majesty issued an Order in Council annexing to the Dominion of Canada, from the 1st of Sept., 1880, such British Possessions in North America (other than Newfoundland) as were not previously included in the Dominion.

By Minute of Council of May 17th, 1882, the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska, were created, and by Order in Council October 2nd, 1895, modified by Order in Council 18th December, 1897, the remaining territory was subdivided into the districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon, the last-named being made a separate territory under special regulations by chapter 6 of the Acts of the Federal Parliament, 1898.

#### *History.*

Particulars as to the history of each province will be found in the following pages, but it may here conveniently be stated that the north-east coast of the Dominion seems to have been first discovered by the Norse seamen of the middle ages. Cabot reached Labrador in 1497, and the fisheries off this coast were frequented early in the sixteenth century. In 1535 Cartier settled on the St. Lawrence on behalf of France, and others followed. The whole territory became British by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

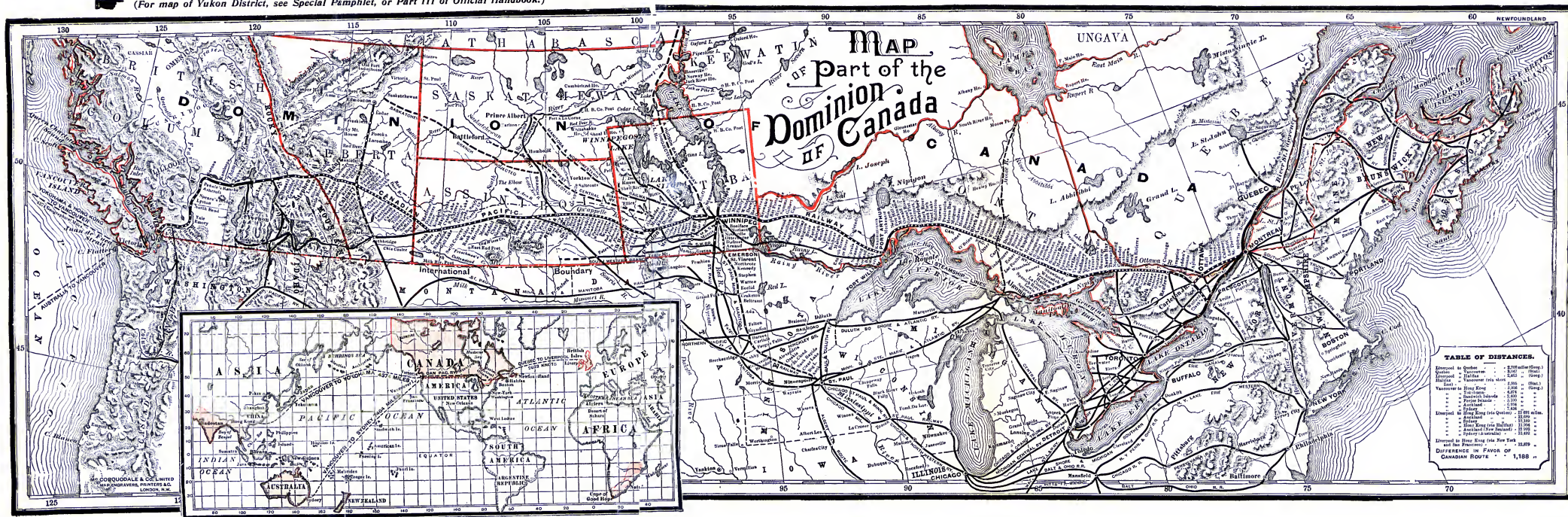
#### *Constitution.*

The Executive Government is vested in the Crown, and is exercised by a Governor-General appointed by the King, assisted by a Privy Council chosen and summoned by himself. The Cabinet, as in England, is a Committee of the Privy Council, formed of the principal members of the Government. The seat of government, until the King shall otherwise direct, is Ottawa, in Ontario.

The supreme legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 81 members nominated for life by the Governor-General, and so chosen that 24 belong to Ontario, 24 to Quebec, and the remainder to the other provinces of the Dominion. The qualification for senator is the possession of property worth \$4,000, age of thirty years, and residence within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons consisted originally of 181 elected members, which number has been increased by additions on the accession of new provinces and by the increase in population, and is now 213; 92 representing Ontario, 65 Quebec, 20 Nova Scotia, 14 New Brunswick, 7 Manitoba, 6 British Columbia, 5 Prince Edward Island, and 4 The Territories. The basis on which the number of members allotted to each province is regulated, is that Quebec shall always have 65, and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. There is no property qualification. Each member of the Senate receives \$1,000 per annum, and each member



(For map of Yukon District, see Special Pamphlet, or Part III of Official Handbook.)





of the Commons \$10 a day during the session, with a maximum of \$1,000 per session. A parliament lasts five years if not sooner dissolved. Election is by ballot and the franchise is regulated by the several Provincial Legislatures, which also regulate the polling divisions and the voters' lists. The session usually extends from February to May.

For each province there is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, and holding office during pleasure, but not removable within five years of appointment, except for cause assigned. He receives a salary fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament, and is assisted by an Executive Council usually composed of the chief provincial officials who possess the confidence of the Provincial Assembly.

Each province has a "Legislative Assembly," and in Quebec, and Nova Scotia, there is also a "Legislative Council," forming a second chamber. The provincial legislatures possess the power of altering their constitutions. There is a legislative assembly in the North-West Territories, consisting of 26 elected members. After 1st October, 1897, an executive council will be established as in the other provinces. The territory not comprised within any province (such as the North-East Territory and the Arctic Islands) is very thinly inhabited, and is administered by the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters except those specifically delegated by the constitution to the provincial legislatures, and the Canadian Constitution is in this respect the reverse of that of the United States. Among such general matters may be named public finance, trade regulation, postal service, currency, coinage, banking and navigation matters; defence, the law relating to crimes, bankruptcy, copyright, patents, marriage and divorce, naturalisation, and native (Indian) affairs.

The powers of the provincial legislatures are confined to certain specified subjects, of which the chief are the alteration of their own constitutions, direct taxation within the province, and provincial loans, the management of provincial public lands, and of provincial and municipal offices, hospitals, gaols, &c., licences, local works, and the general civil law and procedure. With regard to education, they have full powers, subject only to certain provisions to secure protection to religious minorities. In agricultural, quarantine, and immigration matters, they possess concurrent legislative powers with the Dominion Parliament.

The Judges are appointed by the Governor-General in the superior, district, and county courts throughout the Dominion, except in the Probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Dominion Government assumed the Provincial debts existing at the time of the Union, and agreed to pay to each Province an annual subsidy at the rate of 80 cents per head, according to each decennial census till the population in each province reached 400,000. Each Province also receives an annual allowance for Government, and for interest on the amount by which its debt at the Union fell short of the authorised amount.

Bills passed by the Provincial Legislatures require the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and may be disallowed within a year by the Governor-General. Those passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

Provision was made in the Act constituting the Dominion for the admission into it of any of the other British possessions on the continent of North America, and they have all been since admitted except Newfoundland.

Provision was also made for the construction of a railway from the River St. Lawrence to Halifax, and (in the Order in Council admitting British Columbia) for the construction of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Both these have been opened.

### Local Government.

In all the provinces local self-government has been developed to the fullest extent. In Ontario the system is to be found in the most complete and symmetrical form, towards which the others closely approximate. The organization comprises (1) townships or rural districts of 8 or 10 square miles an average population of about 3,000 souls, administered by a reeve and 4 councillors; (2) villages with a population of 750, governed like the township; (3) towns with a population over 2,000, governed by the mayor and 3 councillors for each ward if there are less than five wards, and 2 councillors if more than five. The reeves, deputy reeves, mayors, and councillors are all elected annually by the ratepayers. Above these stands the county municipality consisting of the reeves and deputy reeves of the townships, villages, and towns within the county, one of these who presides being called "Warden" of the county. Alongside the county stands the "city" with a population of over 10,000, governed by a municipal body of mayor and 3 aldermen for every ward, with powers and functions akin to those of counties and towns combined. The Councils have powers to levy rates, create debts, promote agriculture, trade or manufactures, or railways, powers relating to drainage, roads, paupers, cemeteries, public schools, free libraries, markets, fire companies, preservation of the peace, &c.

### Situation and Area.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the northern half of the American continent (except Labrador, see Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States), stretching from latitude 49° to beyond the polar circle, and comprises an area computed at 3,653,946 square miles (30 times the area of the United Kingdom, or nearly 4 times that of British India), exclusive of the area of the Arctic islands (District of Franklin), which is unknown. The greater part of this area is comprised in the North West Territories. The seven older Provinces of the Dominion comprise a little over 1,000,000 square miles. The Dominion includes all the Arctic islands (but not Greenland, which is Danish), as well as Anticosti, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton on the east, and Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands on the west.

### Population of Dominion.

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Ontario . . . .	1,620,851	1,923,228	2,114,321
Quebec . . . .	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535
New Brunswick .	285,594	321,233	321,263
Nova Scotia . .	387,800	440,572	450,396
Manitoba . . .	18,995	65,954	152,506
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	98,173
Prince Edward			
Island . . . .	94,021	108,891	109,078
N.W. Territory .	60,500	56,446	98,967

Total . . 3,695,524 4,324,810 4,833,239





Ended 30th June.	IMPORTS (Home Consumption).			
	From U.K.*	From Colonies.*	From Elsewhere.*	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890	43,390,216	2,400,224	66,975,119	112,765,584
1891	42,047,526	2,435,562	68,862,036	113,345,124
1892	41,348,435	3,033,697	72,596,811	116,978,943
1893	43,149,531	2,777,009	75,778,490	121,705,030
1894	38,717,267	2,804,517	71,572,199	113,093,983
1895	31,131,737	2,676,905	71,443,869	105,252,511
1896	32,979,742	2,414,846	74,992,892	110,587,480
1897	29,412,188	2,259,771	79,622,062	111,294,021
1898	32,500,917	2,025,436	96,171,653	130,698,006
1899	37,060,123	2,833,764	114,157,706	154,051,593

Ended 30th June.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890	48,353,694	3,407,501	44,987,954	96,749,149
1891	49,280,858	4,077,007	45,059,431	98,417,296
1892	46,906,549	4,269,204	44,787,622	113,963,375
1893	64,080,493	5,095,646	49,388,213	118,564,352
1894	68,538,856	5,633,520	43,352,573	117,524,949
1895	61,856,990	4,569,365	47,212,448	113,638,803
1896	66,690,288	4,420,025	49,903,539	121,013,852
1897	77,227,502	5,010,521	55,712,230	137,950,253
1898	104,998,818	5,780,540	53,370,628	164,152,683
1899	99,091,855	5,615,145	54,189,905	158,896,905

The imports for home consumption from the United States in 1896 were \$58,574,020, and the customs duty paid on them \$7,767,993. For 1897 the imports were \$61,649,041, and the customs duties amounted to \$8,147,075. For 1898 the imports were \$78,705,590, and the customs duties were \$9,941,624. In 1899 they were \$93,007,166 and \$11,713,850 respectively.

The amount of customs duties paid in 1896 on British goods was \$7,358,514, in 1897 it was \$6,205,367, in 1898 it was \$6,649,428,† and in 1899 it was \$7,328,192.

#### Manufacturing.

Manufacturing is carried on somewhat extensively. The total capital employed in 1891 was \$354,620,750; the number of employes 370,256; the wages paid \$100,663,650 a year, and the annual product \$476,19,886.

No. of establishments having an annual output of \$50,000 and over . . . . .	1881.	1891.
	1,108	1,675
No. of employes in these . . . . .	83,525	139,080
Wages paid . . . . .	\$23,964,796	\$46,842,640
Value of manufac- tured output . . . . .	\$153,767,771	\$260,795,190

\* Coin and bullion included.

† Under the Tariff Act of 1897 a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the customs duties was granted to countries whose Tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian Tariff so reduced; the U. K. and N. S. Wales were at once admitted to the advantage of the reduced scale, and the concession had subsequently to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. On the 1st August, 1898 (the commercial treaties of the U. K. with Germany and Belgium having previously expired) this arrangement came to an end, and under the Tariff Act of 1898 a rebate of 25 per cent. was granted to the U. K. and the West Indies specifically, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded to Canada a treatment as favourable as the reduced Tariff. By the Budget of 1900 the preferential treatments given to the above parts of the Empire was increased from 25 p.c. to 33½ p.c. from 1st July, 1900.

Class 2.	1881.	1891.
	No. of establishments having an annual output of from \$25,000 to \$50,000	967 1,208
No. of employes.	22,386	28,339
Wages paid . . . . .	\$5,942,881*	\$8,966,833
Value of articles pro- duced . . . . .	\$33,482,170	\$42,238,542
Class 3.	1881.	1891.
	No. of establish- ments having an annual output under \$25,000	47,647 73,085
No. of employes . . . . .	148,982	202,837
Wages paid . . . . .	\$29,494,025	\$44,854,177
Value of manufac- tured articles . . . . .	\$122,481,926	\$173,165,154

The manufactured articles produced in Canada in 1881 equalled \$71.61 per head of the population, and in 1891, \$98.52 per head.

#### Industry.

The main industry of the Dominion is agriculture, an enormous quantity of cereals and dairy produce being raised and exported. The fisheries of the maritime provinces are very extensive, and large quantities of dried, pickled, and canned fish and lobsters are exported. The lumber and fur trades are also important. Over \$10,000,000 are invested in the manufacture of wood pulp, an industry which has grown with great rapidity in recent years. Coal and gold (in British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, and Nova Scotia) and copper (principally in Ontario) are extensively worked. Valuable nickel and phosphate mines exist. Shipbuilding is an important industry, and besides ships, the principal among manufactured articles exported are furniture and other manufactures of wood, leather, agricultural and musical instruments. The principal imports are textile manufactures, coal, hardware, tea, sugar, raw cotton, hides, and tobacco.

The yield of Canadian fisheries since 1890 was as follows:—

	\$
1890 . . . . .	17,714,902
1891 . . . . .	18,977,878
1892 . . . . .	18,941,171
1893 . . . . .	20,686,661
1894 . . . . .	21,719,573
1895 . . . . .	20,198,338
1896 . . . . .	20,407,425
1897 . . . . .	22,783,546
1898 . . . . .	19,667,126

The number of persons employed in connection with the fisheries is estimated at 81,534.

The arrivals and clearances were in 1899 a total tonnage of 25,420,110 engaged in outside trade, and 30,554,431 tons engaged in coasting trade.

The number of steamers and sailing vessels on the Register Books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1899, was 6,698, with a net tonnage of 679,352. Of this number 1,969 were steamers, with a gross tonnage of 277,676. The number of seamen employed was about 120,000.

In 1899 the number of light stations was 674; of lighthouses 846; of fog whistles 23, and of automatic fog horns 40.

#### Railways.

The length of railways actually constructed in the Dominion on 30th June, 1899, was 17,358 miles.

Canada ranks eighth in absolute mileage among the states and kingdoms of the world possessing railway systems. The total capital invested amounted to \$964,699,784 on 30th June, 1899. The total quantity of goods carried in the year 1899 amounted to 81,211,753 tons. The number of passengers was 19,188,365, and the distance travelled by trains was 52,215,207 miles. The total receipts were \$62,243,784 and working expenses \$40,706,217.

The Dominion Government owns and maintains 1,314 miles of railways, which have been constructed at a cost of \$56,750,844. The working expenses in 1899 were \$3,906,612, and the receipts \$3,945,817.

There are 40 Electric Railways in Canada. These ran about 29,000,000 car miles, and carried over 104,000,000 passengers, or 3½ passengers per mile run.

In November, 1885, the Canadian Pacific Railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, was completed, and the road was opened for general traffic from Montreal to Vancouver on 28th June, 1886. The distance from Liverpool to Yokohama by this road, *via* Quebec, is 925 miles, and *via* Halifax, is 600 miles shorter than by any route through the United States. Steamers owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are running regularly between Yokohama and Vancouver, and a monthly mail service between Vancouver and Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama which has been subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Government to the extent of \$300,000 has been established.

#### Telegraphs.

There are 33,074 miles of telegraph line, and 81,266 miles of wire in operation in Canada, of which 2,990, including cables, are owned and operated by the Dominion Government; 4,880,501 messages were sent in 1899 (not including weather and shipping reports), and the number of offices was 2,828, being one to every 2,000 of the population. Canada ranks eighth in actual telegraphic mileage among the various countries of the world, and first with respect to the number of offices in proportion to population. There is direct cable communication with Great Britain, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, and also a deep-sea cable between Vancouver Island and the United States. The telephone is very generally used. There are 58 telephone companies in operation throughout the Dominion, with 82,219 miles of wire; 44,000 sets of instruments; and over 115,000,000 connections.

#### Canals.

There are six important systems of Government canals, affording, with the St. Lawrence River connections, magnificent inland communications. The total length of canals proper open is 262½ miles, but the aggregate length of inland navigation rendered available by them is 3,000 miles, the St. Lawrence system alone having a length of 2,384 miles. The receipts in 1899 were \$369,044, and the working expenses, including repairs, \$482,941. Seventy-six and a half million dollars have been expended on the construction of these canals, including the amount expended on the Sault St. Marie Canal to connect Lakes Superior and Huron, which was opened in the season of 1895.

#### Currency and Banking.

There is a uniform currency throughout the Dominion, consisting of dollars, cents., and mills.,

\* Including 170 miles of leased lines.

\$4.86½ being equal to one pound sterling. In addition to this Canadian coinage, the gold coins of the United States are also legal tender.

There are Government savings banks in the maritime provinces, and in Manitoba and British Columbia, having 49,320 depositors, with \$15,470,110 on deposit. There are also Post Office savings banks in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and North-West Territories, and British Columbia, having 142,141 depositors, with \$34,771,605.

The total amount of savings bank deposits, including two operating under special charters, was \$66,135,282 on 30th June, 1899.

The following banks are established in Canada:—

#### Ontario—(Head-quarters).

Bank of Toronto.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Dominion Bank.	Bank of Hamilton.
Standard Bank.	Western Bank.
Imperial Bank.	Traders' Bank.
Bank of Ottawa.	
Ontario Bank.	

#### Quebec—(Head-quarters).

Bank of Montreal.	Banque Jacques Cartier.
Molsons Bank.	Banque d'Hochelaga.
Banque Nationale.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.
Banque de St. Jean.	Quebec Bank.
Banque de Ste. Hyacinthe.	Union Bank of Canada.
Bank of B. N. America.	Eastern Townships Bank.

#### Nova Scotia—(Head-quarters).

Bank of Nova Scotia.	Bank of Yarmouth.
People's Bank.	Commercial Bank of Windsor.
Halifax Banking Co.	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.
Merchants' Bank.	
Union Bank.	

#### Other Provinces—(Head-quarters).

Bank of New Brunswick; People's Bank, N.B.; St. Stephen's Bank, N.B.; Bank of British Columbia; Summerside Bank of Prince Edward Island; Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island. These banks have in all 641 branches, distributed as under: Ontario, 306; Quebec, 117; Nova Scotia, 69; New Brunswick, 30; British Columbia, 47; Prince Edward Island, 6; Manitoba, 46; N.W. Territories, 20.

The paid-up banking capital has nearly doubled since 1870. In June of that year it was \$32,050,597, and in June, 1900, it was \$64,735,145. The bank note circulation on 30th June, 1900, was \$45,577,887. In 1877 they held \$69,763,668 of deposits, and in June 1900, they held \$279,579,150. In addition to the notes issued by the chartered banks, the Government issues notes of various denominations, and the average monthly circulation in 1890 amounted to \$15,501,360, and in 1899 to \$25,041,650. The maximum Government issue is fixed at twenty-five million dollars, and the minimum reserve in specie and British Government securities is fixed at 25 per cent., but for all amounts over twenty million, gold must be held dollar for dollar. No notes are issued below five dollars except by the Government.

#### Post Office.

The number of letters sent in Canada in the year ended 30th June, 1899, was 150,375,000, of postcards 27,450,000, and of newspapers (other than those sent from the office of publication, which are all carried free), periodicals, &c., 34,830,000. The

number of letters per head of population was 28.31. The number of offices was 9,420. The revenue for 1899 was \$4,325,432, and the expenditure \$4,724,349.

There is weekly mail communication with Great Britain, *via* Quebec or Halifax, fortnightly with the West Indies and Demerara, and four a week *via* New York. There is a through daily service by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific coast, a monthly direct steam service with Australia, and a bi-monthly steam service with Japan and China.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per ½ oz. Cents.	News- papers. Cents.
Canada and U.S. ... ..	2	1 per 4 oz.
U.K., India, Newfoundland, and certain other Colonies*	2	1 per 2 oz.
Elsewhere ... ..	5	1 „

There is a parcels post to Newfoundland, West Indies, Australia, Europe, Hong Kong, and Japan.

#### Defence.

There is an Imperial naval station at Halifax, N.S., which is strongly fortified, and defended by a garrison of 1,500 men. The defence of the Dominion rests, however, with the local forces. The Canadian Militia since confederation has, in accordance with the Canadian Militia Act, been under the immediate command of a Major-General of the English Army. The Dominion is divided, for military purposes, into twelve districts, with a Deputy Adjutant-General, and a Brigade Staff in charge of each. The permanent Militia numbers 986, and the active Militia 36,650. The reserve Militia consists of all adult males between 18 and 60 (with certain exceptions) who are not serving in the active Militia. There are included in this force 13 batteries of garrison artillery, and 17 of field artillery, 2 companies of engineers, and 38 squadrons of cavalry. There are two royal schools of gunnery, two schools of cavalry, and four of infantry, and the Dominion Government in 1873 established a school of scientific military instruction at Kingston, known as "The Royal Military College," with a staff of 12 professors.

Esquimaux, in British Columbia, has become an important coaling station, and is strongly fortified and garrisoned by Colonial Artillery and Royal Marines.

#### Chief Towns.

The cities and towns in the Dominion having more than 10,000 inhabitants in 1897 were as follows: Montreal (250,000); Toronto (195,987); Quebec (75,000); Ottawa (55,000); Hamilton (50,038); Halifax (45,000); St. John, N.B. (42,500); Winnipeg (38,733); London, Ont. (38,000); Victoria, B.C. (23,153); Kingston (20,640); St. Henri (17,770); Brantford (16,237); Windsor, Ont. (11,915); Hull (11,905); Charlottetown (11,373); St. Thomas, Ont. (11,000); Peterborough (10,951); Guelph (10,784); Chatham, Ont. (10,574); Stratford (10,500); Belleville (10,400); St. Catharines (10,150); Moncton (10,010); Sherbrooke (10,005); Vancouver, B.C. (20,000, estimated). Dawson, in the Yukon Territory, which in 1897 did not exist, has a population of about 4,500.

\* From 25 Dec., 1898 postage on letters was reduced to 1d. (2 cents) per ½ oz. in the case of the U.K., India, and the colonies and countries joining the arrangement. (See end of Introduction.) The internal postage and postage to the U.S. was reduced to 1d. (2 cents) per ½ oz. from the 1st January, 1899.

#### Governors-General since Confederation.

- 1867. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., P.C.
- 1868. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.
- 1872. The Marquis of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., P.C.
- 1878. The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
- 1883. The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.
- 1888. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.
- 1893. The Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., G.C.M.G.
- 1898. The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.

#### Ministries since Confederation.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assuming Office.	Date of Retirement.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Macdonald, G.C.B.	1 July, 1867	6 Nov. 1873
Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	7 Nov. 1873	16 Oct. 1878
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Macdonald, G.C.B.	17 Oct. 1878	Died, 6 June, 1891
Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.	13 June, 1891	3 Dec. 1892
Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.	5 Dec. 1892	Died, 12 Dec. 1894
Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.	20 Dec, 1894	27 Apr. 1896
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.	28 Apr., 1896	10 July, 1896
Rt Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.	11 July, 1896	—

#### IV. DOMINION ESTABLISHMENTS.

##### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

##### Civil Establishment.

*Governor-General*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.

*Governor-General's Secretary and Military Secretary*,

A.D.C.'s, Capt. A. C. Bell, Scots Guards, Capt. J. H. C. Graham, Coldstream Guards.

*Comptroller of the Household*, Arthur Guise.

*Chief Clerk in Governor-General's Secretary's Office*, Chas. J. Jones, B.A., \$2,400.

*1st Class Clerk*, William Henry Walker, B.A.

#### THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL

##### FOR CANADA.

##### THE CABINET.

Rt. Hon. Sir W. Laurier, G.C.M.G., *President of the Privy Council* (First Minister).

Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., *Minister of Trade and Commerce*.

Hon. R. W. Scott, K.C., LL.D., *Secretary of State*.

Hon. David Mills, K.C., M.A., *Minister of Justice*.

Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C.M.G., *Minister of Marine and Fisheries*.

Hon. F. W. Borden, B.A., M.D., *Minister of Militia and Defence*.

Hon. W. Mulock, K.C., M.A., LL.D., *Postmaster-General*.

Hon. S. A. Fisher, B.A., *Minister of Agriculture and Statistics*.

Hon. J. I. Tarte, *Minister of Public Works*.

Hon. R. R. Dobell (without Portfolio).

Hon. W. S. Fielding, *Minister of Finance*.

Hon. A. G. Blair, *Minister of Railways and Canals*.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, K.C., *Minister of Interior*.

Hon. W. Paterson, *Minister of Customs*.

Hon. Michel Esdras Bernier.

*Minister of Inland Revenue.*

Hon. James Sutherland (without portfolio).

The above form the Cabinet.

Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, Q.C., *Solicitor-General*.

Members of the Privy Council who are not now members of the Cabinet:

Hon. W. McDougall, C.B., K.C.  
 Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Hon. J. C. Aikins.  
 Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Bart. G.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.  
 Hon. E. Blake, K.C., LL.D., M.P.  
 Hon. D. Laird.  
 Hon. W. Ross.  
 Hon. W. B. Vail.  
 Hon. Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, K.C.M.G.  
 Hon. A. G. Jones.  
 Hon. J. McDonald, K.C.  
 Hon. L. F. R. Masson.  
 Hon. Sir M. Bowell, K.C.M.G.  
 Hon. L. F. G. Baby.  
 Hon. Sir J. P. R. A. Caron, K.C.M.G., K.C., M.P.  
 Hon. Sir J. Carling, K.C.M.G.  
 Hon. J. Costigan, M.P.  
 Hon. Sir F. Smith, K.C.  
 Hon. G. E. Foster, D.C.L., M.P.  
 Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G., K.C., M.P.  
 Hon. J. G. Haggart, M.P.  
 Hon. E. Dewdney.  
 Hon. C. C. Colby.  
 Hon. J. A. Guimet.  
 Hon. W. Miller, K.C.  
 Hon. G. W. Allan, D.C.L.  
 Hon. J. C. Patterson.  
 Hon. Sir A. Lacoste.  
 Hon. T. M. Daly, K.C.  
 Hon. A. R. Angers, K.C.  
 Hon. W. H. Montague, M.D., M.P.  
 Hon. D. Ferguson.  
 Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P.  
 Hon. A. Desjardins.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,  
 G.C.M.G.  
 Hon. J. J. Ross.  
 Hon. L. O. Taillon, K.C.  
 Hon. H. J. Macdonald, K.C.  
 Hon. D. Tisdale, K.C.  
 Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.  
 Hon. Peter White.

John J. McGee (\$3,200), *Clerk of the Privy Council*.*Assistant Clerk*, Rodolphe Boudreau, \$1,800. (Is also Private Secretary to the First Minister.)H. G. La Mothe, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery* (\$2,400).James G. Foley, *Deputy Clerk of ditto*.

## THE TREASURY BOARD

As constituted 13th July, 1896.

Hon. W. S. Fielding (*Chairman*).  
 Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G.  
 Hon. R. W. Scott.  
 Hon. Sir L. H. Davies, K.C.M.G.  
 Hon. F. W. Borden.  
 Hon. J. I. Tarte.  
 Secretary, J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., \$1,000.

## THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

*Chief Justice of Canada*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Strong, \$8,000. *Puisné Judges* :—Hon. Henri E. Taschereau, Hon. J. W. Gwynne, Hon. Robert Sedgewick, LL.D., Hon. G. E. King, Hon. Désiré Girouard, \$7,000 each.*Registrar*, E. R. Cameron, \$3,200.*Reporter*, Charles Harding Masters, \$1,850.

## THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER OF CANADA.

*Judge*, Hon. G. W. Burbidge, LL.D., \$6,000.*Registrar*, L. A. Audette, LL.B., \$2,625.

## THE SENATE OF CANADA.

*Speaker*, Hon. Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, K.C.M.G., \$4,000.*Clerk of the Parliaments*, S. E. St. Onge Chapleau, \$3,400.*Law Clerk*, J. G. A. Creighton, \$2,500.*Chaplain*, Very Reverend Dean Lauder, D.C.L., \$400.*Clerk Assistant*, A. A. Boucher, \$2,500.*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, René E. Kimber, \$1,350 (with residence).*Sergeant-at-Arms*, J. de St. Denis Le Moine, \$1,600.*Senators.*

Hon. David Reesor.	Hon. H. Montplaisir.
" George W. Allan.	" J. B. Snowball.
" Joseph F. Armand.	" A. A. Macdonald.
" Robert B. Dickey.	" John Dobson.
" William Miller.	" A. C. P. Landry.
" David Wark.	" T. A. Bernier.
" James Dever.	" Clarence Primrose.
" Sir Frank Smith,	" Sir M. B. Owell,
" Kt.	" K.C.M.G.
" W. J. Macdonald.	" J. N. Kirchhoffer.
" M. H. Cochrane.	" Donald Ferguson.
" Alexander Vidal.	" G. T. Baird.
" R. W. Scott.	" Sir W. H. Hings-
" L. G. Power.	" ton, Kt.
" Sir A. Pelletier,	" Josiah Wood.
" K.C.M.G.	" James O'Brien.
" ( <i>Speaker</i> ).	" J. O. Villeneuve.
" J. R. Thibaudeau.	" William Owens.
" C. E. B. de Boucher-	" J. C. Aikens.
" ville, C.M.G.	" G. B. Baker.
" William J. Almon.	" David MacKeen.
" Thomas McKay.	" Sir John Carling
" A. W. Ogilvie.	" K.C.M.G.
" D. MacInnes.	" Louis J. Forget.
" John O'Donohoe.	" A. A. Thibaudeau.
" D. McMillan.	" David Mills
" G. C. McKindsey.	" G. A. Cox.
" W. McDonald.	" Geo. G. King.
" Joseph Bolduc.	" John Lovitt.
" J. B. Gowan, C.M.G.	" R. Dandurand.
" Michael Sullivan.	" J. B. Romuald Fiset
" Francis Clemow.	" W. Templeman.
" Pascal Poirier.	" J. W. Carmichael.
" Samuel Merner.	" John Yeo.
" C. E. Casgrain.	" Joseph A. Paquet.
" L. McCallum.	" William Kerr.
" J. J. Ross.	" P. McSweeney.
" W. D. Perley.	" George T. Fulford
" James Reid.	" Charles Burpee
" G. A. Drummond	" J. P. B. Casgrain
" Samuel Prowse.	" Robert Watson
" J. A. Longheed.	" Findlay M. Young
" L. F. R. Masson.	" Joseph Sheynh
" Peter McLaren.	" Arthur H. Gillmor

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Election 7th November, 1900.)

*Speaker—**Deputy Speaker—**Clerk—* Sir J. Geo. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., \$3,400.*Sergeant-at-Arms—* Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, \$2,400.*Clerk Assistant—* J. B. R. Laplante, \$2,000.*Joint Librarians of Parliament—* A. D. De Celles and M. J. Griffin, \$3,200 each.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Constituencies.	Members.
Addington . . . . .	John W. Bell
Algoma . . . . .	Albert Edward Dymont
Bothwell . . . . .	James Clancy
Brant, S.R. . . . .	C. B. Heyd
Brantville . . . . .	John Culbert
Bruce, E.R. . . . .	Henry Cargill
Bruce, N.R. . . . .	Alexander McNeill
Bruce, W.R. . . . .	John Tolmie
Cardwell . . . . .	Robert Johnston
Carleton (O) . . . . .	Edward Kidd
Cornwall and Stormont	Robert Abercrombie
	Bringle
Dundas . . . . .	Andrew Broder
Durham, E.R. . . . .	Henry Alfred Ward
Durham, W.R. . . . .	C. J. Thornton
Elgin, E.R. . . . .	Andrew B. Ingram
Elgin, W.R. . . . .	Jabel Robinson
Essex, N.R. . . . .	Robert Franklin Sutherland
Essex, S.R. . . . .	Mahlon K. Cowan
Frontenac . . . . .	Hiram A. Calvin
Glenagarry . . . . .	Jacob T. Schell
Grenville, S.R. . . . .	John Dowsley Reid
Grey, E.R. . . . .	Thomas S. Sproule
Grey, N.R. . . . .	Edward H. Horsey
Grey, S.R. . . . .	Matthew Richardson
Haldimand and Monck	Andrew Thorburn
	Thompson
Halton . . . . .	David Henderson
Hamilton . . . . .	Samuel Barker
	Francis Carmichael Bruce
Hastings, E.R. . . . .	William Barton Northrup
Hastings, N.R. . . . .	Alexander W. Carscallen
Hastings, W.R. . . . .	Henry Corby
Huron, E.R. . . . .	Peter Macdonald
Huron, S.R. . . . .	George McEwen
Huron, W.R. . . . .	Robert Holmes
Kent (O) . . . . .	George Stephens
Kingston . . . . .	Byron Moffat Britton
Lambton, E.R. . . . .	Oliver Simmons
Lambton, W.R. . . . .	Thomas G. Johnston
Lanark, N.R. . . . .	Bennett Rosamond
Lanark, S.R. . . . .	Hon. John Graham Haggart
Leeds and Grenville, N.R. . . . .	John Reeve Lavelle
Leeds, S.R. . . . .	George Taylor
Lennox . . . . .	Uriah Wilson
Lincoln and Niagara . . . . .	Edward A. Lancaster
London . . . . .	Charles Smith Hyman
Middlesex, E.R. . . . .	James Gilmour
Middlesex, N.R. . . . .	John Sherritt
Middlesex, S.R. . . . .	Malcolm McEugan
Middlesex, W.R. . . . .	William Samuel Calvert
Muskoka and Parry Sound . . . . .	George McCormick
Nipissing . . . . .	Charles Arthur McCool
Norfolk, N.R. . . . .	John Charlton
Norfolk, S.R. . . . .	Hon. David Tisdale

## Constituencies.

## Members.

Northumberland, E.R.	Edward Cochrane
Northumberland (O), W.R. . . . .	John B. McCall
Ontario, N.R. . . . .	Angus McLeod
Ontario, S.R. . . . .	William Ross
Ontario, W.R. . . . .	Isaac James Gould.
Ottawa city . . . . .	Napoléon A. Belcourt
	Thomas Birkett
Oxford, N.R. . . . .	Hon. James Sutherland
Oxford, S.R. . . . .	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G.
Peel . . . . .	Richard Blain.
Perth, N.R. . . . .	Alexander MacLaren
	Ferguson
Perth, S.R. . . . .	Dilman Kinsey Erb
Peterborough, E.R. . . . .	John Lang
Peterborough, W.R. . . . .	James Kendrey
Prescott . . . . .	Isidore Proulx
Prince Edward . . . . .	George Oscar Alcorn
Renfrew, N.R. . . . .	Thomas Mackie
Renfrew, S.R. . . . .	A. A. Wright
Russell . . . . .	William Cameron Edwards
Simcoe, E.R. . . . .	Wm. H. Bennett
Simcoe, N.R. . . . .	Leighton G. McCarthy
Simcoe, S.R. . . . .	Houghton Lennox
Toronto, Centre . . . . .	William Ross Brock
Toronto, East . . . . .	Albert E. Kemp
Toronto, West . . . . .	Edward Frederick Clarke
	Edmund Boyd Osler
Victoria, N.R. . . . .	Samuel Hughes
Victoria, S.R. . . . .	Adam Edward Vrooman
Waterloo, N.R. . . . .	Joseph E. Seagram
Waterloo, S.R. . . . .	George A. Clare
Welland . . . . .	William Manly German
Wellington, C.R. . . . .	John McGowan
Wellington, N.R. . . . .	— Tolton
Wellington, S.R. . . . .	Hugh Guthrie
Wentworth, N. and Brant . . . . .	Hon. William Paterson
Wentworth, S.R. . . . .	Ernest D'Israeli Smith
York, E.R. . . . .	William Findlay Macleam
York, N.R. . . . .	Hon. William Mulock
York, W.R. . . . .	N. Clarke Wallace

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Argenteuil . . . . .	Thomas Christie
Bagot . . . . .	Joseph Edmond Marcile
Beauce . . . . .	Joseph Godbout
Beauharnois . . . . .	George M. Ley
Bellechasse . . . . .	Onésiphore Ernest Talbot
Berthier . . . . .	Joseph Eloi Archambault
Bonaventure . . . . .	Charles Marcell
Brome . . . . .	Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher
Chambly and Verchères	Victor Geoffrion
Champlain . . . . .	Jeffrey Alexander
	Rousseau
Charlevoix . . . . .	Charles Angers
Chateauguay . . . . .	James Pollock Brown
Chicoutimi and Saguenay . . . . .	Joseph Girard
Compton . . . . .	Rufus Henry Pope
Dorchester . . . . .	Jean Baptiste Morin
Drummond and Arthabaska . . . . .	Louis Lavergne
Gaspé . . . . .	Rodolphe Lemieux
Hochelaga . . . . .	J. Alexander Camille
	Madore
Huntingdon . . . . .	William Scott MacLaren
Jacques-Cartier . . . . .	Frederick D. Monk
Joliette . . . . .	Charles Bazinet
Kamouraska . . . . .	Henry Georges Carroll
Labelle . . . . .	J. Henri N. Bourassa

Constituencies.	Members.
Laprairie and Napier-ville . . . . .	Dominique Monet
L'Assomption . . . . .	K. Charlemagne Laurier
Laval . . . . .	Thomas Fortin
Lévis . . . . .	L. J. Demers
L'Islet . . . . .	Arthur Milville Dechenes
Lotbinière . . . . .	Edmond Fortier
Maisonneuve . . . . .	Raymond Préfontaine
Maskinongé . . . . .	Joseph Hormisdas Legris
Megantic . . . . .	George Turcot
Missisquoi . . . . .	Daniel Bishop Meigs
Montcalm . . . . .	Francois E. Dugas
Montmagny . . . . .	Pierre R. L. Martineau
Montmorency . . . . .	Hon. Thomas Chase
	Casgrain
Montreal, St. Anne . . . . .	Daniel Gallery
Montreal, St. Antoine . . . . .	Thomas G. Roddick
Montreal, St. James . . . . .	Odilon Desmarais
Montreal, St. Lawrence . . . . .	Robert Bickerdike
Montreal, St. Mary . . . . .	Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte
Nicolet . . . . .	Georges Balt
Pontiac . . . . .	
Portneuf . . . . .	Michael Simeon Delisle
Provencher . . . . .	Alphonse A. C. Larivière
Quebec, Centre . . . . .	Albert Malouin
Quebec, East . . . . .	Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.
Quebec, West . . . . .	Hon. Richard Reid Dobell
Quebec, County . . . . .	Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick
Richelieu . . . . .	Arthur Aimé Bruneau
Richmond and Wolfe . . . . .	Edmund William Tobin
Rimouski . . . . .	Jean Auguste Ross
Rouville . . . . .	Louis Philippe Brodeur
St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	Hon. Michel E. Bernier
St. John and Iberville . . . . .	L. P. Demers
Shefford . . . . .	Charles Henry Parmalee
Sherbrooke . . . . .	John McIntosh
Soulanges . . . . .	Augustin Bourbonnais
Stanstead . . . . .	Henry Lovell
Témiscouata . . . . .	Charles Auguste Gauvreau
Terrebonne . . . . .	Raymond Préfontaine
Three Rivers and St. Maurice . . . . .	Jacques Bureau
Two Mountains . . . . .	Joseph Arthur C. Ethier
Vandrevil . . . . .	Henry S. Harwood
Wright . . . . .	Louis N. Champagne
Yamaska . . . . .	Roch Moïse Samuel Mignault

### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis . . . . .	Fletcher Bath Wade
Antigonish . . . . .	Colin F. McIsaac
Cape Breton . . . . .	{ Alexander Johnson
	{ Arthur S. Kendall
Colchester . . . . .	Seymour E. Gourley
Cumberland . . . . .	Hance J. Logan
Digby . . . . .	Albert J. S. Copp
Guysborough . . . . .	Duncan C. Fraser
Halifax . . . . .	{ Robert L. Borden
	{ William Roche
Hants . . . . .	Benjamin Russell
Inverness . . . . .	Angus McLennan
King's . . . . .	Hon. Frederick W. Borden
Lunenburg . . . . .	{ Charles Edwin Kaulbach
	{ Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert
Pictou . . . . .	{ Tupper, K.C.M.G.
	{ Adam Carr Bell
Richmond . . . . .	Joseph Matheson
Shelburne and Queen's . . . . .	Hon. William S. Fielding
Victoria . . . . .	Hon. William Ross
Yarmouth . . . . .	Thomas Barnard Flint

### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert . . . . .	William J. Lewis
Carleton . . . . .	Frederic Harding Hale
Charlotte . . . . .	Gilbert W. Ganong
Gloucester . . . . .	Onésiphore Turgeon
Kent . . . . .	Oliver J. Leblanc
King's . . . . .	D. Fowler
Northumberland . . . . .	James Robinson
Restigouche . . . . .	James Reid
St. John City . . . . .	Hon. Andrew George Blair
St. John City and County . . . . .	Joseph John Tucker
Sunbury and Queen's . . . . .	Robert D. Wilmot
Victoria . . . . .	Hon. John Cestigan
Westmoreland . . . . .	Hon. Henry R. Emerson
York . . . . .	Alexander Gibson, jun.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's . . . . .	James J. Hughes
Prince, East . . . . .	Alfred A. Lefurgey
Prince, West . . . . .	Edward Hackett
Queen's, East . . . . .	D. A. McKinnon
Queen's, West . . . . .	Hon. Sir Louis Heary Davies, K.C.M.G.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Burrard . . . . .	George Ritchie Maxwell
New Westminster . . . . .	Aulay Morrison
Vancouver . . . . .	Ralph Smith
Victoria . . . . .	{ Hon. Edward G. Prior
	{ Thomas Earle
Yale and Cariboo . . . . .	W. A. Galligher

### MANITOBA.

Brandon . . . . .	Hon. Clifford Sifton
Lisgar . . . . .	Robert Lorne Richardson
Macdonald . . . . .	Nathaniel Boyd
Marquette . . . . .	William James Roche
Selkirk . . . . .	William Forsythe McCreary
Winnipeg . . . . .	Arthur W. Puttee

### NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Alberta . . . . .	Frank Oliver
Assiniboia, E. . . . .	John Moffat Douglas
Assiniboia, W. . . . .	Walter Scott
Saskatchewan . . . . .	Thomas Osborne Davis

### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Secretary of State of Canada*, Hon. Richard W. Scott, K.C., LL.D., \$7,000.  
*Under Secretary of State, and Deputy Registrar-General*, Joseph Pope, \$3,200.  
*Chief Clerks*, A. Audet, \$2,400, P. Pelletier, \$2,400  
*Board for the Examination of Candidates for admission to the Civil Service of Canada*, John Thorburn, LL.D. (Chairman), \$400; A. D. De Celles, \$400, J. C. Glashan, \$400—Wm. Foran, Secretary.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

*Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery*, S. E. Dawson, Lit. D., F.R.S.C., \$3,200.  
*Superintendent of Printing*, W. McMahon, \$2,050.  
*Superintendent of Stationery*, F. S. Gouldthrithe, \$1,450.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

*Minister of the Interior*, Hon. Clifford Sifton, K.C., \$7,000.  
*Deputy ditto*, James A. Smart, \$3,200

*Secretary*, P. G. Keyes, \$2,800.  
*Assistant Secretary*, L. C. Pereira, \$1,800.  
*Surveyor-General*, Ed. Deville, \$2,600.  
*Astronomer*, Wm. Frederick King, \$2,100.  
*Chief Clerk of Land Patents*, Wm. M. Goodeve, \$2,400.  
*Geographer of the Department*,

## DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

*Director of Survey*, Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., \$3,200.  
*Assistant Directors*, Dr. Robt. Bell, F.R.S., J. F. Whiteaves, F.G.S., F.R.S.C., \$2,400, G. C. Hoffmann, LL.D., F.R.S.C., \$2,400; John Macoun, F.L.S., F.R.S.C., \$2,250.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Finance Minister*, Hon. Wm. S. Fielding, \$7,000.  
*Deputy Minister of Finance and Secretary of the Treasury Board*, J. Mortimer Courtney, C.M.G., \$4,200.  
*Assistant Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Insurance*, Wm. Fitzgerald, M.A., \$3,500.  
*Dominion Book-keeper*, M. G. Dickieson, \$2,400.  
*Controller of Currency*, Fred. Toller, \$2,600.  
*Chief Clerk of Savings Banks*, Jno. Fraser, \$2,000.

## AUDIT OFFICE.

*Auditor-General*, John Lorn McDougall, M.A., C.M.G., \$4,000.  
*Chief Clerk of Accounts*, E. D. Sutherland, \$2,150.  
*Chief Clerk of Revenue*, John Gorman, \$2,100.  
*Chief Clerk of Expenditure*, Frederick Hayter, B.A., \$2,100.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte, \$7,000.  
*Deputy do.*, A. Gobeil, \$3,200.  
*Secretary*, Joseph R. Roy, \$2,100.  
*Chief Engineer*, Irvine Coste, C.E., \$3,400.  
*Chief Architect*, David Ewart, \$3,000.  
*Accountant*, Alfred George Kingston, \$1,850.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

*Minister of Trade and Commerce*, The Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, G.C.M.G., \$7,000.  
*Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce*, W. G. Parmalee, \$4,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

*Minister of Inland Revenue*, Hon. M. E. Bernier, \$7,000.  
*Commissioner of Inland Revenue*, E. Miall, \$4,000.  
*Assistant Commissioner*, W. J. Gerald, \$3,000.  
*Accountant*, F. R. E. Campeau, \$2,200.  
*Secretary*, Wm. Hinsworth, \$2,400.  
*Chief Analyst*, Thos. Macfarlane, F.R.S.C., \$3,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

*Minister of Customs*, Hon. Wm. Paterson, \$7,000.  
*Commissioner*, John McDougall, \$3,600.

## RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

*Minister of Railways and Canals*, Hon. A. G. Blair, \$7,000.  
*Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Government Railways*, C. Schreiber, C.M.G., \$6,000.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

*Postmaster-General*, Hon. W. Mulock, K.C., \$7,000.  
*Deputy ditto*, R. M. Coulter, M.D., \$3,200.  
*Secretary*, W. D. Le Sueur, B.A., LL.D., \$2,600.  
*Superintendent, Printing and Supply Branch*, Sidney Smith, \$2,400.

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*Accountant*, W. J. Johnstone, \$1,850.  
*Superintendent, Money Order Branch*, Geo. F. Everett, \$2,400.  
*Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch*, W. H. Harrington, \$1,800.  
*Controller of Railway Mail Service*, Bartholomew Mahon Armstrong, \$2,500.  
*Chief Superintendent, Dead Letter Branch*, John Walsh, \$2,150.  
*Superintendent, Mail Contract Branch*, Arthur Lindsay, \$2,250.  
*Superintendent, Postage Stamp Branch*, E. P. Stanton, \$1,950.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

*Minister of Justice and Attorney-General*, the Hon. D. Mills, \$7,000.  
*Deputy*, E. L. Newcombe, M.A., LL.B., K.C., \$4,000.  
*Solicitor-General*, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C., M.P., \$5,000.  
*Chief Clerks*, A. Power, K.C., \$2,600; Geo. L. B. Fraser, B.A., \$2,400.  
*Inspector of Penitentiaries*, D. Stewart, \$2,600.  
*Commissioner of Dominion Police*, Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Sherwood, A.D.C.

## MOUNTED POLICE OFFICE

*Comptroller*, Capt. Fredk. White, \$3,200.  
*Commissioner*, Aylesworth Bowen Perry, \$2,600.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, B.A., \$7,000.  
*Deputy*, W. B. Scarth, \$3,200.  
*Secretary*, A. L. Jarvis, \$2,912.50  
*Statistician*, Geo. Johnson, F.S.S. (hon.), \$2,400.  
*Archivist*, D. Brymner, LL.D., F.R.S.C., \$2,200.  
*Director of Experimental Farms*, Wm. Saunders, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.L.S., \$4,000.  
*Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner*, J. W. Robertson, \$5,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

*Minister*, Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C., K.C.M.G., \$7,000.  
*Deputy Minister*, F. F. Gourdeau, \$3,200.  
*Chief Clerk*, John Hardie, \$2,600.  
*Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of Lights*, W. P. Anderson, \$2,800.  
*Commissioner and General Inspector of Fisheries for Canada*, E. E. Prince, B.A., \$2,200.  
*Agent at Quebec, for Province of Quebec*, J. U. Gregory, \$2,200.  
 " *St. John, for Province of New Brunswick*, F. J. Harding, \$1,600.  
 " *Halifax, for Province of Nova Scotia*, Jonathan Parsons, \$1,600.  
 " *Victoria, for Province of British Columbia*, James Gaudin, \$1,600.  
 " *Charlottetown, for Province of Prince Edward Island*, Artemas Lord, \$1,400.  
*Chairman of Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates*, Capt. Smith, R.N.R., \$1,800.  
*Examiners*, Captains D. Hunter, H. Lewis, J. E. Murphy, P. H. Worgan, A. J. Wolfe, Jas Gaudin, W. C. Seaton, M. P. M. Ellinney, R. C. McCraig, Thos. Donnelly, W. McLlwain, G. P. Phillips, H. A. Mullin, E. B. Tinning, and W. R. Magee, Esq., each \$4 per day when on duty.  
*Clerk to Chairman of Board*, A. E. Gilpin, \$700.  
*Chairman of Board of Steamboat Inspection*, Ed. Adams, \$1,800.

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*Superintendent of Meteorological Office and Director of Magnetic Observatory*, R. F. Stupart, \$1,800.  
*Superintendents of Lights*, C. A. Hutchins, \$1,600;  
 Patrick Harly, \$1,400; John Kelly, \$1,200;  
 and George D'Arcy-O Farrell, Quebec, \$1,100.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

*Minister of Militia*, Hon. Fred. W. Borden, B.A., M.D., \$7,000.  
*Deputy Minister*, Lt.-Col. Pinault, \$3,200.  
*Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Stores*, Lieut.-Colonel D. A. Macdonald, \$2,800.  
*Secretary*, Capt. A. Benoit, \$1,850.  
*Chief Clerk*, Benjamin Sulte, F.R.S.C., \$2,050.  
*Major-General in Command of Militia*, Maj.-Gen. O'Grady Haly, \$4,000.  
*A.D.C.*, Lieut. Hugh Fleming, M.D., \$1,000.  
*Adjutant-General of Militia at Headquarters*, Col. the Hon. M. Aylmer, \$3,200.  
*Accountant*, J. W. Borden, \$2,400.

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

*Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs*. The Honourable Clifford Sifton, K.C., Minister of the Interior.  
*Deputy Superintendent-General*, James A. Smart, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
*Secretary*, John Douglas McLean, \$2,000.  
*Chief Clerk, Law Clerk*, Reginald Rimmer, \$2,000.  
*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, D. C. Scott F.R.S.C., \$1,950.

#### HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

*High Commissioner*, The Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., \$10,000.  
*Secretary*, Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G., \$3,300.

### ECCLIASTICAL.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

*Primate*. The Most Reverend R. Machray, D.D., Metropolitan, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

#### Province of Canada.

*Archbishop of Ontario*. The Most Reverend J. Travers Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Metropolitan.  
*Coadjutor Bishop of Ontario*. The Right Reverend W. D. Mills, D.D., D.C.L.  
*Bishop of Nova Scotia*, Rt. Rev. F. Courtney, D.D.  
*Bishop of Huron*, Rt. Rev. M. S. Baldwin, D.D.  
*Bishop of Niagara*, Rt. Rev. J. P. Dumoulin, D.D.  
*Bishop of Montreal*, Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Bond, D.D., LL.D.  
*Bishop of Fredericton*, Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingdon, D.D.  
*Bishop of Toronto*, Rt. Rev. A. Sweatman, D.D.  
*Bishop of Quebec*, Rt. Rev. A. H. Dunn, D.D.  
*Bishop of Algoma*, Rt. Rev. Dr. Thornloe, D.D., D.C.L.  
*Bishop of Ottawa*, Rt. Rev. Chas. Hamilton, D.D.

#### Province of Rupert's Land.

*Archbishop of Rupert's Land*. The Most Rev. R. Machray, D.D. (Primate), Metropolitan.  
*Bishop of Athabasca*, Rt. Rev. R. Young, D.D.  
*Bishop of Mackenzie River*, Rt. Rev. W. D. Reeves.  
*Bishop of Qu'Appelle*, Rt. Rev. J. Grisdale, D.D., D.C.L.  
*Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary*, Rt. Rev. W. C. Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L.  
*Bishop of Selkirk*, Rt. Rev. W. C. Bompas, D.D.  
*Bishop of Moosonee*, Rt. Rev. J. A. Newnham, D.D.

#### Province of Columbia (Independent Dioceses).

*Bishop of Columbia*, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, M.A.  
*Bishop of Caledonia*, Rt. Rev. W. Ridley, D.D.  
*Bishop of New Westminster*, Rt. Rev. John Dart, D.D.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

*Archbishop of Quebec*, Most Rev. Mgr. Begin.  
*Bishop of Three Rivers*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Cloutier.  
*Bishop of Rimouski*, Rt. Rev. A. Blais, D.D.  
*Archbishop of Montreal*, Most Rev. Paul Bruchesi, D.D.  
*Bishop of Sherbrooke*, Rt. Rev. Paul La Rocque, D.D.  
*Bishop of Valleyfield*, Rt. Rev. J. M. Emard.  
*Bishop of St. Hyacinthe*, Rt. Rev. L. Z. Moreau.  
*Bishop of Chicoutimi*, Rt. Rev. M. T. Labrecque, D.D.  
*Bishop of Nicolet*, Rt. Rev. Elphège Gravel.  
*Archbishop of Ottawa*, Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D.D.  
*Bishop of Pembroke*, Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain.  
*Archbishop of Toronto*, Most Rev. D. O'Connor, D.D.  
*Bishop of London*, Rt. Rev. Dr. MacEvay.  
*Bishop of Hamilton*, Rt. Rev. T. J. Dowling.  
*Archbishop of Kingston*, The Most Rev. C. H. Gautier, D.D.  
*Bishop of Alexandria*, Rt. Rev. Alex. Macdonell, D.D.  
*Bishop of Peterborough*, Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor.  
*Archbishop of Halifax*, Most Rev. C. O'Brien, D.D.  
*Bishop of Antigonish*, Rt. Rev. J. Cameron.  
*Bishop of Charlottetown*, Rt. Rev. J. C. McDonald, D.D.  
*Bishop of St. John*, Rt. Rev. J. Sweeney.  
*Bishop of Chatham*, Rt. Rev. J. Rogers.  
*Archbishop of St. Boniface*, Most Rev. L. Ph. Langevin, O.M.I., D.D.  
*Bishop of St. Albert*, Rt. Rev. V. Grandin.  
*Vic. Apost. of Athabasca and McKenzie*, Rt. Rev. Emil Girouard; Rt. Rev. Isidore Clut, *Coadjutor*; Rt. Rev. R. McDonald, D.D., Harbor Grace; Rt. Rev. M. F. Howley, D.D., St. Johns; Rt. Rev. N. McNeil, D.D., Vicar-Apostolic of St. George's; all of Newfoundland.  
*Bishop of New Westminster*, Rt. Rev. Augustin Dontenville, O.M.I.  
*Bishop of Vancouver*, Rt. Rev. J. N. Lemmens, *Coadjutor*.  
*Vic. Apost. of Saskatchewan*, Rt. Rev. A. Pascal, D.D.  
*Prefect Apost. of Gulf of St. Lawrence*, Rt. Rev. M. T. Labrecque, D.D., *Administrator*.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

*Moderator*, The Rev. Allan Pollock D.D. (Halifax, N.S.).

#### METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

*General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada*, Rev. A. Carman, D.D.

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##### Argentine Republic.

*Bridgewater*, C. H. Davison, V.-C.  
*Quebec*, J. A. Maguire, C.-G.; C. P. Champion, V.-C.  
*Halifax*, G. Lawson, C.  
*Lunenburg*, A. F. Davison, V.-C.  
*Montreal*, F. C. Henshaw, C.; F. L. Wanklyn, V.-C.

\* *Note*.—In this list C.-G. means Consul-General; C., Consul; V.-C., Vice-Consul; C.A., Consular Agent; Com. Ag., Commercial Agent; V. and D., Vice and Deputy.



*St. John*, A. W. Adams, C.  
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*Yarmouth*, G. W. B. Moody, V.-C.

*Austria-Hungary.*

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*Halifax*, A. E. Carver, C.  
*Montreal*, J. Joseph, C.; F. B. Mathys, V.-C.  
*Ottawa*, E. Douner, C.-G.; H. A. Bath, V.-C.  
*Quebec*, A. A. Joseph, C.  
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*Victoria*, T. K. Smith, C.

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*Halifax*, G. R. Hart, V.-C.; J. W. Crichton, Com. Ag.  
*Montreal*, N. P. de S. Vallé, C.-G.; C. de B. Leprohan, V.-C.  
*Ottawa*, McL. Stewart, V.-C.  
*Paspebiac*, W. Hamon, V.-C.; E. A. A. Bouillon, Com. Ag.  
*Quebec*, M. Le Vasseur, V.-C.  
*St. John*, C. E. L. Jarvis, V.-C.; P. A. Clarke, Com. Ag.  
*Toronto*, G. Mursar, V.C.; G. M. Rae, Com. Ag.

*Chili.*

*Brentford*, C. A. Waterous, V.-C.  
*British Columbia*, M. P. Morris, C.-G.  
*Halifax*, W. W. Bonny, C.  
*Montreal*, J. B. Day, C.  
*Quebec*, O. Forchette, C.

*Colombia.*

*Montreal*, R. Lemieux, C.

*Denmark.*

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*Montreal*, H. H. Wolff, C.  
*Ottawa*, C. C. Meyer, V.-C.  
*Quebec*, E. F. Württele, V.-C.  
*St. John*, L. V. de Bury, V.-C.  
*Victoria*, W. A. Ward, V.-C.  
*Winnipeg*, A. Schmidt, V.-C.

*Equator.*

*Ottawa*, Don M. Valverde, C.-G.  
*Berlin*, D. J. Minchin, V.-C.  
*Vancouver*, J. McQuillan, C.-G.

*France.*

*Chatham*, J. B. Snowball, C.A.  
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*Halifax*, Francklyn, C.A.  
*Montreal*, Kleckowski, C.-G.  
*Sydney*, F. Moseley, C.A.  
*Three Rivers*, G. Balcer, C.A.  
*Toronto*, A. Bolté, C.A.  
*Vancouver*, Baron de St. Laurent, C....  
*Winnipeg*, F. Gautier, C.A.

*Germany.*

*Chatham*, A. Morrison, C.  
*Dawson City*, W. Wensky, C.  
*Halifax*, McC. Grant, C.

*Montreal*, F. Bopp, C.  
*St. John*, R. Thomson, C.  
*Sydney*, H. Dobson, C.A.  
*Toronto*, S. Nordheimer, C.  
*Vancouver*, J. Wulffsohn, C.  
*Victoria*, C. Lowenberg, C.  
*Wellington*, E. Focke, V.C.  
*Winnipeg*, W. Hespeler, C.

*Greece.*

*Montreal*, J. P. Sexton C.-G.

*Guatemala.*

*Montreal*, H. Brophy, C.  
*Quebec*, N. Le Vasseur, C.  
*St. John*, W. F. Hatheway, C.  
*Toronto*, G. N. Morang, C.  
*Winnipeg*, C. N. Beil, C.

*Hayti.*

*Halifax*, M. Carney, C.  
*Ottawa*, J. R. Peachy, C.

*Italy.*

*Gaspé Basin*, X. S. Le Boutillier, C.A.  
*Halifax*, G. G. Fisher, C.; F. G. Hanright, V.-C.  
*Montreal*, G. Solinbergo, C.-G.  
*Quebec*, A. Schwartz, C.A.  
*Victoria*, J. H. Turner, C.A.

*Japan.*

*Canada (Eastern)*, Jوشيرو Fugita, C.  
*Vancouver*, Seizaburo Shimigui, C.

*Liberia.*

*Canada*, J. E. Thompson, C.-G.

*Mexico.*

*Montreal*, D. A. Ansell, C.-G.  
*Ottawa*, J. W. Württele, V.-C.  
*Quebec*, R. Turner, V. C.

*Monaco.*

*Montreal*, J. L. Couttée, C.

*Netherlands.*

*Halifax*, Dr. W. N. Wickwire, V.-C.  
*Montreal*, C. D. W. Boissevain, C.-G.  
*Quebec*, D. Buys, V.-C.  
*Toronto*, A. Nordheimer, V.-C.

*Nicaragua.*

*Montreal*, E. Ohelen, C.  
*Vancouver*, M. P. Morris, C.

*Peru.*

*Montreal*, E. Ohelen, C.  
*Vancouver*, R. H. Alexander, C.

*Portugal.*

*Montreal*, F. A. Routh, C.  
*New Brunswick*, F. F. Allison, C.  
*Nova Scotia*, F. H. Oxley, C. (Halifax); T. S. Whitman, V.-C. (Annapolis); T. H. Davison, V.-C. (Bridgewater).  
*Quebec*, F. Carbray, C.; A. Sturton, V.-C. (Chicoutimi); Fauvel, V.-C. (Paspebiac); E. Hillier, V.-C. (St. Etienne).  
*St. John*, F. O. Allison, C.

*Russia.*

*Halifax*, H. Mathers, V.-C.

*Spain.*

*Annapolis*, J. M. Owen, C.A.  
*Gaspé*, N. E. Roy, C.A.  
*Gaullois*, E. Trench, C.A.  
*Halifax*, M. Altabas, C.  
*Little Glace Bay*, C. H. Ridby, C.A.  
*Liverpool*, R. L. Stearns, V.-C.  
*Lunenburg*, D. Owen, V.-C.  
*Montreal*, Don M. B. y Tilley, C.G.; R. C. Gil, V.-C.  
*New Brunswick*, H. Jack, V.-C.  
*Ontario*, F. E. Thompson, V.-C.  
*Pictou*, H. Primrose, C.-A.  
*Quebec*, P. Solis, C.  
*St. George's*, S. Johnson, C.-A.  
*St. John*, R. D. Yack, V.-C.  
*St. Stevens*, D. Brown, C.-A.  
*Sydney*, J. B. A. Purves, V.-C.  
*Toronto*, E. Thompson, C.  
*Vancouver*, M. G. Cruz, C.  
*Victoria*, A. J. C. y Barrios, C.  
*Weymouth Bridge*, C. Burrell, C.A.  
*Yarmouth*, E. W. B. Moody, V.-C.

*Sweden and Norway.*

*Quebec*, W. A. Schwartz, C.; E. F. Würtele, V.-C.  
*Bathurst*, J. B. Wade, V.-C. (Bridgewater);  
*J. C. Ross*, V.-C. (Buctouche); C. W. C. Peter, son, V.-C. (Calgary); W. A. Mott, V.-C. (Campbelltown); P. Rayne, V.-C. (Caraget); E. Hutchinson, V.-C. (Chatham); L. de C. G. Bellay, V.-C. (Chicoutimi); E. R. Rigby, V.-C. (Cow Bay); G. Haddow, V.-C. (Dalhousie); J. Topping, V.-C. (Escoumains); J. H. Mathers, V.-C. (Halifax); E. D. Rigby, V.-C. (Little Glace bay); A. Fraser, V.-C. (Matara); W. Seale (Melis). G. E. Gylling, V.-C. (Montreal); C. O. Hofstrand, V.-C. (New Stockholm); T. P. Ferguson, V.-C. (Northport); R. C. MacCraig, V.-C. (Ottawa); N. K. N. Nordby, V.-C. (Parrsboro); J. R. Davies, V.-C. (Pictou); A. C. Helander, V.-C. (Portage de la Baivie); H. C. Black, V.-C. (Pugwash); R. Hutchinson, V.-C. (Richimbucto); T. J. La Montagne, V.-C. (St. Anne); E. Hilier, V.-C. (St. Étienne); J. H. Thomson, V.-C. (St. John); C. R. Hill, V.-C. (St. Margaret's Bay); J. Mitchell, V.-C. (St. Stephen); J. Inglie, V.-C. (Shediac); F. McMillan, V.-C. (Sheet Harbour); D. McLean, V.-C. (Sherbrooke); L. F. Hill, V.-C. (Ship Harbour); J. E. Burchell, V.-C. (Sydney); G. Balcer, V.-C. (Three Rivers); A. L. Hertzberg, V.-C. (Toronto); J. A. Green, V.-C. (Winnipeg); B. B. Law, V.-C. (Yarmouth).  
*Victoria*, T. R. Smith, C.; W. A. Ward, V.-C.; T. D. Patullo (Dawson); J. C. MacIure, V.-C. (Vancouver).

*Switzerland.*

*Montreal*, D. L. Rey, C. E. Sandreuter, V.-C.

*United States.*

*Belleville*, M. J. Hendrick, C.; W. L. Ponton, V.-C.; C. A. Killner, C.A. (Deserento); W. Templeton, C.A. (Napanee); J. F. Beringer, C.A. (Pictou); S. J. Young, C.A. (Trenton).  
*Brockville*, C. W. Merriman, C.; W. W. Wood, V. and D.C.  
*Campbelltown*, J. S. Benedict, Com. Ag.; C. Murray, V.-C.A.; B. C. Mullins, C.A. (Bathurst).

*Charlottetown*, D. J. Vail, C.; J. T. Crocket, V. and D.C.; A. Glidden, C.A. (Alberton); A. J. Macdonald, C.A. (Georgetown); C. C. Carlton, C.A. (Souris); R. Hunt, C.A. (Summerside).  
*Chatham*, C. E. Monteith, C.; W. Gordon, V.-C.  
*Chaudière Junction*, J. M. Rosse, Com. Ag.  
*Clifton*, H. W. Brush, C.; J. E. S. Fraser, V. and D.C.; L. H. Collard, C.A. (St. Catherine's).  
*Coaticook*, J. H. Johnson, C.; F. Crave, V. and D.C.; J. R. Nichols, C.A. (Hereford); H. S. Beebe, C.A. (Lineborough); C. Bailey, C.A. (Potton); B. F. Butterfield, C.A. (Stanstead).  
*Collingwood*, W. Small, C.; C. Macdonell, V. and D.C.; A. E. Creswicke, C.A. (Barrie); J. M. Knowlson, C.A. (Lindsay); W. T. Robertson, C.A. (Owen Sound); W. R. Foot, C.A. (Parry Sound).  
*Dawson City*, J. C. McCook, C.; H. T. Roller, V.-C.; J. Q. Adams, D.-C.  
*Fort Erie*, O. Beddell, C.; J. V. Bedele, V. and D.-C.  
*Galt*, J. Ryerson, C.  
*Gaspé Basin*, A. F. Dixon, C.; J. Carter, V.-C.; D. Bisson, C.A. (Pasbeiac).  
*Goderich*, R. S. Chilton, Com. Ag.; W. Campbell, V.-Com. Ag.; A. O. Pattison, C.A. (Clinton).  
*Guelph*, C. N. Daly, C.; G. A. Oxnard, V. and D.C.  
*Halifax*, J. G. Foster, C.-G.; G. Hill, V. and D. C.-G.; W. H. Owen, C.A. (Bridgewater); J. G. Burgess, C.A. (Chevaric); A. F. Borden, C.A. (Kingsport); J. M. Mack, C.A. (Liverpool); D. M. Owen, C.A. (Lunenburg); L. H. Hoke, C.A. (Parrstown) W. Moffat, C.A., (River Hébert).  
*Hamilton*, J. M. Shehard, C.; R. Butler, V. and D.C.; A. C. Hardy, C.A. (Brantford); W. W. Hume, C.A. (Paris).  
*Kingston*, M. H. Twitchell, C.; M. H. Folger, V. and D.C.; E. E. Abbott, C.A. (Gananoque).  
*London*, H. S. Culver, C.; E. Reid, V. and D.C.  
*Midland*, R. F. White, C.A.  
*Monckton*, G. Bentilsbacher, C.; E. A. Really, V. and D.C.; R. R. Call, C.A. (Newcastle). G. B. McInerney, C.A. (Richimbucto).  
*Montreal*, J. L. Bittinger, C.-G.; P. Gorman, V. and D.C.; T. Stapleton, C.A. (Coteau); A. Fridham, C.A. (Grenville); W. W. Wark, C.A. (Hemmingford); J. Dinneen, C.A. (Huntingdon).  
*Nelson*, W. P. Knibbs, C.A.  
*Niagara Falls*, H. W. Brush, C.; N. B. Colcock, V. and D.C.  
*Orillia*, E. A. Wakefield, C.A.; R. Jupp, V. and D.C.; D. J. McKeowna (North Bay, Nepissing); J. E. Lockwood, C.A. (Sudbury); R. F. White, C.A. (Waubanshene).  
*Ottawa*, C. E. Turner, C.-G.; H. W. Sanford, V. and D.C.; A. C. Burwash, C.A. (Arnprior).  
*Palmerston*, R. A. Shea, C.A.; L. S. Hunt, Com. Ag.; W. Mawhinney, V. and D. Com. Ag.; J. H. Tibeando, C.A. (Wharton).  
*Port Hope*, H. P. Dill, C.  
*Port Sarnia*, N. McMillan, C.; A. T. Chester, V. and D.C.  
*Port Stanley and St. Thomas*, M. J. Burke, C.; W. H. King, V. and D.C.; F. W. Baby, C.A. (Courtwright).  
*Prescott*, G. B. Anderson, C.; J. Buckley, V. and D.C.  
*Quebec*, W. W. Henry, C.; F. S. Stocking, V.-C.  
*Rimouski*, C. A. Boardman, Com. Ag.; J. A. Talbot, V.-Com. Ag.

## II. THE PROVINCES.

## ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (OLD CANADA).

*History.*

Canada was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. In 1525, the French took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and ten years later Cartier explored the St. Lawrence, so naming that splendid river from having entered it on St. Lawrence's day.

In 1608 Quebec, the first settlement, was founded. During their early days and for a considerable time after, the French settlers were few in number, suffered great hardships, and were much engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, the aboriginal inhabitants. The principal incentives to their colonization were the profits of the fur trade and missionary zeal.

In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe; and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris. It may be mentioned that for three years, from 1629 to 1632, Quebec had been in English possession, having been captured by David Kirk, but was retroceded to France by the peace of *St. Germain-en-laye*.

From 1763 to 1774, Canada was governed by military authority, until in the latter year a nominee council was established by Act of the Parliament of Great Britain. By the same Act the Roman Catholics were given the free exercise of their religion: the Catholic Clergy were declared entitled to receive their accustomed dues and rights, but with respect only to those professing the Catholic religion; and in civil cases it was declared that resort should be had to the Laws of Canada for the decision of the same.

In 1791 an Act of Parliament was passed (31 Geo. III., cap. 31), dividing Canada into two Provinces, upper Canada (now Ontario) and lower Canada (now Quebec), and establishing a constitution for each. As the form of government was similar in each Province, a description of that of the Lower Province will suffice. By the Act in question the Legislative authority was vested in a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and in a House of Assembly elected by the inhabitants; the Lower Province was under a Governor, whilst the Upper was under a Lieutenant-Governor. Both the Houses of Assembly thus created, and especially that of Lower Canada, were in constant conflict with the Executive Government from the end of the American War in 1814, until the Canadian Rebellion of 1838. The most fruitful causes of dissension were the right of the Assembly to control public expenditure, and the question of the "Clergy Reserves," lands appropriated by the Imperial Act of 1791 for the exclusive benefit of the Anglican Clergy. The immediate exciting cause of the Rebellion was the establishing, by Governor Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton) of 37 rectories in Upper Canada. After the reduction of the insurgents, the constitution of Lower Canada was suspended, and Lord Durham was sent out from England as Governor-General, with special powers and instructions to report on the affairs of the country. He recommended a Union of the Provinces, and indeed foreshadowed the larger confederation, which has since been adopted. In accordance with Lord Durham's recommendation, the two Provinces were re-united by Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 35, and the Legislative Bodies of the united Provinces were consolidated: the

*St. Hyacinthe*, J. M. Authier, Com. Ag.; F. Bartels, V.-Com. Ag.; J. Sylvestre, C.A. (Sovel); A. S. Newell, C.A. (Waterloo).  
*St. John*, J. B. Myers, C.; H. S. Mowbray, V. and D.C.; J. J. Alexander, C.A. (Campobello Islands); J. T. Sharkey, C.A. (Fredericton); W. A. Fraser, C.A. (Grand Manan); C. C. Ludgate, C.A. (St. George).  
*St. John's, Quebec*, C. Deal, C.; J. Donaghy, V. and D.C.; W. L. Hibbard, C.A. (Farnham); H. Hoyle, C.A. (La Colle).  
*St. Stevens*, C. A. McCullough, C.; C. N. Vroom, V. and D.C.; G. H. Stickney, C.A. (St. Andrews).  
*Sault Ste. Marie*, G. W. Shotts, Com. Ag.; A. R. Flockhart, V. and D. Com. Ag.  
*Sherbrooke*, P. Lang, C.; G. E. Borlase, V. and D.C.; W. F. Given, C.A. (Cookshire); M. P. Townshend, C.A. (Megantic).  
*Stanbridge*, F. S. Johnson, Com. Ag.; G. M. Hastings, V. and D. Com. Ag.; E. C. Taylor, C.A. (Clarenceville); A. H. Holden, C.A. (Freligsburgh); F. A. Olmstead, C.A. (Sutton).  
*Stratford*, A. G. Seyfert, C.; W. S. Dingman, V. and D.C.  
*Sydney*, G. N. West, C.; S. Binet, C.A. (Arichat); A. W. Hart, C.A. (Cape Canso).  
*Three Rivers*, U. G. Ledoux, C.; W. W. Braman, V.-C.; A. Poitrais, C.A. (Arthabasca).  
*Toronto*, W. L. Sewell, C.; R. L. Sewell, V. and D.C.; W. P. Stericke, C.A. (Oshawa).  
*Vancouver*, L. E. Dudley, C.; F. Schofield, V. and D.C.; G. W. Clinton, C.A. (Union); J. Jackson junr., C.A. (Rossland).  
*Victoria*, A. E. Smith, C.; B. A. Hunter, V. and D.C.; G. S. Schetky, C.A. (Nanaimo).  
*Wallaceburg*, J. G. Worden, Com. Ag.; C. B. Jackson, V. and D. Com. Ag.  
*Windsor, Ont.*, H. C. Morris, C.; J. M. Little, V. and D.C.  
*Windsor N.S.*, J. T. Hoke, C.; F. W. Rand, C.A. (Cornwallis); J. G. Burgess, C.A. (Kempt); D. A. Huntley, C.A. (Parrsboro'); W. Moffat, C.A. (Port Joggins).  
*Wingham*, H. O. Bell, C.A.  
*Winnipeg*, W. H. H. Graham, C.; W. Hall, V. and D.C.; A. M. Heron, C.A. (Delortine); C. W. Jarvis, C.A. (Fort William); D. McArthur, C.A. (Emerson); E. Winkler, C.A. (Gretna); F. W. Downer, C.A. (Lethbridge); W. H. Dorsey, C.A. (North Portal); G. E. Frisbie, C.A. (Rat Portage).  
*Woodstock*, F. C. Denison, C.; J. Graham, V.-C.: J. A. Guy, C.A. (Edmondston).  
*Yarmouth*, K. H. Ford, C.; E. H. Armstrong, V. and D. Com. Ag.; J. M. Owen, C.A. (Annapolis); T. W. Robertson, C.A. (Barrington); W. T. Stewart, C.A. (Digby); T. H. White, C.A. (Shelburne).

*Uruguay.*

*Chicoutimi*, B. A. Stott, V.-C.  
*Halifax*, H. H. C. Boak, V.-C.  
*Montreal*, J. A. Maguire, C.; F. C. Henshaw, V.-C.  
*Pictou*, C. W. Ives, V.-C.  
*Quebec*, C. P. Champion, V.-C.  
*St. Mary*, C. E. Everett, V.-C.  
*Sydney*, H. Archibald, V.-C.  
*Three Rivers*, J. MacDougall, V.-C.

*Venezuela.*

*Montreal*, B. Laurence, C.; E. Laurence, V.-C.

new Legislative Council was to consist of not less than 20 members (it used in fact to exceed double that number); the members were appointed for life. The new House of Assembly consisted of 84 members, there being an equal number from each Province. Municipal Institutions were established in Canada in 1841.

### *Constitution.*

The constitution of Canada in operation under this union was defined in its main features under title 1. of the Local Consolidated Stat., 1859. Canada was divided into 125 electoral districts and boroughs, returning in all 180 members to the House of Assembly, 65 for Upper Canada, and 65 for Lower Canada; whilst the Legislative Council consisted of 48 elected members, and 22 members nominated under the old constitution.

In 1854 the question of the "Clergy Reserves" was settled by the application of the property to municipal purposes, vested interests being respected. In the same year seigniorial tenure was abolished in Lower Canada.

As years passed, increasing difficulty was experienced in the conduct of public affairs owing to the antagonism of the members for Upper and Lower Canada. Things having come almost to a "dead lock" about 1864, an escape from the difficulty was sought in a project for the union of all the British North American provinces, which, after negotiation, was agreed to, and embodied in the "British North America Act, 1867."

Each Province now enjoys responsible government, under a Lieut.-Governor in council, advised by five or more cabinet ministers. There is an elected Legislative Assembly in each (Ontario, 92 members; Quebec 65 members), elected for four years by manhood suffrage, with no property qualification. Members in Ontario are paid mileage and \$6 per day for 30 days or a maximum of \$800. Quebec also possesses a Legislative Council or Upper House of 24 members, who hold their seats for life, nominated by the Lieut.-Governor in council. The members are paid \$6 per day while the session lasts, and their travelling expenses.

### *Industry.*

The land in both Ontario and Quebec is very fertile, and produces all cereals and wheat crops in abundance; fruit grows luxuriantly; and grapes, melons, peaches and tomatoes come to maturity in the open air. In 1897 Canada ranked first in the shipment of cheese to Great Britain, supplying over one-half of the total imports of the article.

The lumber trade is extensive; and manufactures of hardware and textile fabrics are largely carried on.

### *Education.*

In Ontario the central control is vested in the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Cabinet. General regulations are framed by him with the approval of the Government for both the elementary (public) and high schools, of which there are 6,135, with 504,834 scholars in 1898. Both kinds of schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, and are required to have only certificated teachers, and are efficiently inspected. There is a provincial (non-denominational), university (Toronto) with an affiliated university college, and three theological colleges are also affiliated, and one university is confederated. There are also five denominational colleges with university powers in the province,

and numerous high schools or colleges for girls. Ample provision is made for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind. There is also a well equipped agricultural college, now affiliated with the provincial university. Schools are attached to the reformatories for juvenile criminals of both sexes. Primary education is free and compulsory. Mechanics' institutions, as well as collegiate institutions, receive Government grants. All the public institutions are non-sectarian.

In Quebec the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council of 35 members, is invested with the central control of education. The council is divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools respectively. The local control is vested in local boards or in the curé and churchwardens of the parish. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and fees, and partly by grants from the Provincial Government. There were in 1897, 5,854 schools, with 308,750 scholars, including the high and superior schools, and three normal schools supported by the State. There are also schools of agriculture, commercial and classical schools, and three universities—two Protestant, McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and one, the Laval University, Roman Catholic.

### *Chief Towns, Area, and Population.*

Besides those mentioned at p. 60, the chief towns are, in Ontario, Owen Sound, Galt, Brockville, Berlin and Woodstock; and in Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, St. Cunegonde, Three Rivers and Lévis, with from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants each. The area of the two Provinces, including water, is 569,350 square miles—Ontario 222,000, and Quebec 347,350.\* The population according to the last census was—Ontario 2,114,321, and Quebec 1,488,535.

### *Climate.*

The climate is dry, bracing, and very healthy, although the range of temperature is great. The mean temperature at Toronto is 45°, at Montreal 42°; the extreme range being from 12° below zero to 91°. The average annual rainfall at Toronto is 27 inches, at Montreal, 27 inches, principally from May to September. The snowfall between Dec. and March is considerable.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

### *Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.†*

#### ONTARIO.

- 1867 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. W. Stisted, K.C.B.
- 1868 Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1873 John W. Crawford, Esquire.
- 1875 Hon. D. A. Macdonald.
- 1880 „ John Beverley Robinson.
- 1887 „ Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G.
- 1892 „ Sir G. A. Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G.
- 1897 „ Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.

### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, TORONTO.

The Province is represented by 24 Members in the Senate and 92 Members in the House of Commons of Canada, comprising the Dominion Parliament, sitting at Ottawa.

\* The northern boundaries of Quebec were extended by Federal Parliament Act, cap. 3, 1898, and Quebec Legislature Act, cap. 6, 1898.

† For previous Governors, see edition for 1888.

*Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.*

	Total Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy*	Expenditure.
1890	\$3,423,154	\$1,196,872	\$3,896,324
1891	\$4,138,589	\$1,196,872	\$4,158,459
1892	\$4,662,921	\$1,196,872	\$4,068,257
1893	\$4,091,914	\$1,196,872	\$3,907,145
1894	\$3,453,162	\$1,196,872	\$3,839,338
1895	\$3,585,300	\$1,196,872	\$3,758,595
1896	\$3,400,671	\$1,196,872	\$3,703,379
1897	\$4,139,847	\$1,196,872	\$3,767,675
1898	\$3,647,553	\$1,196,872	\$3,803,081
1899	\$4,096,494	\$1,196,872	\$3,710,420

There was on 31st December, 1898, a surplus of assets of \$4,988,079 after deducting liabilities, presently payable.

*Lieutenant - Governor*, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G., LL.D., P.C., &c., &c., \$10,000.

*Secretary*, Com. F. C. Law, R.N. (retired), \$1,200.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

*Premier*, Hon. George William Ross, LL.D., (Treasurer), \$7,000.

*Minister of Education*, Hon. Richard Harcourt, K.C., \$4,000.

*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Francis Robert Latchford, K.C., \$4,000.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. Elihu James Davis, \$4,000.

*Secretary*, Hon. James Robert Stratton, \$4,000.

*Treasurer*, Hon. G. W. Ross.

*Minister of Agriculture & Registrar*, Hon. John Dryden, \$4,000.

*Clerk, Executive Council*, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (90 MEMBERS).**

*Speaker*, Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel.

*Clerk*, Chas. Clarke, \$2,000.

*Librarian*, A. Pardoe, \$1,500.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*, F. J. Glackmeyer, \$800.

*Queen's Printer*, Lud K. Cameron, \$1,400.

*Law Clerk*, A. M. Dymond, \$1,000.

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery*, Charles Clarke.

Constituencies.	Members.
Addington	James Reid.
Algoma, E.	C. F. Farwell.
Algoma, W.	James Conmee.
Brant, N.R.	Daniel Burt.
Brant, S.R.	Thomas H. Preston.
Brockville	Geo. P. Graham.
Bruce, N.R.	C. M. Bowman.
Bruce, S.R.	R. E. Truax.
Bruce, C.R.	Andrew Malcolm.
Cardwell	E. A. Little.
Carleton	Geo. N. Kidd.
Dufferin	John Barr.
Dundas	J. P. Whitney, K.C.
Durham, E.R.	Wm. A. Fallis.
Durham, W.R.	Wm. H. Reid.
Elgin, E.R.	C. A. Brower.
Elgin, W.R.	Finlay D. Macdiarmid.
Essex, N.R.	Wm. J. McKee.
Essex, S.R.	John A. Auld.
Frontenac	J. J. Gallagher.
Glengarry	D. R. McDonald.
Grenville	Robt. L. Joynt.
Grey, N.R.	Geo. M. Boyd.
Grey, C.R.	I. B. Lucas.
Grey, S.R.	D. Jamieson, M.D.
Haldimand	J. W. Holmes.
Halton	J. R. Barber.

\* Included in revenue.

**Constituencies.****Members.**

Hamilton, W.	E. A. Colquhoun.
Hamilton, E.	H. Carscallen, K.C.
Hastings, W.R.	M. B. Morrison.
Hastings, E.R.	S. Russell.
Hastings, N.R.	W. J. Allen.
Huron, E.R.	Arch. Hislop.
Huron, S.R.	Henry Eilber.
Huron, W.R.	J. T. Garrow, K.C.
Kent, E.R.	Robert Ferguson.
Kent, W.R.	T. L. Pardo.
Kingston	Hon. Wm. Harty.
Lambton, E.R.	H. J. Pettypiece.
Lambton, W.R.	F. F. Pardee.
Lanark, N.R.	W. C. Caldwell.
Lanark, S.R.	Lieut.-Col. A. J. Matheson.
Leeds	Walter Beatty.
Lennox	B. E. Aylsworth.
Lincoln	Elisha Jessop.
London	F. B. Leys.
Middlesex, E.R.	Thomas Robson.
Middlesex, N.R.	W. H. Taylor.
Middlesex, W.R.	Hon. Geo. W. Ross, LL.D.
Monck	Hon. Richard Harcourt, K.C.
Muskoka	S. Bridgland.
Nipissing	John Loughrin.
Norfolk, S.R.	W. A. Charlton.
Norfolk, N.R.	E. C. Carpenter.
Northumbria, E.R.	J. H. Douglas.
Northumbria, W.R.	Samuel Clarke.
Ontario, N.R.	W. H. Hoyle.
Ontario, S.R.	Hon. John Dryden.
Ottawa	{ A. Lumsden.
	{ C. B. Powell.
Oxford, N.R.	Andrew Pattullo.
Oxford, S.R.	A. McKay, M.D.
Parry Sound	W. R. Beatty.
Peel	J. Smith.
Perth, N.R.	John Brown.
Perth, S.R.	Nelson Monteith.
Peterboro, E.R.	T. Blezard.
Peterboro, W.R.	Hon. J. R. Stratton.
Prescott	Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel.
Prince Edward	W. R. Dempsey.
Renfrew, S.R.	Hon. F. R. Latchford.
Renfrew, N.R.	J. W. Munro.
Russell	Onesime Guibord.
Simcoe, E.R.	A. Miscampbell.
Simcoe, W.R.	Jas. S. Duff.
Simcoe, C.R.	A. B. Thompson.
Stormont	J. McLaughlin.
Toronto, W.	T. Crawford.
Toronto, E.	Robt. A. Pyne.
Toronto, N.	G. F. Marter.
Toronto, S.	Jas. J. Foy, K.C.
Victoria, E.R.	J. H. Carnegie.
Victoria, W.R.	Sam. J. Fox.
Waterloo, N.R.	F. Breithaupt.
Waterloo, S.R.	W. A. Kribs.
Welland	W. M. German.
Wellington, S.R.	J. Mutrie.
Wellington, E.R.	Hon. J. M. Gibson, K.C.
Wellington, W.R.	J. Tucker.
Wentworth, N.R.	T. A. Wardell.
Wentworth, S.R.	John R. Dickenson.
York, E.R.	J. Richardson.
York, W.R.	W. J. Hill.
York, N.R.	Hon. E. J. Davis.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**

*Attorney-General*, Hon. John Morison Gibson, LL.B., K.C., \$4,000.

*Deputy Attorney-General*, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C., \$3,000.

*Chief Clerk and Assistant Clerk, Executive Council*, J. Lonsdale Capr  ol, \$1,600.  
*Inspector of Legal Offices*, J. Fleming, \$2,400.  
*Master of Titles*, J. G. Scott, K.C., \$3,600.  
*Inspector of Registry Offices*, D. Guthrie, K.C., Guelph, Ont., \$1,750.  
*Provincial Municipal Auditor*, J. Laing, \$2,000.

#### PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

*Provincial Secretary and Registrar*, Hon. James Robert Stratton, \$4,000.  
*Assistant Secretary and Lieutenant-Governor's Deputy for Signing Marriage Licenses*, G. E. Lumsden, \$2,400.  
*Deputy Registrar*, J. F. C. Ussher, \$1,400.  
*Inspectors of Public Institutions*, J. Noxon and T. F. Chamberlain, M.D., \$2,600.  
*Deputy Registrar-General*, P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.  
*Inspector of Vital Statistics*, Lieut.-Col. R. B. Hamilton, \$1,200.  
*Provincial Board of Health, Chairman*, \$400; *Secretary*, P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., \$2,500.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

*Minister of Agriculture, and Commissioner of Immigration*, Hon. John Dryden, \$4,000.  
*Deputy Minister*, C. C. James, M.A., \$2,400.  
*Agent in Great Britain*, P. Byrne, Liverpool.  
*Secretary of Immigration*, D. Spence, \$1,500.

#### TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

*Treasurer*, Hon. George William Ross, LL.D., \$4,000.  
*Assistant Treasurer*, W. N. Anderson, \$2,400.  
*Provincial Auditor*, C. H. Sproule, \$2,400.  
*Inspector of Division Courts*, J. Dickey, \$1,600.  
*Inspector of Asylums*, R. Christie, \$2,600.  
*Chief Officer, License Branch*, H. Totten, \$2,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

*Commissioner*, Hon. Francis Robert Latchford, \$4,000.  
*Architect*, C. R. Heakes, \$  
*Consulting Architect and Engineer*, Kivas Tully, C.E., \$  
*Secretary of Public Works*, Wm. Edwards, \$1,000.  
*Engineer*, R. McCallum, \$2,100.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

*Commissioner*, Elihu James Davis, \$4,000.  
*Assistant ditto*, Aubrey White, \$3,000.  
*Director of Mines*,  
*Law Clerk*, Geo. Kennedy, LL.D., \$2,000.  
*Chief Game Warden*, E. Tinsley.  
*Clerk of Forestry*, Thos. Southworth, \$1,500.  
*Inspector of Insurance*, J. H. Hunter, M.A., \$3,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

*Minister of Education*, Hon. Richard Harcourt, K.C., \$4,000.  
*Deputy*, John Millar, B.A., \$2,400.  
*Librarian and Historiographer*, J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., \$2,000.  
*Chief Clerk*, F. J. Taylor, \$1,600.

#### SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR ONTARIO.

##### I.—COURT OF APPEAL.

*Chief Justice of Ontario, and Chief Justice of Appeal*, Hon. Sir John Douglas Armour, \$7,000.  
*Justices of Appeal*, Hon. F. Osler, Hon. James MacLennan, Hon. Charles Moss, and Hon. Jas. Lister, \$6,000 each.  
*Registrar*, J. S. Cartwright, M.A.

#### II.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE; 1. QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

*President of the High Court of Justice, and Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench*, Hon. William Glenholme Falconbridge, \$7,000.  
*Puisne Judge*, Hon. W. P. R. Street, \$5,000.  
*Registrar*, J. McAndrew.

##### 2. COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

*Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith, Knight-Bach., \$7,000.  
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. John E. Rose and Hon. Hugh MacMahon, \$5,000 each.  
*Registrar*, M. B. Jackson.

##### 3. CHANCERY DIVISION.

*Chancellor*, Hon. Sir John A. Boyd, \$7,000.  
*Vice-Chancellors*, Hon. Thos. Ferguson, Hon. Thos. Robertson, and Hon. R. M. Meredith, \$5,000 each.  
*Registrar*, G. S. Holmsted.

#### MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.

*Judge*, Hon. J. E. McDougall, \$600.  
*Registrar*, John Bruce.

#### Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

Year.	Local Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Special Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1889-90	2,483,894	1,086,713	3,881,673	1,162,001
1890-91	2,370,431	1,086,713	4,095,520	1,775,875
1891-92	2,371,690	1,086,713	4,446,639	1,302,010
1892-3	3,305,057	1,086,713	3,952,259	1,088,719
1893-4	3,173,820	1,086,713	3,876,991	1,366,470
1894-5	3,235,315	1,086,713	4,043,228	1,006,920
1895-6	3,241,198	1,086,713	4,041,222	308,672
1896-7	2,790,590	1,086,713	4,707,095	1,523,337
1897-8	3,089,426	1,086,713	4,364,687	249,329
1898-9	3,136,866	1,086,713	4,189,964	111,138

Net debt at 30th June, 1899, \$26,166,118.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, L. A. Jett  , Esq., \$10,000.  
*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt H. C. Sheppard, \$1,200.  
*Extra Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut. Panet.  
*Private Secretary*, E. Delpit, \$1,200.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

##### Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

1867 Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.  
 1873 Hon. R. E. Caron, LL.D.  
 1876 " Luc Letellier de St. Just.  
 1879 " Theodore Robitaille, M.D.  
 1884 " L. R. Masson, LL.D.  
 1887 A. R. Angers, Esq., K.C., LL.D.  
 1892 Sir J. A. Chapeau, K.C.M.G., LL.D.  
 1898 L. A. Jett  , Esq.

#### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, QUEBEC.

The Province is represented in the Senate by 24 Senators, and in the House of Commons by 65 Members.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, His Honour Louis A. Jett  , Esq.  
*Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries (Irish Minister)*, Hon. S. N. Parent.  
*Attorney-General*, Hon. Horace Archambeault.  
*Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. F. G. Miville D  ch  ne.  
*Commissioner of Colonization and Mines, and Interim Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Ad  lard Turgeon.  
*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. H. Thomas Duffy.  
*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Lomer Gouin.  
*Without portfolio*, Hon. J. J. Gu  rin.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (24 Members).

*Speaker*, Hon. H. Archambault, \$2,000.*Clerk*, Louis Fréchette, \$2,000.*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, S. S. Hatt.

Constituencies.	Members.
Alma	T. Berthiaume.
Bedford	J. C. McCorkill.
Shawinigan	Hon. J. J. Ross, M.D.
Golfe	R. Turner.
Grandville	T. P. Pelletier.
Inkermann	G. Bryson, junior.
Kennebec	Nap. Chs. Cormier
Lanaudière	Ls. Sylvestre.
La Durantaye	P. Garneau.
Laurentides	Thos. Chapais.
Lauzon	N. Audet.
Lasalle	V. W. Larue.
La Vallière	F. X. Méthot.
Lorimier	Dr. Girouard.
Montarville	Hon. C.E.B. de Boucherville.
Mille Isles	Frs. X. Mathieu.
Repentigny	Horace Archambault.
Rigaud	Joseph Lanclôt.
Rougemont	Gedeon Ouimet.
Sorel	N. Pérodeau.
Salaberry	D. Rolland.
Stadacona	John Sharples.
Victoria	J. K. Ward.
Wellington	F. E. Gilman.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (74 Members).

*Speaker*, Hon. Jules Tessier, \$2,000.*Clerk*, L. G. Desjardins, \$2,000.*Sergeant-at-Arms*, G. Larocque, \$1,600.*Librarian*, N. E. Dionne, \$1,600.

Constituencies.	Members.
Argenteuil	Weir, William Alexander
Arthabaska	Girouard, Joseph Éna.
Bagot	McDonald, Milton.
Beauce	Béland, Henri Séverin.
Beauharnois	Bisson, Élie Hercule.
Bellechasse	Turgeon, Hon. Adélar.
Berthier	Chenevert, C. Alphonse.
Bonaventure	Clapperton, W. H.
Brôme	Duffy, Hon. Henry Thomas.
Chambly	Rochelleau, Antoine.
Champlain	Grenier, Pierre.
Charlevoix	D'Auteuil, Pierre.
Chateauguay	Robidoux, Hon. J. E.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Petit, Honoré.
Compton	Hunt, James.
Deux-Montagnes	Champagne, Hector.
Dorchester	Pelletier, Hon. L. P.
Drummond	Watts, William John.
Gaspé	Flynn, Hon. E. J.
Hochelaga	Décarie, D. J.
Huntingdon	Stephens, Hon. G. W.
Iberville	Gosselin, François (fils).
Iles de la Madeleine	Delaney, Dr. P.
Jacques Cartier	Charet, Joseph Adolphe
Joliette	Tellier, Joseph Mathias.
Kamouraska	Roy, L. Rodolphe
Lac St. Jean	Girard, Joseph.
Laprairie	Cherrier, Séraphim.
L'Assomption	Marion, Joseph.
Laval	LeBlanc, Hon. Pierre Evariste.
Lévis	
L'Islet	Déchène, Hon. F. G. M.
Lotbinière	Laliberté, Edouard H.
Maskinongé	Caron, Hector.

## Constituencies.

Constituencies.	Members.
Matane	Caron, Donal.
Mégantic	Smith, George R.
Missisquoi	Cotton, Dr. C. L.
Montcalm	Bissonnette, P. J. Léonidas.
Montmorency	Bouffard, Edouard.
Montmagny	Lislois, Joseph C.
Montreal No. 1	Lacombe, Georges A.
Montreal No. 2	Gouin, Lomer.
Montreal No. 3	Rainville, H. Benjamin.
Montreal No. 4	Atwater, Hon. A. W.
Montreal No. 5	Bickerdike, Robert.
Montreal No. 6	Guerin, Hon. J. J. E.
Napierreville	Doris, Cyprien.
Nicolet	Ball, Georges.
Ottawa	Major, Charles B.
Pontiac	Gillies, David
Portneuf	Tessier, Jules.
Quebec (Centre)	Robitaille, Amédée.
Quebec (County)	Garneau, Némèze.
Quebec East	Shehyn, Hon. Jos.
Quebec West	Carbray, Felix.
Richelieu	Cardin, L. P. P.
Richmond	Bédard, Joseph.
Rimouski	Tessier, Auguste.
Rouville	Dufresne, A. N.
St. Hyacinthe	Dessaules, Georges B.
St. Jean	Marchand, Hon. Félix Gabriel.
St. Maurice	Duplessis, Louis Th. N. L.
St. Sauveur	Parent, Hon. S. Napoléon.
Shefford	De Grosbois, Dr. Tancrède Boucher.
Sherbrooke	Panneton, L. Edmond.

## CANADA.

Soulanges	Bourbonnais, Avila Gonzalve.
Stanstead	Hackett, Hon. M. F.
Témiscouata	Talbot, Félix A.
Terrebonne	Nantel, Hon. Guillaume A.
Three Rivers	Télesphore, Normand Eus.
Vaudreuil	Lalonde, Emery.
Verchères	Blanchard, Étienne.
Wolfe	Chicoyne, Jérôme Adolphe.
Yamaska	Allard, L. J.

## OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS.

<i>Clerk of the Executive Council</i> , Gustave Grenier, \$2,400.
<i>Assistant Attorney-General and Law Clerk</i> , L. J. Cannon, K.C., \$3,000.
<i>Assistant Provincial Secretary and Deputy Provincial Registrar</i> , Jos. Boivin, \$2,400.
<i>Assistant Provincial Treasurer and Secretary of the Treasury Board</i> , H. T. Machin, \$2,800.
<i>Provincial Auditor</i> , A. H. Verret, \$3,000.
<i>Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Forests, and Fisheries</i> , E. E. Taché, \$2,400.
<i>Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture</i> , G. A. Gigault, \$2,400.
<i>Assistant Commissioner of Public Works</i> , S. Lesage, \$2,400.
<i>Assistant Commissioner of Colonization and Mines</i> , S. Dufault, \$2,400.
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> , Hon. P. B. de la Brûère, \$3,000.
<i>Secretaries to the Department of Public Instruction</i> , Paul de Cazes, \$2,400 ; G. W. Parmelee, \$2,400.

## JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

*Chief Justice, Queen's Bench*, Hon. Sir Alexander Lacoste \$6,000.

*Puisne Judges, Queen's Bench:—*

Hon. J. G. Bossé, Hon. Jean Blanchet, Hon. R. N. Hall, Hon. J. S. C. Wurtelle, D.C.L., Hon. J. A. Ouimet, \$5,000 each.

*Chief Justice, Superior Court.* Hon. Sir L. E. N. Casault, Quebec, \$6,000.

*Puisne Judges, Superior Court:—*

A. B. Routhier, L. Belanger, F. X. Lemieux, L. B. Caron, J. E. Robidoux, H. T. Taschereau, Charles Gill, M. Mathieu, E. Cimon, L. O. Loranger, Fred. Andrews, J. Larue, J. Alp. Ouimet, H. C. Pelletier, M. M. Tait, C. P. Davidson, D.C.L., L. Tellier, A. N. Charland, L. A. de Billy, C. C. de Lorimier, LL.D., W. W. Lynch, S. Pagnuelo, C. J. Doherty, D.C.L., J. A. Gagné, J. J. Curran, Joseph Lavergne, W. White, Francis Langelier, and P. Aug. Choquette, \$4,000 each.

*Recorders of Montreal,* A. E. Poirier and R. S. Weir.

*Ditto, Quebec,* Elzéar Déry.

*Ditto, Hull,* A. Champagne.

*Ditto, St. Hyacinthe,* V. B. Sicotte.

*Judges of Sessions of Peace, Montreal,* M. C. Desnoyers, F. X. Choquet.

*Ditto, Quebec,* Hon. A. Chauveau.

*Attorney-General,* Hon. H. Archambeault.

*Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court,* Hon. A. R. Routhier, \$2,000.

*Sheriff, Quebec,* Hon. Chs. A. Ern. Gagnon, \$3,000.

*Ditto, Montreal,* Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, \$3,000.

*Clerks of Appeal,* I. O. Joseph and Alph. Pouliot, K.C., \$2,000.

*Assistant ditto,* Louis Ouimet and L. Marchand.

*Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace, Montreal,* L. W. Sicotte and Ulric Lafontaine.

*Clerk of the Crown, Quebec,* Alph. Pouliot.

*Clerk of the Peace, Quebec,* L. Brunet.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

*Situation, Area, and Population.*

Nova Scotia is a peninsula between 43° 46' N. lat., and 61° 67' W. long., connected with New Brunswick by an isthmus about 14 miles wide; its length is about 300 miles, and its breadth about 100 at its widest, with much variation. The island of Cape Breton, separated by the Gut of Canso, forms part of the province. It contains an area of 20,907 square miles, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea. The population at the last census was 450,523.

*History.*

Nova Scotia was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was colonized by the French in 1598; was taken by the English, and a grant of it made to Sir W. Alexander by James I. in 1627. In 1632 it was restored to France, with Quebec, by the Treaty of *St. Germain-en-laye*, but again ceded to England at the Peace of Utrecht in 1714. After the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by Lord Halifax, and the city which now bears his name is the capital of the province. Cape Breton was not finally taken from the French until 1758. From 1784 to 1819 it formed a separate colony.

*Description.*

The harbour of Halifax has an area of about 10 square miles, is open at all seasons, and its navigation is scarcely ever interrupted by ice. This harbour is not surpassed by any in the world, affording safe anchorage for, it is said, 1,000 ships. The British Government has an extensive dockyard

at Halifax, which is its principal naval station in North America. Some of the other chief towns are Annapolis, Antigonish, Digby, Kentville, Truro, Yarmouth, Pictou, Windsor, Sydney (in Cape Breton), Amherst, Lunenburg and Liverpool.

The climate is remarkably healthy, and more temperate than that of any other part of the Dominion, but fogs prevail on the coast at certain seasons. The mean temperature at Halifax is 65°, the extreme range being from 11° below zero to 88°. The average annual rainfall is 34 inches, evenly distributed.

Coal and iron ore are plentiful, and gold also has been discovered, and is yielding fair returns; but the greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the growth of fruit. The superior fisheries, together with the ship-building and timber trades, give occupation to many.

*Constitution.*

Nova Scotia is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 12 Members in the Senate and 21 Members in the House of Commons.

The local government is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, advised by an Executive Council of nine members (three of whom are departmental heads), responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Council of 21 members appointed by the Governor for life, and a House of Assembly of 38 representatives elected every five years. The Members are paid \$500 sessional indemnity.

*Education.*

The present system of elementary education was established by law in 1865. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction—a body identical in membership with the Executive Council of the Province. The local management of schools is vested, so far as the ordinary school sections or districts are concerned, in a Board of Trustees chosen by the ratepayers of the section or district. But in incorporated towns, the powers of trustees are exercised by the Town Council, or a committee thereof.

In 1892 there were 2,281 schools in operation, with a gross attendance of 87,189 pupils. Education is compulsory, i.e., non-attendance exposes to pecuniary penalties between the ages of 7 and 12.

*Provincial Finances.*

Year.	Total Revenue.	Subsidy.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
1890	664,988	432,870	710,497
1891	661,541	432,870	692,539
1892	769,976	432,870	822,462
1893	682,567*	432,816	642,385*
1894	888,213		862,842
1895	835,455		831,280
1896	841,160	432,811	853,893
1897	832,240	432,809	853,699
1898	855,960	432,809	849,330

Net debt, 1898, \$2,387,304.

*Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.†*

1867 Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.

1870 Sir Ed. Kenny (administrator).

1873 Hon. Joseph Howe.

1873 Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., K.C.

1883 Matthew H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., D.C.L.

1888 Hon. A. W. McLelan.

1890 M. B. Daly, Esq.

\* For nine months ended 30th Sep., 1893.

† For those before confederation, see edition for 1889.



## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Malachy Bowes Daly,  
K.C.M.G., \$9,000.  
*Private Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke, \$1,250.  
*Provincial Aides-de-Camp*, Lieut.-Colonel H. W.  
Clerke, Major Menger, 66th Fusiliers, and Cap-  
tain J. A. Ritchie, 66th Fusiliers.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*President of the Council*, Hon. George H. Murray,  
Premier and Provincial Secretary.  
*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Longley.  
*Commissioner of Public Works and Mines*, Hon.  
C. E. Church.

## Without Office.

Hon. Thos. Johnson      Hon. W. T. Pipes.  
"    A. Comeau      Hon. T. R. Black.  
"    A. McGillivray      Hon. D. McPherson.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (21 members).

*President*, Hon. Robert Boak.  
*Clerk*, A. G. Troop.

Hon. Daniel McN. Parker, M.D.	Dartmouth, Halifax.
" Charles M. Francheville	Guysborough.
" David McCurdy	Baddeck, C. B.
" William H. Owen	Bridgewater.
" George Whitman	Round Hill, Annapolis.
" Monson H. Goudge	Windsor.
" W. H. Ray	Clementsport.
" John McNeil	Mabon.
" Jason Mack	Liverpool.
" Isidore LeBlanc	Arichat.
" H. M. Robichau	Mitighan.
" R. Drummond	Stellarton.
" C. N. Cummings	Londonderry.
" A. P. Welton	Kingston, N.S. Resigned.
" W. B. Smith	Cape Island, N.S.
" J. E. Corbett	Antigonish, N.S.
" W. T. Pipes	Amherst.
" J. N. Armstrong	Sydney, C.B.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (38 members).—New  
House of Assembly, elected, 1897.

*Speaker*, Hon. F. Laurence.  
*Clerk*, John W. Ouseley.  
*Sergeant-at-Arms*, A. Haliburton.

Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis County	{ Hon. J. W. Longley. Joseph Bancroft.
Antigonish "	{ C. P. Chisholm. Hon. A. McGillivray.
Cape Breton "	{ A. S. Kendall, M.D. Alec. Johnson.
Colchester "	{ Hon. F. A. Laurence. J. G. McMullen.
Cumberland "	{ Thos. Black A. C. Fraser.
Digby "	{ Hon. A. M. Comeau. A. M. Gidney.
Guysborough "	{ W. A. Ferguson. J. H. Sinclair.
Halifax "	{ W. B. Wallace. Geo. Mitchell. D. McPherson.
Hants "	{ Arthur Drysdale. Clas. Wilcox.
Inverness "	{ James McDonald M. J. Doucett

## Constituencies.

## Members.

King's	"	{ B. H. Dodge. H. H. Wickwine.
Lunenburg	"	{ Hon. C. E. Church. J. D. Sperry.
Pictou	"	{ J. D. McGregor. E. M. McDonald. M. H. Fitzpatrick.
Queen's	"	{ T. Keillor. E. M. Ferrel.
Richmond	"	{ Simon Joyce. D. Finlayson.
Shelburne	"	{ Hon. Thos. Johnson. Thos. Morrison.
Victoria	"	{ Hon. G. H. Murray. John G. Morrison.
Yarmouth	"	{ Wm. Law. H. S. LeBlanc.

## JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. James McDonald, \$5,000.  
*Equity Judge*, Hon. Wallace Graham, \$4,000.  
*Assistant Judge*, Hon. R. L. Weatherbe  
" " J. N. Ritchie  
" " Chas. J. Townshend } \$4,000.  
" " N. H. Meagher  
" " H. McD. Henry }  
*Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court*, The Chief Justice,  
\$600.

## COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

J. W. Johnston, J. P. Chipman, Forbes, W. A. D.  
Morse, A. W. Savery, Angus McIsaac, Murray  
Dodd, \$2,400 each.

IMPERIAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT (*Halifax*).

*General Commanding His Majesty's Forces*, Lieut.-  
Gen. Lord William Seymour.  
*Aides-de-Camp*,

gone to South Africa.  
*Assist. Adjutant-General*, Col. Biscoe.  
*Commanding R.A.*, Lieut.-Col. Farmer.  
" R.E., " Wilkinson.

## DEPARTMENTAL CHIEFS AND OFFICERS.

*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. G. W. Murray, \$3,200,  
with \$800 as Premier.  
*Deputy ditto*, E. C. Fairbanks, \$1,800.  
*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Longley, \$3,200.  
*Cashier and Chief Clerk*, J. Macaloney.  
*Commissioner of Mines and Public Works*, Hon.  
C. E. Church, \$3,200.  
*Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines*, E.  
Gilpin.  
*Chief Clerk of Mines and Minerals*, W. H. Browne.  
*Provincial Railway Engineer*, Martin Murphy, C.E.  
*Superintendent Government Lunatic Asylum*, H. H.  
Hattie, M.D.  
*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. J. W. Longley.  
*Chief Clerk*, J. H. Austen, \$1,400.  
*Queen's Printer*, R. T. Murray.  
*Superintendent of Education*, A. H. McKay.

## DOMINION OFFICIALS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

*Assistant Receiver General and Manager, Govern-  
ment Savings Bank*, J. R. Wallace, \$2,200.  
*Agent of Marine and Fisheries Departments*, J. J.  
Parsons, \$1,800.  
*Collector of Customs at Halifax*, W. D. Harrington,  
\$2,600,

*Inspector of Customs*, W. H. Hill, \$2,000.  
*Postmaster at Halifax*, H. W. Blackader, \$2,400.  
*Inspector of Post Offices*, C. J. Macdonald, \$2,400.  
*Assistant Inspector of Post Offices*, J. D. Story, \$1,600.  
*Superintendent, Money Order Office*, H. W. Blackader.  
*Chief Supt. of Railways*, David Pottinger, \$2,400.  
*Resident Engineer*, P. S. Archibald, \$2,400.  
*Chief Accountant and Secretary*, Thos. Foot, \$1,600.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

### *Situation, Area, and Population.*

New Brunswick is situated between 45° 5' and 48° 5' N. lat., and 63° 47' and 67° 53' W. long.; its area is 27,700 square miles, or about 17,000,000 acres. It is connected with Nova Scotia by a low isthmus. The population on 5th April, 1891, was 321,263.

### *History.*

New Brunswick, in the early part of the last century, belonged to the French, and was called by them New France. At the peace of 1763, New Brunswick, with the rest of Canada, was ceded by France to Great Britain, and was annexed to Nova Scotia until 1785, when it was erected into a separate Colony. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England.

### *Climate.*

The mean temperature of St. John is 40°, the extreme range being from 11° below zero to 82°. The average annual rainfall is 35 inches, and the snowfall 158 inches, the latter extending from November to April inclusive.

### *Industries.*

Coal is abundant; antimony, iron, and gypsum are to be found also in very large quantities. A great portion of the country is covered by dense forests of fine timber, the cutting and working of which—or "lumbering"—furnishes remunerative employment to many. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat and oats, are the principal cereals raised. Apples and plums of excellent quality are largely grown, also strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits. The fisheries are extensive, both sea and river. Some of the finest salmon fishing in the world is to be had in this province. Fredericton, 80 miles inland, is the capital (pop. 7,000), but St. John, on the mouth of the river of the same name, is the leading commercial centre (pop. 46,000). Other towns are Moncton (9,000), Chatham (5,000), Woodstock (3,000), and St. Stephen (3,000).

### *Constitution.*

New Brunswick is represented in the Canadian Senate by 10 Members, and sends 14 Members to the House of Commons.

There is a Legislative Assembly of 46 members, elected under a liberal franchise. An Act was passed in 1891 abolishing the Legislative Council from the end of the then present Parliament, and the Council came to an end with the dissolution of 1892.

Members receive \$300 per session, and their travelling expenses.

### *Education.*

A system of elementary education was established by Act, 1871. The central control is

vested in a Board of Education, and the local management is in the hands of Boards of School Trustees. Education is free between the ages of 6 and 20. There were 1,737 schools, with 66,917 scholars in attendance, in 1897. In 1898 there were 68,239 children on the school rolls. The number of schools in 1899 was 1806, with 68,579 children.

There is a university at Fredericton, and several colleges.

	Local Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Local Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
1890	162,270	483,809	651,735
1891	129,216	483,546	680,813
1892	169,087	483,582	676,483
1893	247,308	483,570	711,673
1894	135,728	483,570	661,521
to 31 Oct.			
10 mths.			
1895	203,877	483,560	684,635
1896	214,882	483,556	701,452
1897	261,652	483,551	745,203
	708,809		727,049
1898	280,738	483,501	749,644
1899			

*Debt*, 1894, \$2,252,829.83.  
 " 1895, \$2,321,412.66.  
 " 1896, \$2,374,069.92.  
 " 1897, \$2,488,577.91.  
 " 1898, \$2,621,867.26.  
 " 1899, \$2,736,298.19.

### *Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.\**

1867 Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B.  
 1868 Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmot, D.C.L.  
 1873 Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 1878 Hon. E. B. Chandler, K.C.  
 1880 Hon. R. D. Wilmot.  
 1885 Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 1893 Hon. John Boyd.  
 1893 J. J. Fraser, Esq.  
 1896 Abner Reid McClelan, Esq., D.C.L.

### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, FREDERICTON.

#### *Civil Establishment.*

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Abner Reid McClelan, Esq., \$9,000.  
*Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut. J. A. Kaye.  
*Extra Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut.-Col. Robert R. Call.  
*Private Secretary*, Robert Smith Barker.

#### *Executive Council.*

*Attorney-General*, Henry R. Emmerson, \$2,100.  
*Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General*, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, \$2,100.  
*Surveyor-General*, Hon. Albert T. Dunn, \$1,700.  
*Premier*, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, \$1,700.  
*Chief Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Albert S. White.  
*Commissioner for Agriculture*, Hon. Chas. H. La Billois.  
*President of Council*, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, M.E.C.  
 Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris, without office.  
 Hon. Harrison A. McKuron, without office.

*Clerk of Council*, J. Howe Dickson.

\* For previous Lieutenant-Governors, see C.O. List, 1886.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (46 Members).

*Speaker*, Hon. George F. Hill.*Clerk*, H. B. Rainsford.*Clerk, Assistant*, George Y. Dibblee.*Chaplain*, Rev. J. D. Freeman.*Sergeant-at-Arms*, Henry C. Rutter.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert	{ Hon. Henry R. Emmerson. Charles J. Osman. Frank B. Carvell.
Carleton	{ Hugh Henry McCain. James K. Fleming James Russell.
Charlotte	{ Hon. George F. Hill. James O'Brien. William F. Todd.
Gloucester	{ John Young. Joseph Poirier. Theobald M. Burns. Urbain Johnson.
Kent	{ James Barnes. Peter H. Leger. Hon. A. S. White.
King's	{ George G. G. Scovil. Hon. William Pugsley. Fred. LaForest.
Madawaska	{ Narcisse A. Gagnon. Hon. L. J. Tweedie. Hon. J. P. Burchill.
Northumberland	{ John O'Brien. Charles E. Fish. Hon. L. P. Farris.
Queen's	{ Isaac W. Carpenter. Hon. Charles H. LaBillois.
Restigouche	{ W. Albert Mott. Wm. Shaw. George Robertson.
St. John City	{ Harrison A. McKeown. Daniel J. Purdy.
St. John County	{ Hon. Albert T. Dunn. John McLeod.
Sunbury	{ Parker Glasier. J. Douglas Hazen. James E. Porter.
Victoria	{ Thomas Lawson. Oliver M. Melanson.
Westmoreland	{ William F. Humphrey. W. Woodbury Wells. Clifford W. Robinson.
York	{ Alexander Gibson, Jr. Hon. Fred. P. Thompson. W. Turney Whitehead. John A. Campbell.

*Provincial Establishment.**Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Records*, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, \$2,100.*Deputy Provincial Secretary and Deputy Registrar-General and Queen's Printer*, R. W. L. Tibbits, \$1,700.*Deputy Receiver-General*, G. N. Babbitt, \$1,700.*Surveyor-General*, Hon. Albert T. Dunn, \$1,700.*Deputy and Lumber Agent*, William P. Flewelling, \$1,600.*Chief Draughtsman*, T. G. Loggie, \$1,600.*Draughtsman*, Robert S. Barker, \$1,100.*Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, \$1,700.*Chief Clerk*, T. B. Winslow, \$1,500.*Chief Engineer*, A. Rainsford Wetmore, C.E., \$1,800.*Auditor-General*, J. S. Beek, \$1,600.*Assistant Auditor*, T. Otty Crookshank, \$600.*Secretary for Agriculture*, Thomas S. Peters, \$1,000.*Chief Justice*, Hon. W. H. Tuck, \$5,000.*Puisne Judges*, Hon. D. L. Hanington, Hon. Peter A. Landry, Hon. Fred. E. Barker, and Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, \$4,000 each.*Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court*, Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, \$1,000.*Attorney-General*, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, \$2,100.*County Court Judges*, Hon. William Wilson, J. G.

Stevens, W. Wilkinson, Hon. W. Wedderburn,

\$2,400 each. Hon. William W. Wells, Hon.

James G. Forbes, \$2,000 each.

*Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court*, T. C. Allen, \$2,000.*Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court*, T. C. Allen.

## DOMINION OFFICIALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping*, James R. Ruel, \$3,000.*Inspector for N. B. and P. E. I.*, J. S. M'Laren, \$2,000.*Inspector of Post Offices*, N. R. Colter, \$2,200.*Postmaster at St. John*, Thomas P. Hanington, \$2,000.*Secretary*, W. Whittaker, \$1,350.*Assistant Receiver General*, Howard D. McLeod, \$2,200.*Accountant*, Jas. Robinson, \$1,100.*Savings Bank Accountant*, S. B. Patterson, \$1,300.*Inspector of Fisheries*,  
*Emigration Agent, St. John*, S. Gardner, \$1,000.

## MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

*Situation and Area.*

Manitoba was erected into a Province with Representative Institutions by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, 33 Vic., c. 3, taking effect on 15th July, 1870. By this Act, the boundaries of Manitoba are defined as 49°-50° 30' N. latitude, and 96°-99' W. longitude, its area being 13,500 square miles.

By the Canadian Act 44 Vict., c. 14, these boundaries were extended, and fixed at 49°-53° N. lat., and 90°-101° W. long., comprising an area of 73,956 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 62,260, which had grown to 154,442 in 1891, and is now nearly 250,000.

The territory between the 49th parallel, the meridian of the N.W. angle of the Lake of the Woods, English River, Lone Lake, Lake St. Joseph, and 90° W. longitude, which had been supposed to belong to Manitoba, was in 1884 declared to form part of Ontario.

The district of Keewatin, the eastern boundaries of which were recently defined by the settlement of western boundaries of Ontario, comprises all the country east of the Great Mackenzie River Basin, north of Manitoba, and west of Ontario, and has a population of about 5,000 Indians and whites, was in 1876 placed under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, who is empowered by the Keewatin Act, chap. 53, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, to appoint justices of the peace and otherwise arrange for the administration of justice. Intoxicants are by this Act absolutely prohibited.

*History.*

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon the surrender of the Charter of that Company to the Crown, with a view of the inclusion of Rupert's Land in the Dominion, many of the

inhabitants of the Red River Settlement, incited by disaffected persons, rose in insurrection, and established a provisional Government of their own, headed by Louis Riel, a half-breed. On the 4th of March, 1870, Riel, Lepine, and other leaders of this insurrection, having previously imprisoned 39 Canadians, shot a man named Scott, who had been opposed to them.

The insurrection itself ended by the flight of the leaders upon the approach of Sir Garnet Wolseley with a military force from Canada.

In October, 1871 the Province was threatened by a Fenian raid, but it was arrested by the United States Commander at Fort Pembina on the International Boundary.

In 1874 Lepine was brought to trial at Fort Garry for the murder of Scott, and was, upon conviction, sentenced to death. But Lord Dufferin, with the acquiescence of the Secretary of State, commuted his sentence for two years' imprisonment, with loss of political rights.

### *Description.*

The agricultural capabilities of this province are very highly spoken of. The soil is a rich black loam, peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. A variety of "hard wheat" known as Red Fyfe, is grown throughout the province generally, which is very much in demand amongst millers, for the purpose of mixing with softer varieties. Coal of the lignite description and good building clay have been discovered in the Souris Valley.

In the eastern part of the province exist large bodies of gold-bearing quartz, that are being gradually opened up. Many veins are now being successfully worked. Iron ore exists in large quantities on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and salt springs on the shores of Lake Winnipegosis. The northern part of the province is heavily timbered.

The growth of Winnipeg, the chief city, is remarkable. In 1870 it contained about 200 inhabitants. In 1881 it had a population of about 10,000; in 1896, 35,000; and now over 50,000. The other chief towns are Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morden, and Delovaine.

Free-grant lands are still available in sections opened up by new railways, while good farms can be purchased from \$2 to \$16 per acre.

During the years since 1890 wheat has produced on an average 20 bushels per acre, oats 36.4, barley 29.

At the present time (1900) there are 36,000 farmers in the province, and they have in crop 2,612,134 acres, chiefly as follows:—

Wheat .....	1,806,215
Oats .....	572,950
Barley .....	178,525
Flax .....	20,457
Potatoes .....	16,880
Roots .....	7,482

Total of all kinds ... 2,612,134

### *Railway Facilities.*

In the year 1879 there was no railway at all in the whole of the country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

In the year 1899 there were in the province of Manitoba alone 2,225 miles of railway, which afford easy access to market from all parts of the province.

### *Climate.*

The mean temperature at Winnipeg is only 33°, the extreme range being from 40° below zero to 95°, but the climate is bracing and healthy. The average annual rainfall is over 17 inches, and snowfall (November to April), 53 inches.

### *Constitution.*

Manitoba is represented by 4 members in the Dominion Senate and 7 members in the House of Commons.

The province has a Legislative Assembly of 40 members elected by manhood suffrage for 4 years. The Legislative Council or Upper Chamber, was abolished by a local Act passed in 1876.

The members of the Legislative Assembly are paid \$400 per session, and their travelling expenses.

### *Education.*

A system of elementary education was established by law in 1871. The central control was in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, Protestant and Catholic respectively. The local management was entrusted to school trustees elected by the people.

By the "Public Schools Act," of 1890, all the previous school Acts were repealed, and a system of national non-sectarian schools was established throughout the province. This Act provides "that all public schools shall be free schools, and that every person in rural municipalities between the ages of 5 and 21 years, and in cities, towns and villages between the ages of 6 and 21 years shall have the right to attend some school."

In 1899 there were 1,313 schools in operation, employing 1,472 teachers, of whom 597 were men, and 875 women.

Normal schools are provided for the training of teachers.

There is one university, styled "The University of Manitoba," with examining and degree-conferring powers only. The affiliated Colleges are St. John's (Episcopal), St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), Manitoba (Presbyterian), Wesley (Wesleyan), the Manitoba Medical, and Brandon (Baptist) College.

### *Finances.*

	Total Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Expendi- ture.
1890 .....	\$924,431	\$429,520	\$1,021,642
1891 .....	739,095	435,596	828,647
1892 .....	871,660	438,603	1,285,416
1893 .....	1,565,010	437,601	1,145,969
1894 .....	1,009,985	418,267	975,514
1895 .....	860,501	497,591	893,620
1896 .....	665,353	460,308	763,158
1897 .....	683,706	454,357	780,109
1898 .....	936,604	701,643	837,888
1899 .....	776,233	483,687	972,461

### *Lieutenant-Governors.*

- 1870 Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., K.C.  
 1873 Hon. Alexander Morris, D.C.L., K.C.  
 1877 Hon. J. E. Cauchon.  
 1882 Hon. J. C. Aikins.  
 1888 Sir John C. Schultz, K.C.M.G., M.D.,  
 L.L.D.  
 1895 Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson,  
 \$10,000.

### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, WINNIPEG.

Lieut.-Governor, D. H. McMillan, Esquire, \$10,000.  
 Secretary, Charles Patterson, \$1,200.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*President of the Council*, Hon. Rodmond Palen Roblin.  
*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. John Andrew Davidson.  
*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. David Henry McFadden.  
*Attorney-General*, Hon. Colin H. Campbell.  
*Minister without Portfolio*, Hon. Robert Rogers.  
*Chief Clerk, Treasury Department*, W. J. Ptolemy, \$1,800.  
*Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture*, N. McKellar, \$1,500.  
*Chief Clerk, Department of Lands*, C. Vokes, \$1,500.  
*Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Works*, Hon. David H. McFadden, \$2,700.  
*Chief Clerk, Department of Provincial Secretary and Queen's Printer*, James Hooper, \$1,600.  
*Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works*, George A. Simpson, \$2,000.  
*Ministers without Portfolios*, Hon. Colin H. Campbell and Hon. James Johnson.  
*Clerk of Executive Council*, C. Graburn, \$1,300.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Albert Clements Killam, \$5,000.  
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. J. Dubuc, Hon. Albert E. Richards, and Hon. J. Bain, \$4,000 each.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (40 Members)

*Speaker*, Hon. William Hespeler, \$800.  
*Clerk of Legislative Assembly*, A. H. Corelli, \$800.  
*Librarian*, J. P. Robertson, \$1,400.

## MEMBERS.

Constituencies.	Members.
Avondale . . . .	James Argue.
Beautiful Plains . . . .	Hon. J. A. Davidson.
Birtle . . . .	Hon. Charles Julius Mickle.
Brandon City . . . .	Stanley William McInnis.
Carillon . . . .	Martin Jerome.
Cypress . . . .	George Steel.
Dauphin . . . .	Theodore Arthur Burrows.
Deloraine . . . .	Chas. Alexander Young.
Emerson . . . .	Hon. D. H. McFadden.
Gimli . . . .	Baldwin Lars Baldwinson.
Kildonan and St. Andrews . . . .	Orton Irwin Grain.
Killarney . . . .	George Lawrence.
Lakeside . . . .	James McKenzie.
Lansdowne . . . .	Tobias C. Norris.
La Vérandrye . . . .	William Lagimodiere.
Lorne . . . .	James Riddell.
Manitou . . . .	Robert Rogers.
Minnedosa . . . .	Robert Hill Myers.
Morden . . . .	John Henry Ruddell.
Morris . . . .	Hon. Colin H. Campbell.
Mountain . . . .	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Norfolk . . . .	Robert Fern Lyons.
North Brandon . . . .	Thomas E. Greenwood.
Portage la Prairie . . . .	William Garland.
Rhineland . . . .	Valentine Winkler.
Rhewood . . . .	Isaac Riley.
Rosenfeldt . . . .	William Hespeler.
Russell . . . .	Henry A. Mullins.
St. Boniface . . . .	S. A. D. Bertrand.
Saskatchewan . . . .	William Ferguson.
Souris . . . .	A. E. Thompson.
South Brandon . . . .	F. O. Fowler.
Springfield . . . .	T. H. Smith.
Turtle Mountain . . . .	Hon. James Johnson.
Virten . . . .	James Simpson.
Westbourne . . . .	T. I. Morton.

## Constituencies

## Members.

Winnipeg, Centre . . Hon. D. H. McMillan.  
 Winnipeg, North . . William Johnston Neilson.  
 Winnipeg, South . . Hon. H. J. Macdonald.  
 Woodlands . . . . Rodmond Palen Roblin.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Situation and Area.*

British Columbia is situated on the north-west coast of North America, and comprises the territory bounded on the north by the 60th parallel, on the east by the 120th meridian down to the 54th parallel, thence by summit of Rocky Mountains to the 49th parallel, on the south by the United States, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean—the average breadth being about 450 miles, and the length of coast line 700 miles. The area (including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands) is about 383,000 square miles, and the population at the census of 1891 was 98,173, and is now approximately 150,000.

*History.*

British Columbia was constituted a Crown colony in 1858, owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold in that year. Vancouver Island, discovered in 1762, was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1843, and made a Crown colony in 1849. In 1866 the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, and on July 20, 1871 British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by three members in the Senate, and six in the House of Commons, of Canada.

*Constitution.*

The Provincial Government is administered by a lieutenant-governor and legislative assembly of 38 members on the system of executive administration known as a "Responsible Government." The assembly is elected for four years, every British male adult having resided 6 months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote.

Members receive \$600 for the session, and their travelling expenses.

*Description.*

The population is about 150,000, of whom 25,000 are Indians, 7,000 Chinese, and 5,000 Japanese.

The vast tract comprised within the limits of the province—extending as it does through nearly 12 degrees of latitude with a varying breadth and elevation—naturally affords a great diversity of climate.

The coast region has been described as "having a climate wonderfully like that of the South of England, only the summers are much drier." The warm, tropical waters of the Pacific Gulf Stream (Japan current) striking the coast give to Vancouver Island and the coast generally a mild and agreeable climate; there is little frost or snow, and there is a difference of at least 10 degrees of latitude in favour of places on the coast as compared with corresponding positions on the Atlantic coast. The interior is subject to greater extremes both of heat and cold, but nowhere are the extremes so great as on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains; the climate is for the most part drier, and the snow fall consequently less.

The trade of the province is developing rapidly; the exports amount to over seventeen million dollars annually (a remarkable fact considering the number of the population); they consist of minerals (chiefly gold, silver and coal), sea products (chiefly salmon and oil), timber, furs, skins, &c. The im-

ports amount to upwards of eight and a half million dollars, principally from Eastern Canada, England the United States, China, Australia, &c.

The mineral production of the province to the end of 1899 amounts in value to \$135,810,457, towards which sum coal has contributed \$44,396,387.

A great advance has been made in metalliferous mining; the oldest districts have increased their production, while new fields have been opened up; this advance is clearly shown by the increase in the production of the year 1899 over 1896, which is as follows: 1896, \$4,801,205; 1899, \$12,393,131. There has been a corresponding increase in the population; some of these new mining districts, which a year or two ago were only inhabited by a few hardy prospectors, are now dotted with active and prosperous mining towns.

The chief towns are Victoria (24,000) and Nanaimo, city and neighbourhood (8,000), the seat of the coal-mining industry on Vancouver Island. On the mainland, New Westminster (9,000), and Vancouver (25,000), Rossland and Trail (8,000), Nelson (3,000), Kaslo (1,600), Sandon (1,500). These towns are in West Kootenay. On the Canadian Pacific Railway, Kamloops (1,700), Ashcroft, Revelstoke, and Donald are thriving places. Esquimalt, V.I., is a coaling station, and is the site of a large dry dock and naval dockyard.

#### Education.

A complete system of free education was established by Act No. 16 of 1872. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction composed of the members of the Executive Council. The Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education. In each rural school district three trustees are elected to attend to the local affairs of the school, and in city school districts seven trustees are elected for this purpose.

There are at present four high schools in the province, employing twelve teachers.

The number of schools in operation in 1898-99 was 280, under 461 teachers, with an enrolment of 19,185 pupils.

The schools are free and non-sectarian. The highest morality must be inculcated but no religious dogma nor creed is permitted to be taught.

School districts are formed wherever there are twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen years available for school purposes.

#### Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

1871 Hon. Sir Joseph W. Trutch, K.C.M.G.  
1876 Hon. Albert Norton Richards, K.C.  
1881 Hon. Clement Francis Cornwall.  
1887 Hon. Hugh Nelson.  
1892 Hon. Edgar Dewdney.  
1897 Hon. Thos. R. McInnes.  
1899 Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.

#### Provincial Finances.

	Local Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Total Revenue.	Total Expendi- ture.	Debt. (Net.)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890	633,371	212,151	845,522	954,020	1,260,000
1891	752,799	212,151	964,950	993,856	1,315,000
1892	779,873	238,237	1,038,237	1,199,098	1,554,815
1893	773,088	246,118	1,019,206	1,431,438	1,694,722
1894	578,075	243,585	821,660	1,445,449	2,397,767
1895	653,336	241,689	896,025	1,732,924	3,424,677
1896	747,076	242,689	989,765	1,614,723	4,088,291
1897	140,359	242,689	1,383,048	1,569,071	4,284,014
1898	1,196,934	242,689	1,439,623	2,087,347	4,845,413
1899	1,288,949	242,689	1,531,638	2,254,936	5,480,248

#### Trade.

	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$
1890-1	5,336,000	6,257,000
1891-2	6,226,000	6,575,000
1892-3	4,918,000	5,643,000
1893-4	5,337,000	7,844,000
1894-5	4,403,976	9,114,058
1895-6	5,526,490	10,576,524
1896-7	7,130,381	14,184,708
1897-8	8,548,375	17,239,177
1898-9	8,687,221	14,749,032

#### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, VICTORIA.

*Lieut.-Governor*, Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G., \$9,000.  
*Private Secretary*, Robert B. Powell, \$1,200.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*Premier and President of Council*, Hon. James Dunsmuir.  
*Minister of Finance and Agriculture*, Hon. J. H. Turner.  
*Minister of Mines*, Hon. Richard McBride.  
*Attorney-General*, Hon. D. M. Eberts, K.C.  
*Provincial Secretary, Minister of Education and Immigration*, Hon. J. D. Prentice.  
*Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works*, Hon. W. C. Wells.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (38 Members).

*Speaker*, Hon. J. P. Booth.  
*Clerk*, Thornton Fell.

#### Constituencies.

#### Members.

Cariboo . . . . .	{ Joseph Hunter. S. A. Rogers.
Cassiar . . . . .	{ James Stables. C. W. Clifford.
East Kootenay, North Riding . . . . .	Hon. W. C. Wells
East Kootenay, South Riding . . . . .	Edwin C. Smith
West Kootenay, Revelstoke Riding . . . . .	Thomas Taylor.
West Kootenay, Slokan Riding . . . . .	R. F. Green.
West Kootenay, Nelson Riding . . . . .	John Houston.
West Kootenay, Rossland Riding . . . . .	Curtis Smith.
Lillooet, East Riding . . . . .	Hon. J. D. Prentice.
Lillooet, West Riding . . . . .	A. W. Smith.
New Westminster City . . . . .	J. C. Brown. J. F. Garden. R. G. Tathro.
Vancouver City . . . . .	{ Joseph Martin, K.C. H. B. Gilmour.
Westminster, Chilliwack Riding . . . . .	C. W. Munro.
Westminster, Delta Riding . . . . .	John Oliver.
Westminster, Richmond Riding . . . . .	Thomas Kidd.
Westminster, Dewdney Riding . . . . .	Hon. R. McBride.
Yale, East Riding . . . . .	Price Ellison.
Yale, North Riding . . . . .	F. J. Fulton.
Yale, West Riding . . . . .	D. Murphy.
Alberni . . . . .	Allan W. Neill.
Comox . . . . .	L. A. Mounce.
Cowichan . . . . .	C. H. Dickie.
Esquimalt . . . . .	{ Chas. E. Pooley, K.C. W. H. Hayward.

Constituencies.	Members.
Nanaimo City . . . .	Ralph Smith.
North Nanaimo . . . .	W. W. B. McInnes.
South Nanaimo . . . .	Hon. James Dunsmuir.
	Hon. J. H. Turner.
Victoria City . . . .	H. D. Helmcken, K.C.
	Richard Hall.
	A. E. McPhillips.
North Victoria . . . .	John Paton Booth.
South Victoria . . . .	Hon. D. M. Eberts, K.C.

## LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.

*Provincial Secretary, Minister of Education and Immigration*, J. D. Prentice, \$4,000.  
*Deputy Prov. Sec.*, A. C. Reddie, \$2,000.  
*Queen's Printer*, R. Wolfenden, \$2,160.  
*Provincial Mineralogist*, W. F. Robertson B.A.Sc., \$4,000.  
*Superintendent of Education*, Alexander Robinson, B.A., \$1,800.  
*Attorney-General*, Hon. D. M. Eberts, K.C.  
*Deputy ditto*, H. A. McLean, \$2,400.  
*Registrar-General of Titles*, S. Y. Wootton, \$2,400.  
*Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works*, Hon. W. C. Wells, \$4,000.  
*Deputy ditto*, W. S. Gore, \$2,400.  
*Minister of Finance and Agriculture*, Hon. J. H. Turner, \$4,000.  
*Deputy Minister of Finance*, Alfred Flett, \$2,400.  
*Secretary Department of Agriculture*, James R. Anderson, \$1,020.  
*Auditor-General*, James McB. Smith, \$2,280.  
*Minister of Mines*, Hon. R. McBride, \$4,000.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*Situation and Area.*

This island, which was admitted into union with the Dominion of Canada on the 1st July, 1873, is situated between 46° and 47° N. lat., and between 62° and 64° W. long. Its area is 1,365,120 acres, or 2,133 square miles; it is about 130 miles long, and 34 its greatest breadth. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, but, on the petition of its inhabitants, was constituted a separate Colony in 1770.

The population at the last census was 109,078.

*Description.*

The climate is milder than in the neighbouring provinces, and is considered very healthy. The island is generally well wooded and watered and the soil is fertile.

Besides the usual domestic industries of an agricultural people, there are numerous factories, tanneries, foundries, saw and woollen mills, and establishments for canning and preserving lobsters, fish, &c. Many cheese and butter factories have lately been established.

The waters adjoining comprise by far the most valuable section of the fishing grounds of America, and are very largely resorted to.

The chief towns are Charlottetown (11,373), and Summerside (3,000). A line of railway traverses the island, belonging to, and worked by, the Dominion Government. It is 210 miles in length, including branches.

*Constitution.*

Responsible Government was established in Prince Edward Island in 1851. There is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, an

Executive Council (the Cabinet) of 9 members and a Legislative Assembly of 30 elected members.

Each member receives a payment of \$160 per annum, and \$12 for postage, besides travelling expenses.

The island is divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Prince's, each of which elects ten representatives to the Assembly. The island is also represented in the Dominion Parliament by four members in the Senate and five in the House of Commons.

*Education.*

A system of general education is established by law. The central control is vested in a Board of Education, appointed by the Executive Government, and the local management is in the hands of a Chief Superintendent. Education is free, non-sectarian, and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 13 years. There are 468 schools, with 21,852 scholars. There is one higher college amalgamated with the normal school. In addition to the above there is also a Roman Catholic College not under the control of the Government.

*Finance.*

The Province has a large sum to its credit, from which it draws interest. There is a Provincial Tax on Land and Incomes, and a Succession Duty. There is also statute labour on the roads, or commutation money therefor in the country, and municipal rates in the towns.

	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
1890	\$224,882	\$305,799
1891	274,047	304,486
1892	245,652	259,012
1893	217,473	294,201
1894	282,468	280,596
1895	277,314	310,177
1896	273,496	287,631
1897	272,550	310,752
1898	276,183	301,700
1899	282,677	302,503
	Net debt \$483,938-27	

*Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.\**

1873 Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.  
 1873 Sir R. Hodgson, *Administrator*.  
 1874 Sir R. Hodgson, *Lieutenant-Governor*.  
 1879 Hon. T. H. Haviland, K.C.  
 1884 Hon. A. A. Macdonald.  
 1889 J. S. Carvell, Esq.  
 1894 George W. Howland, Esq.  
 1899 Peter A. McIntyre, Esq.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, CHARLOTTETOWN.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Peter A. McIntyre, Esq., \$7,000.  
*Private Secretary*, John R. Davies, Esq.  
*Provincial Aides-de-Camp*, Lt.-Col. F. L. Moore, Capt. W. A. Weeks, Lieut. Arthur J. B. Mellish.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*Premier*, Hon. D. Farquharson.  
*Attorney-General*, vacant, \$1,200.  
*Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Public Lands*, Hon. Angus McMillan, \$1,200.  
*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. James R. McLean, \$1,200.

\*For previous Lieutenant-Governors, see C.O. List, 1889.

*Without Portfolio:—*

Hon. Peter Sinclair.	Hon. A. McLaughlin.
" P. McNutt.	" J. W. Richards.
" Benj. Rogers.	" George Forbes

*Clerk, Arthur Newbery.*

Provincial Legislature reconstituted in 1893 into one Legislative body, called the "Legislative Assembly." General Election, 21 July, 1897.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker, Hon. James, H. Cummiskey.*

*Clerk, A. B. McKenzie.*

Benjamin Rogers, C.*	} Charlottetown Common and Royalty.
L. E. Prowse, A.†	
Hon. Peter Sinclair, C.	} 1st District, Queen's County
William Campbell, A.	
Hon. Donald Farquharson, C.	2nd "
Dr. A. E. Douglass, A.	" "
James H. Cummiskey, C.	3rd "
Hon. F. Peters, A.	" "
" George Forbes, C.	4th "
Angus A. McLean, A.	4th "
John Kickham, C.	} 1st District, King's County.
Hon. James R. McLean, A.	
A. McLaughlin, Hon. C.	2nd "
Arthur Peters, A.	" "
James E. McDonald, C.	3rd "
Cyrus Shaw, A.	" "
Murdock McKinnon, G.	4th "
A. P. Prowse, A.	" "
Hon. D. Gordon, C.	5th "
A. J. Macdonald, A.	" "
James E. Birch, C.	} 1st District, Prince County.
Henry J. Pineau, A.	
A. McWilliams, C.	2nd "
Hon. J. W. Richards, A.	" "
John A. McDonald, C.	3rd "
Joseph E. Arsenault, A.	" "
Hon. Peter McNutt, C.	} 4th District, Prince County
S. E. Reid, A.	
Hon. A. McMillan, C.	} 5th District, Summerside.
Gilbert Des Roches, A.	

*Assistant Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Newbery.*

*Provincial Auditor, Benjamin Balderston.*

*Registrar of Deeds, William C. White.*

*Legislative Librarian, William H. Crosskill.*

*Secretary of Public Works, Richard Smith.*

*Supt. of Education, Donald J. McLeod.*

*Queen's Printer, John Coombs.*

*Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, James Currie, \$1,800.*

*Surveyor of Shipping, Horace Hazard.*

*Mayor of Charlottetown, Dr. James Warburton.*

## JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Hon. W. W. Sullivan, K.C., *Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty, \$4,800.*

Hon. Edward J. Hodgson, *Master of the Rolls and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court.*

Hon. Rowan Robt. FitzGerald, *Vice-Chancellor and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court.*

William A. Weeks, *Clerk of the Crown, Deputy Prothonotary.*

John A. Longworth, *Prothonotary.*

*Official Court Stenographer, William H. Crosskill.*

*County Judges, H. C. McDonald, \$2,600, A. B. Warburton, and Neil McLeod, \$2,400 each.*

Walter B. Robertson, *Sheriff of Queen's County.*

D. S. Wright, *Sheriff of Prince County.*

Daniel F. McDonald, *Sheriff of King's County.*

\*C—Councillor.

†A—Assembly-man.

## THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North Western Territory, were, with the exception of such portions thereof as form the Province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin, called and known as the North West Territories, and were created into a Government entirely separate and distinct from Manitoba. The Act was put into force by Proclamation of 7th October, 1876. The territories are governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

In 1888, election by popular vote was applied to the Assembly, 22 members being returned, representing the Territories included in the Provisional Districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan. In September, 1894, these districts were reorganised under a local ordinance and divided into 29 electoral districts, each returning one member to the Legislative Assembly, from among whom an executive committee, consisting of 4 members, was chosen to aid and advise the Lieut.-Governor in the government of the Territories. In 1898 the number of electoral districts was increased to 81. By an amendment to the Act in 1897 an Executive Council was authorised to assume office on 1st October, 1897, the members thereof being obliged to receive the approval of their constituents. This body now advises the Lieutenant Governor upon all matters appertaining to local administration in the Territories. The Assembly elects its own speaker. The Territories have rapidly grown in wealth and importance in recent years, and immigration has been largely on the increase.

Elementary education is provided for by a Council of Public Instruction, consisting of the members of the Executive Council of the Territories, and four persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, empowered by the School Ordinance. School districts can be organised in areas not exceeding 25 sq. miles, where there are at least four heads of families, and a population of at least 12 children of school age. School districts are administered by three trustees elected by the residents, except in town municipalities, in which five Trustees are elected. Liberal aids, amounting to about 50 per cent of the cost of maintenance, are given to school districts by Government. The number of public schools in December 1899, was 588, with 18,801 pupils.

The organised Territories were divided in 1882 into four provisional districts; viz., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca. Regina (the capital) is in the district of Assiniboia, and has a population of about 2,000. The boundaries of these districts were defined as follows:—

Assiniboia, bounded on the east by Manitoba, on the north by latitude 52, on the west by longitude 110 and on the south by latitude 49 (89,535 sq. miles).

Saskatchewan, bounded on the south by Assiniboia, on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River, on the north by latitude 55, and on the west by longitude 110 (107,092 sq. miles).

Alberta, bounded on the south by latitude 49, on the east by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, on the north by latitude 55, and on the west by British Columbia (106,100 sq. miles).

Athabasca, bounded on the south by Alberta, on the east by longitude 110 and the Athabasca River, on the north by latitude 60, and on the west by British Columbia (104,500 sq. miles).

By Proclamation 2nd Oct., 1895, the unorganized and unnamed Territories were divided into pro-



visional districts for postal and other purposes, and four such districts were established, viz. :—

1. The district of Ungava, bounded on the north by Hudson Strait, on the west by the east coast of Hudson Bay and James Bay, on the south by the Province of Quebec, and on the east by the boundary between Canada and the dependency of Newfoundland, and on the Labrador coast, all islands within a distance of three miles from the shores of Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay, and James Bay to be included.

2. The district of Franklin, beginning at Cape Best, at the entrance to Hudson Strait from the Atlantic; thence westerly through said strait, Fox Channel, Gulf of Boothia, Franklin Strait, Ross Strait, Simpson Strait, Victoria Strait, Dease Strait, Coronation Gulf, and Dolphin, and Union Strait to a point in the Arctic Seas in longitude 125° 30' west, latitude 71 degrees north; and thence northerly including Baring Land, Prince Patric Island, and the Polynia Island; thence north-easterly to the "farthest of Commander Markham's and Lieut. Parr's sledge journey" in 1876, in longitude about 63½ degrees west, and latitude about 83½ degrees north; thence southerly through Robeson's Channel, Kennedy Channel, Smith Sound, Baffin Bay, and Davis Strait to the beginning.

3. The district of Yukon (now famed for its gold fields), to include the region marked off by the northern boundary of British Columbia, the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Arctic Ocean, and a line drawn from the westerly mouth of the Mackenzie River, due south to the parallel to the Mackenzie River to the range of mountains, striking them at their intersection with their 136th meridian; thence south along the range to the Laird River at the British Columbia boundary.

4. The district of Mackenzie, including the territory south of the Arctic Ocean and North of British Columbia and Athabasca, as extended to the 110th meridian, a line along which to the southern line of Franklin constitutes the eastern boundary.

It was at the same time provided that there be added to the district of Athabasca the region north of Saskatchewan to the 100th meridian, thence north along the 100th meridian to the southern boundary of Mackenzie.

The district of Mackenzie has an area approximately of 538,000 square miles, the district of Yukon an approximate area of 200,000 square miles, and the extended district of Athabasca an area of 265,000.

The boundaries of the Yukon district were more closely defined by a Proclamation of the 16th August, 1897. By an Act of the Dominion Parliament, 61-62 Vict., cap. 6, the Yukon Provisional District was declared and constituted a separate Territory, arrangements being made for its local administration by a Commissioner under instructions given by Order in Council or the Minister of the Interior.

The population of the territories was (1898) estimated at 130,000.

The remarks as to the agricultural capabilities of Manitoba apply to the Territories also. The extreme range of temperature is somewhat less, and the mean temperature slightly higher, at Alberta than at Winnipeg. Free grants of land of 160 acres can be obtained. It is estimated that the Territories have over 150,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation and awaiting settlement.

(c)

### Territorial Finances.

	Local Revenue.	Dom. Subsidy.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
1890-91	21,293	171,750	187,713
1891-92	46,227	217,000	248,372
1892-93	30,611	193,000	220,000
1893-94	34,446	232,790	262,983
1894-95	30,040	233,159	296,580
1895-96	29,804	242,879	277,237
1896-97	27,557	384,368	320,654
1897-98	196,770	282,979	506,034
1899	62,108	282,979	416,832

*Territorial debt, nil.*

### Lieutenant-Governors.

(Term 5 years.)

Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	.....	May 10, 1870
Francis Goodschall Johnston, Esq.	.....	April 9, 1872
Hon. Alexander Morris, P.C.	.....	Dec. 2, 1872
" David Laird, P.C.	.....	Oct. 7, 1876
" Edgar Dewdney, P.C.	.....	Dec. 3, 1881
" Joseph Royal	.....	July 1, 1888
Charles Herbert Mackintosh, Esq.	.....	Oct. 31, 1893
Malcolm Colin Cameron, Esq.	.....	1898
Amédée Emmanuel Forget, Esq.	.....	1898

### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

*Lieut.-Governor, Amédée Emmanuel Forget, Esq.*  
\$7,000

### Executive Council.

*Premier and Attorney-General, F. W. G. Haultain.*  
*Commissioner of Public Works and Treasurer,*  
J. H. Ross.  
*Commissioner of Agriculture and Territorial Secre-*  
*tary, G. H. V. Bulyea.*  
*Clerk of Council, John A. Reid.*

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (29 Members).

*Moosomin, A. S. Smith.*  
*Saltcoats, W. Eakin (Speaker).*  
*Yorkton, T. A. Patrick.*  
*Whitecourt, A. B. Gillis.*  
*Souris, J. W. Connell.*  
*Wolseley, W. Elliott.*  
*South Qu'Appelle, G. H. V. Bulyea.*  
*North Qu'Appelle, D. H. McDonald.*  
*North Regina, G. W. Brown.*  
*South Regina, J. B. Hawkes.*  
*Moose Jaw, J. H. Ross.*  
*Cannington, E. C. McDiarmid.*  
*Medicine Hat, H. A. Greeley.*  
*Lethbridge, L. G. de Veber.*  
*Macleod, F. W. G. Haultain.*  
*East Calgary, A. E. Cross.*  
*West Calgary, R. B. Bennett.*  
*High River, R. A. Wallace.*  
*Banff, A. L. Sifton.*  
*Red Deer, J. A. Simpson.*  
*Edmonton, M. McCauley.*  
*Victoria, J. W. Shera.*  
*St. Albert, F. Villeneuve.*  
*Battleford, B. Prince.*  
*Mitchell, J. A. McIntyre.*  
*Batoche, C. Fisher.*  
*Kinistino, W. F. Meyers.*  
*Prince Albert, West, T. McKay.*  
*Prince Albert, East, S. McLeod.*

### Council of Public Instruction.

*F. W. G. Haultain (Chairman), J. H. Ross,*  
*and G. H. V. Bulyea (ex officio); Right*  
*Rev. the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary*  
*and A. H. Smith, Protestant section; Rev.*  
*Father Gillies, Roman Catholic section.*

*Secretary of Council*, E. J. Wright.  
*Superintendent of Education*, D. J. Goggin, M.A.

*Commissioner, North West Mounted Police*, A. B. Perry, \$2,600.

*Assistant ditto*, J. H. McIlree, \$1,600.

*Indian Commissioner*, Hon. D. Laird.

*Land Registrars*—H. W. Newlands, Regina, \$1,600; A. F. Chisholm, Battleford, \$2,000; W. R. Winter, Calgary, \$1,600; George Roy, Edmonton, \$1,600; Stephen A. Brewster, Prince Albert, \$1,600.

The Territories are divided into five judicial districts:—

*Western Assiniboia*—Judge, Hon. H. Richardson, \$4,000; Sheriff, J. H. Benson; Clerk of Court, Dixie Watson.

*Eastern Assiniboia*—Judge, Hon. E. L. Wetmore, \$4,000; Sheriff, George B. Murphy; Clerk, O. Neff.

*Southern Alberta*—Judge, Hon. D. L. Scott, \$4,000; Sheriff, D. J. Campbell; Clerk, C. N. Campbell.

*Northern Alberta*—Judge, Hon. C. B. Rouleau, \$4,000; Sheriff, P. W. King; Clerk, L. J. Clarke.

*Saskatchewan*—Judge, Hon. T. H. McGuire, \$4,000; Sheriff, Graham Neilson; Clerk, C. de Lagorgondière.

#### *Officials of the Yukon Territory, Dawson.*

*Commissioner*, William Ogilvie, \$6,000.

*Gold Commissioner*, E. C. Senkler, \$5,000.

*Assistant Gold Commissioner*, J. L. Bell, \$4,000.

*Legal Adviser*, W. H. P. Clement, \$5,000.

*Registrar*, J. E. Girouard, 2,000.

*Comptroller*, J. T. Lithgow, \$2,000.

*Accountant*, W. H. Montgomery, \$1,200.

*Crown Timber and Land Agent*, F. X. Gosselin, \$1,800.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

### *Extent and Boundaries.*

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of the continent of Africa. But the extensive Colony of the name is bounded by the Atlantic and the Southern or Indian Oceans on the west and south; it is bounded on the north to the west of longitude 22° by the Orange River, and on the north-east by the Orange Free State and Natal. The Cape Colony, with the Transkei, contains an area of 277,151 square miles, being over five times that of England. It extends from 26 to 35 deg. S. lat., and from 17 to 30 deg. E. long.

In 1844 Letters Patent were issued annexing Natal to the Cape, but in 1856 it was constituted a separate Colony.

Twelve islands off Angra Pequena, on the coast of Damaraland (Plum-pudding, Roast-beef, Holland's Bird, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Long, Possession, Albatross, and Mona), with the adjacent rocks, were annexed in 1867, and added to the Cape Colony in 1874.

In 1876 three large tracts of Kaffraria—namely, Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Noman's Land, were brought under the more direct control of Government, and on the 12th of June, 1876, Letters Patent were issued authorising the Governor to annex these territories to the Cape of Good Hope, on condition of the Cape Parliament passing an Act to provide for their government. Such an Act was passed as No. 38 of 1877, but the territories were not actually incorporated until the 1st of October, 1879.

On the 12th March, 1878, the Port of Walfish Bay, situated a few miles north of the tropic of Capricorn, was proclaimed British territory. It was annexed to the colony by proclamation dated 7th Aug., 1884.

On the 15th October, 1880, the Province of Griqualand West was incorporated with the Cape Colony.

Under Proclamation No. 13 of the 26th January, 1882, were issued certain laws and regulations for the government of the territories known respectively as Tembuland, Emigrant Tambookieland, Bomvanaland, and Gcalekaland, of which by royal warrant dated the 14th November, 1881, the officer administering the government of the Cape of Good Hope was appointed governor. By Proclamation No. 140 of 26th August, 1885, issued under Act 3 of 1885, these territories were annexed to the Cape Colony. A similar warrant was passed on the 27th July, 1881, in respect to the St. John's River Territory, which was annexed to the Colony by Proclamation No. 215 of the 15th September, 1884.

The Xesibe country ("Mount Ayliff") was annexed to the Colony by Letters Patent of the 23rd August and Proclamation of 25th October, 1886, and the Rode Valley, Pondoland, by Letters Patent of 29th July, 1887, and Proclamation of October, 1887 (Act No. 45 of 1887). Under Act No. 5 of 1894 the whole of Pondoland was annexed. Basutoland, now an independent colony, formed part of the Cape from 1871 to 1884.

On the 16th of November, 1895, British Bechuanaland was incorporated with the Cape under Law No. 41 of 1895.

### *History.*

On 14th September, 1486, Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese commander, landed in Algoa Bay. Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape 11 years later, from which time it appears to have been resorted to by European navigators of all nations, but chiefly by Portuguese, Dutch, and English. British ships visited the Cape in 1591, and about 1602 the Dutch made it a place of call. In 1620 two English East India Commanders, by a proclamation dated from Saldanha Bay, took possession of the Cape in the name of Great Britain; but no settlement was formed. In 1648 a Dutch East Indianman, the "Haarlem," was wrecked in Table Bay, the crew remaining there some time. In 1652 J. A. Van Riebeck, duly commissioned by the "Chamber of Seventeen" at Amsterdam, landed at Table Bay accompanied by 100 persons, and took possession of what is now the site of Cape Town on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. In 1671 the first formal purchase of land was made from the Hottentots, and another purchase took place in the following year. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the European population received a slight addition of French Protestants, but their descendants have not maintained any distinctive position in the country. The rule of the Dutch East India Company proved very distasteful to the Burghers, who were continually prompted to move further and further from the seaboard and original seat of colonization. Following these migratory colonists a magistracy was established at Swellendam in 1745, and another at Graaff Reinet in 1786, and in 1788 the Great Fish River was proclaimed the boundary of the Colony. In 1795, Holland having yielded to the French Revolutionary Government, an English force proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope to secure it against the French for the Prince of Orange, but the Governor refused to obey the mandate of the Prince, and the British Force thereupon proceeded to take possession, upon which





a capitulation was arranged, and the administration of the Government was assumed by General Craig. An Act of Parliament (37 Geo. III, c. 11) was passed to regulate the trade with the new possession. By the Peace of Amiens the Cape of Good Hope was restored to the Batavian Republic, and evacuated in 1803, but it was again captured by a British Force in 1806, and at the General Peace of 1814 it was ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown. During the interval between the Peace of Amiens and the recapture by the British in 1806, the Colony had made rapid progress owing to the abolition of the rule of the Dutch East India Company, and the wise regulations of government which had been substituted. An important event in the history of the Cape was the expulsion in 1809 of the Kaffirs from the Zuurveldt, a district west of the Great Fish River. In 1817 that district was visited by the then Governor, who saw the importance of its colonization as a barrier against the Kaffir power, and in 1820 Parliament voted a sum of 50,000*l* to promote emigration to the Cape, and 4,000 British immigrants were brought to the Colony and settled in the eastern districts. In December, 1834, began the first of what are called the Kaffir wars, when the Gaika tribe, 20,000 strong, overran the whole south-eastern portion of the Colony, but were defeated and their lands up to the Kei River proclaimed British territory, but Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State, refused to ratify the annexation. In 1846 the second Kaffir war broke out, but was speedily suppressed, and the colonial border was extended to the Kei River, as proposed by Sir Benjamin D'Urban. On Christmas Day, 1850, began the third Kaffir war, which lasted nearly three years, and in its earlier stages was aggravated by a simultaneous rebellion of the Kat River Hottentots.

In 1836 began what is called the trekking of a part of the Dutch or Boer population. This remarkable movement, which resulted in the colonization of Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal, may be ascribed to several causes, of which the chief were:—1. General dislike of the policy of Great Britain in relation to slavery and the Native question. 2. Particular resentment against the policy of Lord Glenelg in reversing the policy of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in relation to the first Kaffir war. 3. Resentment against the mode in which compensation had been made to them for the loss of their slaves under the Imperial Act abolishing slavery, namely, by orders for payment payable in London, which they could only dispose of on the spot at an enormous discount.

The years 1849 and 1850 were years of continued excitement, owing to the proposals of the Government at home to send convicts to the Cape. In view of the agitation, carried almost to the point of active resistance, the project was abandoned. In 1856 the German Legion, which had been formed during the Crimean war, was brought to the Cape, and the men, numbering 2,300, disposed in selected spots on the frontier for defensive purposes. The same year (1856) was remarkable for the prevalence in Native Kaffraria of a cattle-killing delusion preached by a young prophetess, which resulted in wide-spread starvation. The political changes which have occurred in the last 20 years are briefly described under the title *Constitution*. One of the most important events in the recent economical and social history of the Cape has been the discovery of diamonds beyond the Orange River, which is described under the title of *Diamonds*.

### *Climate.*

The climate of the Cape is very favourable to Europeans. The air is dry and bracing, the heat seldom oppressive, and the winter weather mild and delightful; snow or ice are unknown except in the more elevated localities. The mean temperature at Royal Observatory, near Cape Town, is—maximum 71·2, minimum 53·2, and average rainfall for last 10 years 27½ inches. Aliwal N. (4,330 ft. above sea), shows 73·8 and 44·0 max. and min. resp., rainfall average for 10 years 24·78 inches.

In the Eastern and Midland divisions the chief rainfall is during the summer months (Nov. to Apr.), in the Western districts during the winter months.

The Cape offers many localities presenting the requisites of altitude and extreme dryness for the modern treatment of consumptive patients.

### *Railways.*

The railways of the Colony consisted originally of three separate systems, the Western, Midland, and Eastern, having their starting points on the seaboard at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London respectively. The Western and Midland systems are connected by a junction at De Aar (500 miles from Capetown and 339 from Port Elizabeth), and are carried forward thence as one trunk line to Kimberley, the centre of the Diamond Fields (647 miles from Capetown and 486 from Port Elizabeth). This line was opened in 1885. From Kimberley the line is now extended northward to Vryburg (127 miles north of Kimberley) where the Cape Government line ends, and is carried on by the Rhodesia Railway Company to Bulawayo, 1,361 miles from Capetown and 1,199 miles from Port Elizabeth; a further northward extension towards the Zambesi is in progress. From Naauwpoort, 270 miles from Port Elizabeth, on the Port Elizabeth-De Aar line, the Midland system runs *via* Colesberg to the borders of the Orange River Colony (329 miles from Port Elizabeth) at Norval's Pont, whence the line is continued through the Orange River Colony to Bloemfontein (opened in December, 1890), and on to Johannesburg (714 miles from Port Elizabeth), and Pretoria (741 miles from Port Elizabeth), both in the Transvaal.

The Eastern system extends from East London, through Queen's Town, to Aliwal North, adjacent to the Basutoland and Orange River Colony frontiers; it was opened in 1885, and in May, 1892, it was extended to join the railway within the Free State at Springfontein, so forming a direct line to Bloemfontein and Johannesburg.

There is now through railway communication from the railways of the Cape Colony to Durban, Natal, and Lorenzo Marquez (Delagoa Bay), as well as to various important centres in the Transvaal. The line, 334 miles long, through the Free State to the Vaal River, was taken over by the Free State on the 1st January, 1897, in terms of the Convention under which the construction was arranged.

In the year 1892 a connecting line, 83 miles long, from Rosmead Junction, on the Midland line, to Stormberg Junction, on the Eastern line, was opened. Besides these main lines, there is a loop line (serving Stellenbosch) between Durban Road and Mulders Vlei, and there are branch lines to Simon's Town (20 miles); Malmesbury (30 miles), now being extended to Pickenier's Kloof, a distance of about 80 miles from Malmesbury; and Sir Lowry's Pass (14 miles), now being extended to Caledon, 53 miles from Sir Lowry's



Pass, on the Western system; a loop line from Port Elizabeth to Rosmead Junction via Graaff Reinet (283 miles) and a branch to Grahamstown (35 miles) on the Midland; and to King William's Town (10 miles) on the Eastern. A line is being constructed by the Government from Queenstown, on the Eastern system, to Tarkastad, a distance of 31 miles.

The lengths from Cape Town to Wellington (45 miles), and from Cape Town to Wynberg (8 miles), became the property of the Government by purchase; the rest have been constructed, equipped, and maintained at the expense of the Colony. The Government mileage open for traffic in December, 1899, was 1,990 miles, the capital expended on purchase, construction, and equipment to that date being 21,385,083*l*. The gross receipts for 1899 were 2,792,975*l*, compared with 2,953,090*l*. in 1898; the working expenses were 1,830,321*l*., compared with 2,012,390*l*. in 1898, resulting in a return of 4*l*. 12*s*. 7*d*. as compared with 4*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*. per cent. in 1898 on capital expended.

The line known as the Kowie Line, between Grahamstown and Port Alfred (about 43 miles), which was constructed by a company subsidised by Government, was opened for traffic in 1883. During the session of 1883 powers were given to a company, to be aided by a subsidy, to construct a branch from Worcester, on the Western Main Line, down the Breede River Valley as far as Montagu. This line has been continued to Swellendam, a total distance of 83 miles, and is being further continued to Riversdale, 64 miles further on.

During the session of 1895 the Colonial Legislature authorised the construction of the following lines by private enterprise, the Government subsidising the companies, concessionnaires, or contractors building the lines, viz.:—

(1) A line of railway from Mossel Bay, via George, Oudtshoorn, and Willowmore, to a point on the Graaff Reinet Railway, at or near Klipplaat (a length of about 231 miles); and

(2) A line of railway from a point at or near Somerset East, via Cookhouse, Bedford, Port Beaufort, and Alice to King William's Town (a length of about 150 miles). These lines are under construction.

It was further decided that the Government should construct, equip, and work the line from Oudtshoorn to Klipplaat, in the event of the same not being undertaken by private enterprise, on the terms offered by Government, and this is actually being done by agreement with the concessionnaire. Arrangements are now being made for the Somerset East-King William's Town line to be built as a Government instead of as a subsidised line, subject to the approval of Parliament.

The Cape Copper Mining Company own and work a mineral line from Port Nolloth to Ookiep (92 miles), in the north-western part of the Colony, built at a cost of 158,000*l*. In September, 1892, a line of railway 3½ miles long was opened for passenger traffic between Cape Town and Sea Point; it belongs to a private company. In the same year a private line of 7 miles in length was opened, connecting the Zwartkop Salt Pan with the Midland (Government) Railway System. A short line (3 or 4 miles in length) between Salt River (2½ miles from Cape Town) and Milnerton has just been built by a private company, and will probably be opened for traffic very shortly. A few years ago a private line some 17 miles in length was constructed by the Cape

Collieries Company to serve their property. The siding is connected with the Government system at Bamboo Junction, between Rosmead and Stormberg Junctions. Arrangements are being made by which the line will be opened for public traffic.

In March, 1896, the Indwe Line (66 miles long) connecting the Eastern system with the Indwe coal mine, was opened. It was built by a private company, aided by a Government subsidy, at a cost of 158,000*l*.

Total railways open 30th June, 1900: (a) belonging to and worked by Government, 1,990 miles; (b) owned by private companies, but worked by Government, 653 miles; (c) lines owned and worked by private companies, 224 miles; total, 2,867 miles. There were about 289 miles under construction in the Colony for private companies on 30th June, 1900, including the Somerset East-King William's Town line, which will probably become a Government line.

The gauge of the Cape Government Railways and of the lines connected therewith is 3 ft. 6 in.; a departure from this standard has, however, now been sanctioned by the Colonial Parliament: a line of 2 ft. gauge is being surveyed in detail between Port Elizabeth, Humansdorp and Avontuur, a distance of 180 miles, and probably the work of construction will soon be undertaken.

### Harbours.

Harbour works on an extensive scale are being constructed at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, under the direction of local boards, composed of elective and nominee members.

The expenditure upon construction of works at Table Bay to the 31st December, 1899, has been 2,800,716*l*. 7*s*. 11*d*., and the annual charges for interest and maintenance, including working, are respectively about 62,618*l*. 16*s*. 2*d*. and 97,695*l*.

Extensive additions to the shipping accommodation have been authorised and are in course of construction, comprising an outer harbour formed in part by the breakwater, and a south arm running parallel with it, which will enclose an area of 64 acres, in addition to the inner docks, or a total area, when the works are completed, of about 75 acres, with a depth ranging from 24 to 36 feet at low water.

The breakwater is completed to a length of 3,640 feet, and is to be extended by 1,050 feet.

The graving dock is 500 feet on the keel blocks, with a depth of 24½ feet over the sill at entrance at H.W.O.S.T.

The patent slip is capable of taking up vessels of 1,000 tons.

The works constructed at Port Elizabeth were two iron pile jetties, 1,152 and 840 feet long respectively, which have much facilitated the landing and shipping of passengers and goods; an iron bridge over the Bankens River, and two retaining banks, and the removal of the old wooden jetties, and the old breakwater and shield. The net expenditure from 1st Jan., 1878 to the 30th June, 1893 was 320,625*l*. The work of extending the north jetty, at a cost of 100,000*l*., is completed. Provision was made in 1896 for lengthening and widening the south jetty, and for the construction of a third jetty, and for other increased facilities.

The administration of the harbour is in the hands of a board of seven members, two elected by residents paying 10*l*. a year wharfage, one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, three by the Government, and the Mayor being a member *ex officio*.

At East London, at the mouth of the Buffalo River, successful harbour works have been carried out, overcoming the obstructions of sand-bars, which, previously to a great extent closed the mouth of the river. The entrance to the river is now protected and sheltered by a solid south breakwater and improved by means of two training walls. The depth of water about the entrance is maintained by two steam pump hopper dredgers of the latest type. A least depth of water over the bar of about 18 feet at low water ordinary spring tides is available throughout the year. The width between ends at entrance to river is 600 feet. Steamers of over 6,000 tons gross register now enter the river and discharge cargo alongside wharves. The harbour is well equipped with steam cranes, and possesses a patent slip capable of accommodating vessels up to 1,000 tons dead weight. To the 30th June, 1899, there had been expended at East London for harbour works and interest on loans 1,046,643*l*.

#### Diamonds.

The diamond fields of South Africa are situated in the territory known as Griqualand West, which became British territory by cession from the Griqua people in 1871, and remained a separate colony until October, 1880, when it was annexed to the Cape Colony.

The first diamond was found by accident, in 1867, and passed through many hands before its value was suspected. Even when it was admitted to be a diamond, doubts were thrown on its origin. Nothing like an organized or systematic examination of the country was made for a long time.

A few diamonds, however, continued to be found, and in the year 1870 an exploring party, chiefly composed of officers of the 20th Regiment, then stationed at Natal, and another of Cape Colonists from King William's Town, proceeded to dig and wash the alluvial drift along the banks of the Vaal River. They soon found diamonds, and their success brought numerous other parties from all parts of the neighbouring Colonies and Republics. Operations were at this time confined to the river banks, which for many miles were covered with mining camps.

In 1871, however, the discovery was made that diamonds existed not only in the drift of the old river-bed near the present course of the Vaal, but in the loose red surface-sand covering the flat grassy country between that river and the Modder, a smaller stream which ultimately joins the Vaal. A vigorous, if not systematic, search soon resulted in the opening of the Mines now being worked at and close to Kimberley, and the river banks were soon almost deserted for the more profitable Dry Diggings, where diamonds were found in unexampled profusion.

The River Diggings extend along the Vaal River, principally on the right bank from above Hebron to its junction with the Hart at Delport's Hope. The Dry Mines at present worked are at Kimberley, De Beer's, Du Toit's Pan, Bultfontein, Premier Mine (Wesseltown), Kamfer's Dam, Otto's Kopje, the Leicester Mine, Smith's Prospect Mine, Otto's Prospect Mine, and the abandoned mines, Newlands Nos. I and II. St. Augustine's Mine also figures to a small extent in the production returns. The alluvial diggings at present worked commence at Fourteen Streams, extending principally on the north bank of Vaal River to Delport's Hope, in the Division of Barkly West, and opposite Hebron, and on the south bank lie the Wedburg Kopje and the Robinson Diggings,

in the Division of Kimberley, also on the south bank, below the village of Barkly, and in the Division of Barkly West, lie the Waldeck Plant Diggings and Niekerk Rush.

In October, 1899, a new Act was promulgated (No 11 of 1899) to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the prospecting and mining for precious stones in the Colony.

The following tables give the total quantity and value of the production and export of Diamonds during the past five years:—

#### Production.

1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Carats.	Carats.	Carats.	Carats.	Carats.
3,105,181	3,212,392	3,052,639	3,270,917	2,527,647
£	£	£	£	£
3,953,010	4,034,035	3,821,772	4,128,326	3,826,631
<i>Exports.</i>				
Carats.	Carats.	Carats.	Carats.	Carats.
2,507,409	3,355,863	3,220,367	3,232,057	2,736,928
£	£	£	£	£
3,013,578	4,323,308	4,024,040	4,124,170	4,135,583

#### Precious Minerals.

##### Gold.

The Millwood Gold Fields, in the Division of Knyena, are the only proclaimed gold fields in the Colony, and the total output up to date is 3,557 oz. 16 dwts. 6 grs. In January, 1899, an Act (No. 31 of 1898) was promulgated to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the prospecting and mining for precious minerals in the Cape Colony.

##### Other Minerals, &c.

Cape coal from various mines situated in the Stormbergen is extensively used upon the Cape Government railways, with good results both as regards the working of the lines and the development of an industry the importance of which to the Colony cannot be overrated. The supplies of steam coal to the Railway Department from mines in Cape Colony, for which contracts were entered into for the year 1898, are as follows: 1,834 tons monthly from the Cape Collieries, 1,200 tons monthly from Cyphergat, 1,000 tons monthly from Fairview, and 3 000 tons monthly from Indwe. The Eastern system of railways draws its coal supply principally from mines in the Colony; Cape coal is also largely used on the Midland system and to some extent on the Western.

During the year 1897 a series of thorough comparative tests was made by the Railway Department of all coals (Welsh, Cape Colonial, Orange Free State and Transvaal) used by the Cape Locomotive Department. Of the mines which supplied the different samples of coal thus tested twelve are situated in Cape Colony. The trials were carried out on the Eastern system of railways between East London and Queenstown. The results obtained showed that the value of a given quantity of the best Cape coal, for use in locomotive or stationary engines, was, roughly speaking, about two-thirds that of an equal quantity of imported Ocean Merthyr coal. Among the best Colonial coals for making steam are those from the following mines: Contat's, Penshaw, Fairview (new mine), Indwe, Cape Collieries, and "Wallsend." The Indwe coal possesses the advantage, as regards its use in locomotives, of containing little or no sulphur. The Cyphergat and the Molteno coals are highly bituminous and

the latter has a deservedly high reputation as house coal, but is not so suitable for locomotives as coal of a semi-anthracite nature, like "Walls-end."

The Indwe mine, which is situated in the division of Wodehouse, is connected with the Government railways by a private line joining the Eastern system at Sterkstroom. All the other mines in the Colony are served by the Eastern system, except Contats, which is on the Midland. The total output from the Colonial mines during the year 1899 is returned at 208,655 tons. The coal areas in the Colony are of considerable extent, and there is every reason to hope that, with increased facilities in mining and transport, the output will steadily improve in quantity and quality.

In the neighbourhood of the Indwe, trending in a north-east direction, are considerable tracts of Crown land as yet untested, but reported by mining and geological experts to be in all probability the seat of valuable deposits of coal. It has been suggested that these beds may be connected with those found on the north-west border of Natal.

Mining operations on a large scale are carried on in the division of Namaqualand, where extensive copper deposits exist. Much activity has been displayed in this direction during the last year, owing to the increased demand for copper in manufactures.

The output from the mines during 1898 was 36,822 tons of ore, the quantity exported being 24,808 tons, valued at 262,830*l*.

The laws regulating the working of baser minerals are Acts Nos. 9 of 1877 and 15 of 1883, under which regulations are published by G. N. 46 of 1884.

A geological survey of the Colony was begun in January, 1896. The field work has been carried on continuously during the past four years, and the area now mapped includes all the districts south of the Zwartbergen, eastwards as far as a line from George to Oudtshoorn. The greater portion of this area was shown on a map published with the report of the survey for 1897.

This area so far surveyed consists of the following formations given in ascending sequence:—

1. Malmesbury Beds with intrusions of granite and diabase.

(*Unconformity*).

2. Table Mountain Sandstone.

3. Bokkeveld Beds.

4. Witteberg Quartzites.

5. Dwika Conglomerate.

6. Eccla Beds.

#### *Forests.*

The total area under forest in the Cape Colony is approximately 353,280 acres. The attention of the Government has been given to the economical and systematic working of the Crown Forests. The colony is divided into four Conservancies, each controlled by a Conservator of Forests, stationed at Cape Town, King William's Town, Knysna and Umtata respectively. The present annual importation of timber into the colony is about 5,000,000 cubic feet, mostly pine, derived from four sources—viz., Germany, Russia, Sweden and America.

#### *Industries*

The chief industries are the production of wool, wine, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco and maize, and the breeding of horses, cattle, goats, ostriches, and sheep. The wheat of the Colony is not surpassed in quality by any grown

elsewhere. Valuable forests cover large areas, and are extensively worked. Those reserved to the Crown cover an estimated area of about 250,000 acres. They are controlled by the Department of Agriculture, at an annual charge of some 51,000*l*. The chief exports are diamonds, wool, copper ore, ostrich feathers, gold, mohair, hides and skins. The chief imports are textiles, leather, sugar, coffee, hardware, explosives, and machinery.

The wine (Colonial produce) exported in 1898 amounted to 75,469 gallons, valued at 19,224*l*.

Ostrich breeding is not now carried on so largely as heretofore. Artificial incubation of ostrich eggs has been successfully introduced in many districts.

In 1860, the export of ostrich feathers was 2,287 lbs.; ten years later it was 28,768 lbs., while in 1899 it amounted to 373,182 lbs., valued at 842,000*l*.

The exports of mohair at corresponding dates were respectively:—385 lbs., 403,153 lbs., and 12,777,306 lbs., valued at 779,899*l*. The export of wool had risen from 23,172,785 lbs. in 1860, to 48,822,562 lbs. in 1871, and stood at 69,289,606 lbs. in 1899, valued at 2,183,904*l*.

Guano is found on the various islets along the coast; the industry is under Government control. The quantity collected for the season of 1898 was 5,490 tons.

The Agricultural Department, which was established in 1887, has, by the consent of Parliament, been placed under a separate Minister. Amongst the more important works of the past few years have been the reconstitution of the phylloxerised vineyards by means of the French-American resistant stocks, the improvement in the Hackney breed of horses, and the establishment of a Bacteriological Laboratory for investigating diseases of animals, and for ensuring the supply of calf lymph for purposes of vaccination. The Laboratory is now under the administration and control of the Health Branch of the Colonial Secretary's office. The Agricultural Department deals with all matters connected with diseases of plants, viticulture, fruit culture, preparation of raisins and dried fruits, poultry farming, horticulture, and pisciculture. A general Scab Act, passed during the session 1894, came into force in November, 1895, and repealed the existing permissive Acts. The invasion of rinderpest into South Africa involved special measures, first for its check on the Colonial border, and subsequently for the inoculation of animals upon lines laid down by scientists who specially studied the subject in the Transvaal, Natal, and Cape Colony, and special legislation was promulgated and administered to that end. Owing to the discoveries of Dr. Koch, who was engaged by the Government to investigate a cure, the disease has been stamped out, and it is confidently hoped that any sporadic outbreak will be similarly dealt with.

The Fishery and Game Laws are also administered by the department, and in connection with the former a properly equipped steam trawler, the "Pieter Faure," has been imported with a view to opening up the Fishing Industry of the Colony. The preliminary work has been extended to Saldanha Bay, Mossel Bay, the L'Agulhas Bank, and portions of the south-east coast, and has been of a most satisfactory nature, the trials made having proved that large quantities of fish are easily procurable by trawling. The trout acclimatization work is still being carried on with a most gratifying measure of success, and an attempt is also being made to introduce salmon into Colonial waters.



Capetown, East London, and Port Elizabeth are ports of registry, having on 31st December, 1899, 35 vessels registered, of together 4,513 tons.

The following return, supplied by establishments producing manufactures of the value of 100*l.* or upwards per annum, showed the value and importance of the various industries of the Colony in 1890:—

Class of Industry.	Value of Articles produced.	Number of Workers.	Value of Materials used.	Value of Buildings, Machinery, Land, &c.
Food, drinks, and stimulants ...	£ 2,148,961	3,931	£ 1,588,001	£ 914,243
Animal matter ...	948,249	1,342	728,421	210,379
Vehicles and harness... ..	635,023	3,006	336,276	253,079
Dress ... ..	464,304	2,925	271,054	294,624
Buildings... ..	306,505	1,134	154,761	68,398
Mines (not diamond) ...	279,023	1,723	71,050	241,894
Printing, books and stationery...	265,155	1,109	71,998	246,549
Vegetable matter	225,241	568	152,464	111,090
Machines, tools, &c. ... ..	86,570	486	36,289	83,309
Stone, clay, &c. ...	82,264	943	27,493	58,934
Chemicals ... ..	71,134	988	30,222	105,801
Lighting ... ..	41,533	126	25,080	153,469
Furniture... ..	38,080	238	15,217	40,583
Fibrous materials	15,210	35	10,693	12,622
Ships and boats...	11,945	94	5,982	68,067
Jewellery... ..	8,230	61	3,725	33,015
Arms and Ammunition ... ..	6,700	33	4,050	9,400
Textile fabrics ..	4,900	33	2,300	11,465
Total ... ..	5,639,027	18,785	3,585,076	2,912,846
Diamonds... ..	3,599,843	13,950	576,836	10,089,014
Grand total ...	9,238,870	32,735	4,111,912	13,001,860

### Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, and this is also the money of account.

Since the beginning of 1892, the banks having their head offices outside the colony are only allowed to issue notes supplied to them by the government, which holds securities deposited by the institutions for the total supply of such notes given to the banks. The notes are legal tender and guaranteed by the government, the banks having to redeem the notes in gold on demand at their chief places of business.

Banks having their head office in the colony, and having been registered on the 1st January, 1891, can continue to issue their own notes, which are neither guaranteed nor legal tender.

There are 6 banks with 102 branches.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (71 branches), the Bank of Africa, Limited (11 branches), the African Banking Corporation, Limited (16 branches), the Stellenbosch District Bank, Limited, the National Bank, S.A. Rep. (2 branches), the Robinson South African Banking Company, Limited (1 branch).

The total amount of notes in circulation on the 30th of June, 1900, was 1,313,905*l.*; legal tender, 1,306,820*l.*; other, 7,085*l.*

### Education.

Under the Education Act, No. 13 of 1865, and the Higher Education Act, No. 24 of 1874, the

department administers parliamentary grants to colleges, and to the following classes of schools, viz.:—Udenominational public, district boarding, evening, private farm, poor, mission aborigines' institutions, art schools, training schools for teachers, and industrial schools for poor whites, for the following purposes, viz.: part payment of salaries, purchase of buildings, furniture, apparatus, and books; training of teachers; support of indigent boarders.

Schools are managed and teachers appointed, subject to the control of the department, by local committees or managers nominated by the voluntary promoters and supporters of the schools, or by divisional or municipal councils acting as such managers.

The Government grants are, generally speaking, given to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount. There is no school tax, the necessary grants being provided from the general revenue. The department further undertakes the periodical inspection of schools, collects and publishes educational statistics, and issues certificates of professional competency to teachers.

The Government expenditure on schools in 1898-99 was 267,286*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* On the 30th of June, 1900, there were in operation seven colleges with 650 students and 2,613 schools of various classes, with an enrolment of 144,376, and an average attendance of 110,483.

### The University.

Under Act No. 16 of 1873 was established the University of the Cape of Good Hope, whose power to confer the degrees of B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., and M.D. has been recognised by Her Majesty under Letters Patent dated 8th August, 1877.

Under Act No. 6 of 1896 the University is empowered to confer the following additional degrees:—Lit.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., Bachelor of Music, Master of Music, Doctor of Music.

The University is aided by a Government grant, and its revenue is supplemented by endowment, &c. The Council consists of 33 members.

In 1891 the number of students who matriculated was 142, 35 passed the intermediate examination, and 16 took direct degrees. In 1892 the numbers were 207, 40, and 19; in 1893, 214, 40, and 24; in 1894, 214, 37, and 28; in 1895, 242, 43, and 25; in 1896, 259, 59, and 25; in 1897, 372, 77, and 26; in 1898, 354, 85, and 40; in 1899, 440, 109, and 35; in 1900, 310, 100, and 38 respectively.

In connection with the University, school examinations are held annually. 19,748 candidates have passed the elementary, and 5,966 the higher examination during the years 1875-1900.

### Sea and Land Communications.

The Colony is in telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* Loanda and Bathurst, and *via* St. Helena, Ascension, and St. Vincent, by the Western route, and, *via* Natal, by the Zanzibar and Aden cable. The telegraph system is well developed, there being now 22,083 miles of telegraph wire, and 1,588 miles of telephone wire open, erected by the Government at a cost of 636,622*l.*; the gross earnings in 1899 being \*214,880*l.*, and the expenditure 191,614*l.*

The packets of the Union Steamship Company and the Castle Mail Packets Company, under

\* Cost of telegrams on railway service calculated at half-rates.

contracts with the Colonial Government, leave England weekly on Saturdays, and the Cape (Table Bay) on Wednesdays, the passage to be effected in 16 days 20 hours, and in 17 days 14 hours when the steamer is required to touch at St. Helena. The average passage is under 17 days on the outward voyage, and under 17 on the homeward. The distance by sea from England to the Cape varies from 5,866 to 6,146 miles, according to the course followed. Up to the 20th June, 1891, the mail packets called at Lisbon on outward voyages to take up the supplementary English and the Continental mails; but after that date it was arranged that they should call at Madeira only on the direct outward voyage. The St. Helena-Ascension service is performed by the intermediate steamers of the two companies. The mail packets call at Madeira on the outward and homeward voyages.

The mail steamers leave Table Bay weekly for Natal, calling at Port Elizabeth and East London, to land and embark passengers, while a weekly service to Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban, and a fortnightly service to Mossel Bay is also maintained by the intermediate steamers of the Castle and Union Companies.

A mail train leaves Cape Town daily at 9 p.m. for the Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Natal, Bechuanaland, and Rhodesia.

The European mails for the Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, as well as for Portuguese East Africa and British Central Africa are forwarded from Cape Town by special trains shortly after the arrival of the mail steamers from England. These trains are appointed to leave Cape Town at one or other of the following times:—8.30 a.m., 1.0 p.m., 8.30 p.m., or 11.30 p.m.

The European mails for the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Rhodesia are conveyed by the 9 p.m. train only.

The passage to Port Elizabeth takes two days, East London three, and to Natal four to five.

A "Castle" Company's steamer leaves Natal once a fortnight for Delagoa Bay, and every four weeks for Beira, Mauritius, and Madagascar. The "Union" Company extend their Natal service to Delagoa Bay once every fortnight, and to Beira once a month. Communication is also maintained with East Coast ports north of Delagoa Bay by means of the German East Africa Company's steamers sailing from Natal every three weeks, and there is in addition regular communication with Chinde by means of the steamer "Induna," which sails from Durban, Natal, every three weeks. A frequent but somewhat irregular service from Cape Town to the Australasian Colonies is maintained by the steamers of the Shaw, Saville and Albion Company, the New Zealand Shipping Company, the Aberdeen Line, Lund's Blue Anchor Line, the White Star Line, and the German-Australian Steamship Company.

Communication is effected between Cape Town and the chief inland towns daily; with Natal daily, *via* the Transvaal; with the Orange River Colony daily, with Rhodesia (Mashonaland, etc.), daily, and with the Transvaal daily by rail through the Orange River Colony. The latter is the *direct route* to the Transvaal, and the journey from Cape Town is performed in little more than two days.

Transit between England and Johannesburg and Pretoria by this route is, therefore, about 18 days.

Overland communication is effected by rail between Cape Town and Delagoa Bay daily,

through the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. The journey is performed in four days.

The number of Colonial post offices is 969, and of money order offices 312. The expenditure on the postal service amounted to 318,846*l.* in 1899; the revenue was 304,491*l.*, and the commission on money orders 16,582*l.*

Post Office savings banks were established in 1884. On 30th June, 1900, there was a sum of 2,384,244*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* deposited to the credit of 70,488 depositors. The interest allowed is 3½ per cent. on certificates and 3 per cent. on deposits.

Number of branches 308.

The weights and measures in use are British; besides which there are the Morgen=2½ acres, the Cape Foot=1.03 feet, and the Cape ton =2,000 lbs.

### *Population and Chief Towns.*

At the census of 1891 the total population of the Colony was found to be 1,527,224; comprising 767,327 males, and 759,897 females. The population according to race was: Europeans, 376,987; Malays, 13,907; Hottentots, 50,388; Pingoos, 229,680; Kaffirs, 608,456; and other coloured persons, 247,806.

Cape Town, which had in 1875 a population of 33,239, had at the census a population of 51,251, and with its suburbs, connected by rail and tramway, 83,898, as compared with 50,259 in 1875. The Cape division, which includes Cape Town, had in 1865, a population of 50,064; in 1875, 57,319; and in 1891, 97,283, of which 48,544 were European and white.

The population of the other principal towns was: Kimberley, 28,718; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Beaconsfield, 10,498; Grahamstown, 10,498; Paarl, 7,668; King Williams Town, 7,226; East London, 6,924; Graaff Reinet, 5,946; Worcester, 5,404; Uitenhage, 5,331; Cradock, 4,389; Oudtshoorn, 4,386; Queenstown, 4,094; Stellenbosch, 3,462; and Somerset East, 2,894.

The following is a brief abstract of the 1891 census returns:—

The number of persons of European descent has been estimated as follows:—Dutch and French origin, 230,000; English, Scotch, Irish, &c., 130,000; other Europeans, 16,000.

The European, or white, then, represents one-quarter, and the coloured races three quarters of the total population of the whole colony, whereof one-fifth is urban. The proportion of females is now 99.03 to every 100 males of the total population, and the average number of persons to the square mile was 6.90. The number of inhabited dwellings was 276,607, of which 522 were not intended for dwelling houses, though used as such.

*Birthplaces.*—1,472,996 persons had Africa for a birthplace, 49,849 Europe, 2,344 Asia, 988 America, 390 Australasia, 155 were born at sea, and the birthplaces of 502 were unknown or unspecified. About 98.12 per cent. of the population are British subjects.

*Religions.*—Protestants numbered 732,047; Catholics, 17,275; Jews, 3,009; Mohammedans, 15,099; other sects, 1,394; no denomination, 638; no religion, 753,824; unspecified, 3,277; and 661 persons objected to state their religion. Protestants may be divided as follows:—Dutch Reformed Church, 297,983; Gereformeerde Kerk, 8,337; English Church, 139,058; Presbyterians, 37,102; Independents, 69,692; Methodists, 111,522; other Protestants include, *inter alia*, 51,557 German Lutherans.

*Ages.*

659,087 persons were between	0 to 14 years.
595,675	" " " 15 to 39 "
163,581	" " " 40 to 54 "
78,872	" " " 55 to 69 "
28,995	" " " 70 years and over.
1,014	" " " unspecified.

*Education.*—The degrees of education possessed were as follows:—

*Read and Write.*

Total .	340,033—170,702 males; 169,331 females.
European	256,218—132,390 " 123,823 "

*Read only.*

Total .	46,376—22,848 males; 23,528 females.
European	13,072—6,773 " 6,299 "

*Neither Read nor Write.*

Total	1,139,149—572,715 males; 566,434 females.
European	107,206—56,486 " 50,720 "

*Unspecified.*

Total .	1,666—1,062 males; 604 females.
European	496—307 " 189 "

The percentage of Europeans of 5 years of age and over, according to the different degrees of education, were as under:—

Read and Write—80·78. Read only—3·94.  
Neither Read or Write—15·12. Unspecified—0·16.  
For Europeans, the proportion per 100 living at the age of 5—14 (inclusive) was:—

Read and Write . . . . .	48·67 boys; 53·38 girls.
Neither Read nor Write . . . . .	41·98 " 37·67 "
Read only . . . . .	9·06 " 8·78 "
Unspecified . . . . .	0·29 " 0·17 "

*Conjugal Condition.*—A brief abstract of the return follows:—

	Total		European	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Married . .	218,148	245,678	59,723	57,625
Widowed . .	13,184	51,577	3,601	8,748
Single . .	534,110	461,273	132,410	114,601
Unspecified .	1,885	1,369	216	53

*Occupations.*

Class.	Total all Races.		European or White.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female.
Professional	12,769	5,018	10,085	4,168
Domestic . .	15,942	187,196	2,248	74,870
Commercial	24,512	1,604	16,519	1,403
Agricultural	383,612	288,846	59,509	14,586
Industrial . .	70,779	7,127	26,747	4,430
Indefinite . .	3,481	7,901	1,786	3,111
Dependant . .	252,535	258,214	77,895	77,438
Unspecified.	3,697	3,991	1,167	1,025

*Sickness and Infirmities.*—11,294 persons (6,193 males and 5,101 females) were returned as disabled by sickness or accident, and 10,555 (6,332 males and 4,223 females) as afflicted by infirmities, 2,331 being blind, 802 deaf and dumb, 813 idiotic, 1,108 lunatic, 531 epileptic, 849 paralytic, 625 leprous, 3,496 maimed, lamed, and deformed.

The population of Bechuanaland as ascertained at the census of 1891 was: Europeans, 5,211; Malays, 11; Hottentots, 1,462; Fingoes, 91; Kaffirs and Betchuanas, 3,011; mixed and others, 2,950. Besides these there were some 60,000 natives living in reserves.

The population of Pondoland is estimated as follows viz.:—Europeans 800; others 188,000.

*Constitution.*

The Government of the Cape from 1806 to 1835 was administered by a Governor, aided by a few Executive Officers; but in that year an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, comprising certain office-holders and some unofficial members, were created.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd May, 1850, the Governor and Council were empowered to enact Ordinances for the establishment of a Representative Government; three years later, that form of Government was brought into force. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature passed in the session of 1872, the introduction of the system of Responsible Government, that is the conduct of the Executive Government by the advice of Ministers responsible to the Local Parliament, was pronounced advisable, and the Royal Assent to the measure was given by an Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1872. The first Ministry under Responsible Government was formed in November, 1872.

There is a Legislative Council of 23 elected Members, presided over, *ex officio*, by the Chief Justice, and a House of Assembly of 95 elected Members, representing the country districts and towns of the Colony, including the Transkeian territories. The Colonial Ministers are the Colonial Secretary (who is Premier), the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Secretary for Agriculture, all of whom are Members of the Legislature, and also have seats in the Executive Council, of which the Governor is President. The session lasts usually from May to August.

Act No. 18 of 1874 provided for the division of the Colony into seven electoral provinces, each electing three members for the Legislative Council for seven years. Under the Griqualand West Annexation Act 39 of 1877, a Member is added to the Council for that province, and one has been since added for Bechuanaland (Act No. 41 of 1895). The qualification for Members is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* With the exception of paid office-holders (other than the Ministers), and others specified in the Order in Council, any person may be elected a Member of Assembly. Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified (see Ballot and Franchise Act of 1892) by possession of property worth 75*l.* or receipt of salary or wages of not less than 50*l.* per annum; but no one can be newly registered as a voter unless he can sign his name and write his address and occupation. The number of registered electors in 1898-9 was 109,888. The Registration Act No. 41 of 1887 makes a better provision for the machinery of registration and for the exclusion of unqualified persons, especially those whose only qualification is a share in tribal occupancy.

Elections are now conducted under the Ballot Act. Members of either house are paid one guinea per day, with 15s. per day extra for not more than 90 days if residing over 15 miles from Capetown. Speeches may be made either in English or in Dutch (Law No. 1 of 1882).

By an Act No. 5 of 1875, the Ecclesiastical Endowments provided by the Civil List Ordinance of 1852, were abolished prospectively, the life interests of incumbents being respected.

The supreme court, as consolidated by Act 35, of 1896, consists of one Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges; three of whom are assigned to the Court of the Eastern Districts, and three to the High Court of Griqualand. Within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Eastern Districts fall the territories known as Transkei, Griqualand, Pondoland and Tembuland.

The Judges of the "Supreme Court" hold Sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts, the Judges of "The Eastern Districts Court," hold Sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the principal towns of the Eastern Districts, and Transkei, and the Judges of the High Court holds session at Kimberley.

The Roman Dutch Law prevails in the Colony as modified by Colonial Legislation. A "Native Territories Penal Code" came into operation for the Transkei, Griqualand East, Tembuland, and Port St. John's on 1st January, 1887.

By Act No. 3 of 1890, the Supreme Court has been constituted a Court of Appeal under the Africa Order in Council of 1889, and a similar arrangement exists for Rhodesia.

#### *Local Government.*

Divisional Councils were first established in the year 1855; they then exercised authority over branch roads only, and performed certain functions in connection with district schools, pounds and crown lands. They have now been relieved of all duties in regard to schools and lands, but with these exceptions their powers and functions have been gradually increased and amplified. The councils are elected triennially, and consist of eight elective members exclusive of the Civil Commissioner who is usually also Resident Magistrate as chairman, excepting in the Cape Division, which returns ten members. The electors are the registered parliamentary voters, and the qualifications of members are registration as voters and registered ownership of immovable property in the division valued at not less than 500*l*. The maintenance of all roads now rests with the councils, and they also have important duties to discharge in regard to disputed land boundaries and beacons; can nominate Field Cornets; may borrow money on the security of rates for the prosecution of local public works; may promote the establishment of a Divisional Police Force, on payment to Government of one-third of the cost of such force; and return three members annually to the District Licensing Court. The revenue of these councils is derived from toll fees, pounds sales, and road rates. They were 73 in number in 1899, and their receipts during the year 1899 amounted to 175,400*l*, of which 1,896*l*. was money borrowed for public works. Payments for the same period amounted to 172,256*l*. The accounts are subject to audit by two auditors elected triennially by the registered voters of the division, and also to a final audit by the Controller and Auditor-General of the Colony.

Municipalities were first established by an ordinance in 1836. In 1882 an Act was passed consolidating and amending all laws then existing

in regard to these boards. Every municipality is governed by a council, composed of a mayor or chairman, and councillors, numbering not less than 6 nor more than 24, a certain number of which are elected annually by the ratepayers. Town councils or municipalities have power to levy annually a landlord's or owner's rate, assessed upon the value of rateable property, and a tenant's rate assessed upon the annual value of such property; no rate to exceed 2*d*. in the *£*. on the value, or 8*d*. in the *£*. on the annual value, excepting in Capetown, where a landlord's rate of 3*d*. may be levied.

All mayors or chairmen are members of District Licensing Courts. There were 96 municipalities in the Colony, whose receipts from all sources during the year 1899 amounted to 1,151,930*l*., which includes 477,859*l*. loans raised. Payments during the same period amounted to 989,888*l*. The Controller and Auditor-General has no control over municipal accounts.

Village management boards, of which there are 81 in the Colony, exist chiefly in hamlets which are not entrusted with full municipal privileges. The Act of 1881, under which these boards were established, may be proclaimed to be in force upon petition of the inhabitants. There are 3 members elected annually by the voters registered for Parliamentary purposes, resident within the area defined by proclamation. These boards have no power to levy rates; this is done for them by the divisional council at their request, to an amount not exceeding 3*d*. in the *£* within the limits of the village boards' jurisdiction. The powers and duties of these boards are of the same nature as, although in most respects more restricted than, those of municipalities. Their revenues amounted in 1898-99 to 7,806*l*., including balances.

#### *Defence.*

There is an extensive Admiralty establishment and several forts at Simon's Bay, and to defend this Naval station an Imperial garrison is stationed at Cape Town and Wynberg. The defence of the Colony from native attacks, however devolves since 1871 upon the Colonial forces. These now consist of the Cape Mounted Riflemen (900 strong) and the Cape Police (1,922 strong), liable in an emergency, which are permanently embodied and paid. There are also 79 Volunteer Corps and Mounted Rifle Clubs, of all arms, numbering 6,953 men (with 11 guns), maintained by a capitation grant. Table Bay has been strongly fortified at the joint expense of the War Office and the Colonial Government.

#### *Dependent Territories.*

**BASUTOLAND**, which formed a portion of the Cape Colony from August, 1871, down to 1884, is now an independent territory, administered by a Resident Commissioner under the instructions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, who also holds the office of Governor of the Cape Colony. Accounts of Basutoland, as well as of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which is in nearly the same political position, will be found under the heading of South Africa.

**THE NORTHERN BORDER.**—Early in 1878, while the war with the Amakosa was being carried on, a number of Koranas, Griquas, Kaffirs, and others living along the Orange River, took up arms against the Colony, their object being simply plunder. It was difficult to move a military force to such a remote quarter, and it was more than a year before the insurrection could be suppressed. A magistrate, with a body of police, was then stationed at Upington, on the northern bank of the

Orange. Since this date there have been no further disturbances. The northern border establishment was broken up, and the Special Commissioner recalled, on 30th June, 1888. The territory now forms the "Gordonia" district of British Bechuanaland, now annexed to Cape Colony (see below).

**FINGOLAND, IDUTYWA RESERVE, AND NOMAN'S LAND**, as explained in Par. 1 of this Article, were annexed to the Cape in October, 1879.

In 1877 **THE GCALEKAS**, a tribe residing beyond the Kei, under Krelî, one of the leaders of the great Kaffir war of 1850-53, defied the authority of the British Government, and invaded what is now British territory. They were, however, defeated by the Colonial forces under the immediate leadership of Colonel C. D. Griffith, C.M.G. then Commandant of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police. Their territory was overrun, and Krelî deposed, and his country taken as British in October, 1877.

In 1875-76 **THE TEMBUS**, of **TEMBULAND** proper, gave themselves over to the Government, and in 1878 the **BOMVYANAS** did the same.

While giving effect to the desire of these tribes to come under the Cape Government, it was also arranged to include in the same scheme of incorporation **Gcalekaland** and a settlement of native British subjects called the **Emigrant Tembus**.

They are governed by officials paid by the Cape Government, and under its supervision.

The above-named territories, viz., **Tembuland**, **Emigrant Tembuland**, **Bomvanaland**, and **Gcalekaland**, were formally proclaimed British territory in November, 1881, and in 1885 they were annexed to the Cape Colony.

In 1885 the Chief **KRELÎ** requested to be placed on the same footing as the others, and was located in **Bomvanaland**, on a tract of land purchased from the Chief of the **Bomvyanas**. **Pali**, chief of the **Amatshezi**, who had previously been living in practical independence in **Lower Tembuland**, formally tendered his submission to Colonial rule in 1886, and he and his people were registered in the same manner as the **Tembus**.

The **PONDOMSI** tribe, under the chiefs **Umtshwa** and **Umlhlonho**, and some of the most powerful clans, allied with the **Tembu** tribe, took up arms against the Colony at the outbreak of the **Basuto** rebellion. The **Tembus** proper aided the Colony. The insurrection was suppressed, and a re-settlement of the lands previously occupied by the insurgents effected, by which greater security in the future is promised.

The Cape Colony customs dues are levied at **St. John's River** mouth, under a Proclamation dated 2nd August, 1881. The port was annexed to the Colony in 1884.

Under a Proclamation of **Sir Bartle Frere**, dated the 4th September, 1878, **UMQIKELA**, for breach of treaty arrangements, ceased to be recognized as paramount chief of the **Pondos**, and the sovereignty of the port and estuary of **St. John's River** was vested in Her Majesty's Government. A Resident was appointed to represent the Government with **Umqikela**, who remained Chief of **East Pondoland**. **Umqikela** died in October, 1887, and in February, 1888, his son **Sigcau** was elected to succeed him. A Resident Commissioner in **Pondoland** was appointed on 6th July, 1888.

In March, 1894, in consequence of the failure of **Sigcau** and **Nquliso** to put a stop to the cruelties and misrule prevailing in **Pondoland**, they were required to submit to Colonial rule, and Magistrates were placed in the country. By Act of the

Cape Parliament, No. 5, of 1894, the whole country was annexed to the Colony.

**WEST PONDOLAND** was, until the date of annexation, under the Chief **Nquliso**. A small strip of his territory at the mouth of the **St. John's River** was acquired by the Cape Government for 1,000*l*.

The district of **Mount Ayliff**, or the **Xesibe** country, after having long been administered as a dependency of **Griqualand East**, was formally annexed to the Colony in October, 1886, and the **Rode Valley** in October, 1887.

The whole of these territories are now subject to Colonial rule, and had a revenue of 119,344*l*. in 1898-99, and an expenditure of 246,739*l*.; all of this is included in the ordinary Colonial revenue.

They are now re-grouped, under two Chief Magistrates, with several subordinate magistrates, in the following manner, viz. :—

**Griqualand East**, under one Chief Magistrate, **Mr. J. H. Scott**, and nine subordinate magistrates. Its population at the close of 1898 was estimated at—Europeans 5,449; coloured, 182,621.

**Tembuland**, comprising **Tembuland proper**, **Bomvanaland**, **Emigrant Tembuland**, and **East and West Pondoland**, all under one Chief Magistrate, **Major Sir Henry G. Elliot**, K.C.M.G., and thirteen subordinate magistrates. It has a population of about 9,321 Europeans and 434,428 natives, including other coloured people.

**Transkei**, comprising **Fingoland**, the **Idutywa Reserve**, **Gcalekaland**, all under the Chief Magistrate of **Tembuland**, and six subordinate magistrates. It has a population of 1,695 Europeans and 181,160 natives, including other coloured people.

**BRITISH BECHUANALAND**.—On the 30th of September, 1885, the territories south of the **Molopo** river and of the **Ramathlabama** spruit were declared to be British territory under the name of **British Bechuanaland**, and a commission was issued to the Governor of the Cape to be its Governor, with power to legislate by proclamation. The territory was annexed to the Cape Colony on the 16th of November, 1895.

*Statistics and Trade.*

Year (ended 30th June).	FINANCES.		SHIPPING	
			Entered and Cleared Year ended 31st Dec.	
	Revenue, Actual.	Expendi- ture. Votes.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	4,430,050	3,878,925	7,645,149	8,019,915
1891	4,143,876	4,163,749	7,681,017	7,952,954
1892	4,495,344	4,284,464	8,040,279	8,383,729
1893	4,971,214	4,667,676	8,475,072	8,792,439
1894	5,321,352	4,977,484	8,838,985	9,227,938
1895	5,390,170	5,151,734	9,730,264	10,175,903
1896	6,803,802	5,651,325	11,433,875	12,041,714
1897	7,389,965	6,852,385	12,137,192	12,853,405
1898	6,536,475	7,082,255	12,553,291	13,427,354
1899	6,317,574	6,803,041	13,887,758	14,971,057

*Public Debt, 31st December, 1899.*

Debt of General Government . . . £27,884,078  
Debt of Corporate Bodies (under  
guarantee). . . . . 3,525,677

The revenue (audited) from customs duties in 1898-9 was

## IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1890	7,825,266	636,430	904,750	9,366,446
1891	7,020,493	641,599	910,674	8,572,766
1892	7,691,195	683,277	1,112,769	9,487,241
1893	9,203,317	667,475	1,494,044	11,364,836
1894	8,877,632	605,674	1,815,339	11,298,645
1895	10,427,201	736,584	2,448,620	13,612,405
1896	12,807,332	811,171	4,316,536	17,935,039
1897	12,283,927	883,233	4,209,374	17,931,878
1898	11,443,178	1,048,116	4,130,050	16,621,554
1899	9,911,503	1,447,962	4,011,506	15,370,971

## EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Else- where.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1890	9,707,416	82,667	362,896	10,152,979
1891	10,676,017	113,620	326,594	11,116,231
1892	11,474,561	89,510	413,996	11,978,067
1893	12,401,227	62,865	492,462	12,956,554
1894	13,352,658	56,110	287,770	13,696,538
1895	16,316,001	68,011	414,125	16,798,137
1896	16,404,464	86,636	460,738	16,951,838
1897	19,919,161	83,344	333,799	19,436,304
1898	23,969,425	113,080	340,908	24,423,413
1899	22,647,719	187,994	411,545	23,247,258

## List of Governors.\*

1852	Lieut.-General the Hon. G. Cathcart.
1852	Ch. H. Darling (Lieutenant Governor).
1854	Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
1859	Lieut.-General R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor).
1860	Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.
1861	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B. G.C.S.I.
1870	Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1877	Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
1880	Major-General Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
1880	Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G. (Administrator).
1881	Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1882	Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
1883	The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1886	Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.B. (Administrator).
1887	The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1889	Lieut.-Gen. H. A. Smyth (Administrator).
1889	Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1891	Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (Administrator).
1891	Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1892	Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (Administrator).
1892	Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1894	General, Sir W. G. Cameron, K.C.B. (Administrator).
1894	Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1895	Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Goodenough, C.B. (Administrator).
1895	The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Bt., G.C.M.G., (afterwards Lord Rosmead.)
1897	Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

\* For Governors previous to 1852, see Edition for 1889.

## Ministries since 1872.

Name of Premier.	Date.
Sir J. C. Molteno, K.C.M.G. ...	1st December, 1872
J. Gordon Sprigg ...	6th February, 1878
Sir Thomas Scanlen, K.C.M.G. ...	9th May, 1881
Thomas Upington ...	10th May, 1884
Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G. ...	25th November, 1880
The Hon. C. J. Rhodes ...	17th July, 1890
The Rt. Hon. C. J. Rhodes ...	4th May, 1893
The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G. ...	January, 1896
The Hon. Wm. Philip Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G. ...	14th October, 1898
The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg ...	18th June, 1900

## Executive Council.

Sir A. Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., <i>Treasurer and Premier.</i>
The Hon. T. L. Graham, K.C., <i>Colonial Secretary.</i>
The Hon. T. W. Smartt, <i>Commissioner of Public Works.</i>
The Hon. J. Frost, C.M.G., ( <i>without portfolio</i> ).
The Hon. Sir P. H. Faure, K.C.M.G., <i>Secretary for Agriculture.</i>
The Hon. J. Rose-Innes, K.C., <i>Attorney-General.</i>

## Members who are not in the Cabinet.

Sir Richard Southey, K.C.M.G., 1852.
William Downes Griffith, 1866.
Right Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, Kt., K.C.M.G., 1872, <i>Chief Justice.</i>
Charles Abercrombie Smith, 1872, <i>Controller and Auditor-General.</i>
J. X. Merriman, 1875.
William Ayliff, 1878
John Laing, 1878.
J. W. Sauer, 1881.
James Weston Leonard, K.C., 1881.
Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, K.C.M.G., 1881.
Charles William Hutton, 1881.
John Hendrik Hofmeyr, 1881.
W. P. Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, 1884.
F. Schermbrucker, 1881.
Sir Jacobus Albertus de Wet, K.C.M.G., 1884.
John Tadhope, 1885.
Sir J. Sivewright, K.C.M.G., 1890.
Sir Henry Juta, K.C., 1893.
Dr. T. N. G. Te Water, 1896.
A. J. Herboldt, 1898.
R. Solomon, K.C., 1898.
<i>Clerk to the Executive Council, Charles H. Pennell.</i>

## Legislative Council.

<i>President, Chief Justice</i> The Right Honourable Sir J. H. de Villiers, P.C., K.C.M.G., 500l.
<i>Clerk to Council and Officer in charge of Books, S. le Sueur, 800l.</i>
<i>Taxing Officer, S. le Sueur, 50l.</i>
<i>Usher of the Black Rod, The Hon. R. P. Botha, 400l.</i>
<i>Assistant Clerk and Shorthand Writer, H. P. Barnett-Clarke, 350l.</i>
<i>Clerk of the Papers and Committee Clerk, John Fairbairn, 300l.</i>
<i>Messenger, J. McIntyre, 170l.</i>
<i>Assistant Messenger, Samuel Less, 100l.</i>

## Members.

## Western Province:—

The Hon. Johannes Albertus Faure.
The Hon. Thomas Lynedoch Graham, K.C.
The Hon. Marthinus Laurentius Neethling.

*North-Western Province:—*

The Hon. James Douglas Logan.  
The Hon. J. A. van Aarde Lochner.  
The Hon. Petrus Benjamin van Rhyn.

*South-Western Province:—*

The Hon. Hendrik Johannes Mulder.  
The Hon. Adam Gabriel de Smidt.  
The Hon. Frederick Jacobus van Eeden.

*Midland Province:—*

The Hon. Gysbert Henry Maasdorp.  
The Hon. Albertus Johannes Herholdt.  
The Hon. Jacobus Francois du Toit

*South-Eastern Province:—*

The Hon. Philippus Salomon Bellingan.  
The Hon. Alexander Wilmot.  
The Hon. John Frederick Dolley.

*North-Eastern Province:—*

The Hon. Sir Gysbert Henry Stockenström,  
Bart.  
The Hon. Daniel Petrus van den Heever.  
The Hon. Michiel Jacobus Pretorius.

*Eastern Province:—*

The Hon. John Linden Bradfield.  
The Hon. Col. Zachary Stanley Bayly, C.M.G.  
The Hon. Nicolaas Jacobus de Wet.

*Grigqualand West:—*

The Hon. William Ross.

*British Bechuanaland:—*

The Hon. George David Smith.

*House of Assembly.*

Hon. Sir Bisset Berry, *Speaker*, 1,500*l*.  
T. P. Theron, *Chairman of Committees*, 300*l*.  
E. F. Kilpin, *Clerk to the House*, 850*l*.  
G. R. Hofmeyr, *Assistant Clerk*, 375*l*.  
J. D. Ensor, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, 400*l*.  
F. Midgley, *Shorthand Writer and Clerk*, 300*l*.  
H. H. Kemp, *Assistant Shorthand Writer and Clerk*, 180*l*.  
H. J. Zoer, *Translator and Clerk*, 400*l*.  
M. J. Green, *Clerk of Papers*, 165*l*.

*Constituencies.*

*Members.*

Albany . . . . . Robert Crosbie.  
Victor Sampson, K.O.  
Albert . . . . . Andries Stephanus du  
Plessis.  
Aliwal North . . . . . Jacobus Nicolaas Petrus  
Botha.  
Hon. Jacobus Wilhelmus  
Sauer.  
Barkly West . . . . . James Alfred Hill.  
Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes.  
Beaufort West . . . . . Okkert Almero Oosthuisen.  
Pieter Jacobus Weeber.  
Caledon . . . . . Hendrik Philippus Beyers.  
Herman Johan Dempers.  
Cape Division . . . . . Hon. James Rose Innes,  
K.C.  
Dr. Cornelis Pieter Smuts.  
Cape Town . . . . . Thomas Johnson Anderson.  
John Louis Mitchell Brown.  
John Dean Cartwright.  
Thomas Ekins Fuller.  
Frederick York St. Leger.  
Cathcart . . . . . Hon. Dr. Thomas William  
Smartt.  
Clanwilliam . . . . . Frans Johannes van der  
Merwe.  
Dirk Jacobus Albertus van  
Zyl.  
Colesberg . . . . . Nicolaas Frederick de Waal.  
Cradock . . . . . Mattheus Jacobus du  
Plessis.

*Constituencies.*

*Members.*

Cradock . . . . . Hercules Christian van  
Heerden.  
East London . . . . . Brigadier - Gen. Edward  
Yewd Brabant, C.M.G.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir John  
Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.  
Fort Beaufort . . . . . William Henry Hockly.  
Hon. John Laing.  
George . . . . . Hendrik van Huyssteen.  
Hendrik Jacobus Rauben-  
heiner.  
Charles Searle.  
Graaff-Reinet . . . . . Jurgens Hendrik Smith.  
Hon. Dr. Thomas Nicolas  
German Te Water.  
Graham's Town . . . . . Arthur Douglass.  
John Edwin Wood.  
Griqualand East . . . . . Charles Preston Crewe.  
Louis Frederick Zietsman.  
Humansdorp . . . . . Jacobus Michael Rade-  
meyer.  
Jansenville . . . . . Casper Jacobus Lotter.  
John Charles Molteno.  
Kimberley . . . . . David Harris.  
Dr. Leander Starr Jameson,  
C.B.  
James Lawrence.  
Arthur Stead.  
King William's Town . . . . . Hon. Col. Frederick  
Schermbucker.  
William Joseph Warren.  
Julius Weil.  
Mafeking . . . . . Jacobus Abraham Smuts.  
Malmesbury . . . . . David Jacobus du Plessis.  
Middelburg . . . . . Hon. Sir Pieter Hendrik  
Faure, K.C.M.G.  
Francis Oats.  
Oudtshoorn . . . . . Gert Cornelis Olivier.  
Johannes Hendrik Schoe-  
man.  
Paarl . . . . . Dr. Josias Matthias Hoff-  
man.  
Piquetberg . . . . . Daniel Jacobus Marais.  
David Christian de Waal.  
Port Elizabeth . . . . . Hon. Sir Henry Hubert  
Juta, Kt., K.C.  
James Searle.  
Edgar Harris Walton.  
James Wynne.  
Prieska . . . . . Christian Wilhelm Heinrich  
Schroder.  
Queen's Town . . . . . Hon. John Frost, C.M.G.  
Richmond . . . . . Thomas Philippus Theron  
Pieter Jacobus du Toit.  
Riversdale . . . . . Isaac Wilhelmus Johannes  
van der Vyver.  
Daniel Johannes van Wyk  
Simon's Town . . . . . William Runciman.  
Somerset East . . . . . James Tennant Molteno.  
Frederick Fuldner Wienand  
Stellenbosch . . . . . Gideon Johannes Krige.  
Johannes Henoch Marais  
Swellendam . . . . . Jacobus Petrus Willem  
Joubert.  
George Sebastian Wol-  
faardt.  
Tembuland . . . . . Arthur John Fuller.  
Hon. Richard Solomon,  
K.C.  
Uitenhage . . . . . Charles Lee.  
Dr. Arthur Bayly Vanes.  
Victoria East . . . . . Fydel Edmund Garrett.  
Herbert Travers Tamplin,  
K.C.

Constituencies.	Members.
Victoria West . . .	Dirk Wouter Immelman. Peter Gysbert Kuhn, Charles Sonnenberg. Daniel Hendrik Willem Wessels.
Vryburg . . . . .	Hon. John Xavier Merri- man. Pieter Jacobus de Wet Amos Bailey.
Woodstock . . . . .	Dr. Johannes Hendricus Meiring Beck. Johannes Jacobus Arnoldus Graaff.
Worcester . . . . .	Dirk de Vos Rabie. Francis Robert Thompson.
Wynberg . . . . .	

#### Governor's Establishment.

Governor, Sir A. Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., \*5,000*l.*, and, 3000*l.* as *High Commissioner*, and 1,000*l.* personal allowance from Imperial Funds.  
*Private Secretary*, Osmond Walrond, 410*l.*  
*Military Secretary*, 460*l.*  
*Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut. R. Chester Master, 220*l.*  
*Clerk to Executive Council and Confidential Clerk*, C. H. Pennell, 600*l.*  
*Secretary and Accountant to High Commissioner*, G. V. Fiddes, 1,200*l.*  
*Assistant Secretary and Accountant to High Commissioner*, A. Browne, 490*l.* (and 50*l.* as *Auditor of Basutoland Accounts*, and 50*l.* as *Local Auditor Bechuanaland Protectorate*).  
*Clerks*, E. R. Garthorne, 150*l.*, and allowance, 15*l.*; J. Ferris Smuts, 240*l.*; C. le Camp, 270*l.*; G. Teagle, 150*l.*; Miss L. Hanbury, 150*l.*; Miss M. Klerk, 100*l.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER.

*Premier*, The Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, P.C., K.C.M.G., †250*l.*  
*Secretary*, Sydney Cowper, 700*l.*  
*Private Secretary*, R. Sothern Holland, 200*l.*, allowance 100*l.*  
*Clerks*, T. B. Stenhouse, 400*l.*; A. N. Macfadyen, B.A., 200*l.*  
*Messengers*, G. Osborne, 220*l.*; and Thomas Byrne, 42*l.*

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS BRANCH.

*Minister*, The Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, P.C., K.C.M.G.  
*Secretary to the Native Affairs Department*, W. E. M. Stanford, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*, and house allowance 100*l.*  
*Chief Clerk*, J. B. Moffat, 600*l.*  
*Principal Clerk*, J. D. Cormach, 400*l.*  
*Clerks*, H. Hyde Hewett, 285*l.*; E. E. Dower, 250*l.*; J. E. B. Walker, 200*l.*

#### ACCOUNTING BRANCH.

*Accounting Officer*, J. B. Moffat (draws salary as Chief Clerk in Native Affairs Office).  
*Accountant* C. E. Stephens, 550*l.*  
*Assistant Accountant*, L. Dillon, 450*l.*  
*Clerks*, P. S. Laney, 225*l.*, and W. G. Morris, 190*l.*; S. D. A. P. Garner, 120*l.*  
*Messengers*—Thomas Long (Head), 120*l.*; J. Mpindwa, 3*s.* per diem; C. Kocks, 2*s.* per diem.

\* Sir A. Milner has been selected for the Governorship of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, which he will hold with the High Commissionership, and the Hon. Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., has been selected for the Governorship of the Cape.  
 † Draws also 1,500*l.* as Treasurer.

#### Division of Albany.

*Inspector of Native Locations*, G. E. Nightingale, 250*l.*, house allowance, 25*l.*, and forage allowance, 25*l.*

#### Division of Alexandria.

*Collector of Hut Tax*, J. C. Mackay, 20*l.*

#### Division of Barkly West.

*Inspector of Native Locations*, W. H. Hall, 375*l.*, allowances (house), 75*l.*, (forage) 50*l.*

#### Division of Bathurst.

*Inspectors of Native Locations*, J. N. Cock, 200*l.*, forage allowance, 25*l.*

#### Division of Bedford.

*Inspector of Native Locations*, F. P. Gladwin, 300*l.*, forage allowance 25*l.*

#### Division of East-London.

*Inspector of Locations*, C. B. Bousfield, 250*l.*, and allowance 6*l.* (office rent).

*Ditto*, W. R. Ellis, 250*l.*, and allowance 6*l.* (office rent).

#### Division of Fort Beaufort.

*Inspectors of Native Locations*, R. D. Henry, 245*l.*, forage allowance 25*l.*; B. Booth, 250*l.*

#### Division of Glen Grey.

*Inspector of Native Locations, Labour Agent, and Collector of Labour Tax*, Lady Freyre, B. d'U. Musgrave, 250*l.*, forage allowance 50*l.*, and house.

*Inspector of Native Locations and Collector of Reveue, Bolotwa*, W. C. P. Jones, 275*l.*, forage allowance 50*l.* and house.

#### Division of Hay.

*Inspector of Native Locations*, J. A. Louw, 84*l.*, allowance 6*l.* (office rent).

#### Division of Herbert.

*Inspector of Native Locations*, C. E. H. Orpen, 275*l.*, forage allowance, 25*l.*

#### Division of Herschel.

*Inspector of Locations*, C. J. Dovey, 225*l.*, forage allowance 25*l.*, and house; J. T. Rein, 225*l.*, forage allowance 25*l.*, and house.

#### Division of Kimberley.

*Registrar of Servants*, B. K. Turner, 600*l.*, allowances 50*l.* (travelling), 50*l.* (local).

*Assistant ditto (Acting)*, J. C. Hickson Mahony, 265*l.*, travelling allowance 60*l.*

*Clerk*, E. W. H. Morris, 325*l.*, and allowance, 25*l.* (house), 50*l.* (local).

*Interpreters*, G. Sepuru, 110*l.*; Mkululi Num, 110*l.*  
*Protector of Natives*, G. W. Barnes, 300*l.*, allowances 150*l.*

#### Division of King William's Town.

*Tamacha*.—*Special Magistrate and Superintendent of Natives*, R. J. Dick, 600*l.*, allowances 50*l.* (house), 50*l.* (forage).

*Clerk*, T. E. C. Moriarty, 180*l.*

*Ditto*, W. N. Seti, 175*l.*

*Inspector of Native Locations*, R. A. Ballantyne, 250*l.*, and A. G. Austen, 250*l.*

#### Division of Komgha.

*Inspector of Native Locations*, W. W. Cowie, 250*l.*



*Division of Peddie.*

*Inspectors of Native Locations*, J. B. Hartley, 269*l.*, allowance 6*l.* (office rent); Jesse Hill, 269*l.*, allowance 6*l.* (office rent); and W. T. Dell, 269*l.*, allowance 6*l.* (office rent).

*Division of Queenstown.*

*Inspector of Native Locations*, F. J. Evens, 300*l.*  
*Assistant Superintendent*, H. B. B. Roberts, 200*l.*, forage allowance 25*l.*  
*Chief Inspector of Native Locations*, S. H. Roberts, 550*l.*, allowances, 15*s.* per day when travelling on duty, 6*l.* office rent.

*Division of Somerset East.*

*Inspector of Native Locations*, J. F. F. Bowker, 150*l.*

*Division of Uitenhage.*

*Inspectors of Native Locations*, I. Chabaud, 225*l.*, forage allowance 50*l.*; H. S. Fynn, 225*l.*

*Division of Victoria East.*

*Inspector of Native Locations*, J. B. Liefeldt, 330*l.*, allowance 50*l.*

*Division of Wodehouse.*

*Inspector of Native Locations*, E. C. Allman, 250*l.*, allowances 25*l.* (forage), 12*l.* (office rent).

*Bechuanaland.*

*Inspector of Native Locations*, Vryburg, C. St. Quintin, 420*l.*, and 75*l.* allowance.  
*Inspector of Native Locations*, Kuruman, J. P. McCarthy, 225*l.* and 40*l.* travelling allowance.  
*Inspector of Native Locations*, Taung, T. Dent, 215*l.* and 50*l.* travelling allowance.  
*Inspector of Native Locations*, Mafeking, M. M. Rushton, 200*l.*, allowances, 50*l.* (forage), 12*l.* (office rent).

*Walfish Bay.*

*R.M.*, Walfish Bay, J. J. Cleverly, 600*l.*, allowance 100*l.*, and house.  
*Clerk*, W. T. Warner, 200*l.*, local allowance 50*l.*

*Johannesburg, in South African Republic.*

*Government Labour Agent*, \*H. P. Tillard, 500*l.*, allowance 150*l.*

*Tembuland, &c.*

*Chief Magistrate*, Tembuland, Major Sir Henry G. Elliot, K.C.M.G., 1,000*l.*; house allowance 50*l.*  
*Accountant*, W. B. Gordon, 475*l.*; house allowance 25*l.*  
*Assistant Accountant*, E. J. Hargreaves, 225*l.*, and house allowance 25*l.*  
*Relieving Clerk and Assistant*, L. G. H. Tainton, 450*l.*  
*Chief Clerk*, O. M. Blakeway, 200*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*  
*Clerks*, H. E. F. White, 165*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*; S. de la C. Snooke, 155*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*; W. F. C. Trollip, 155*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*; and H. Astonkey, B.A., 150*l.*  
*R.M.*, Umtata, A. H. B. Stanford, 700*l.* and house.  
*Clerk* (acting), J. M. Young, 230*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*  
*Clerks*, F. N. Doran, 155*l.*, and house allowance 25*l.*; R. C. E. Klette, 135*l.*  
*Inspector of Licences in Native Territories*, S. Emslie, 300*l.*, and allowance 75*l.*

\* This officer, on account of the war between H.M. Government and the South African Republics, is at present away from his post.

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*R.M.*, Engcobo, J. G. Leary, 600*l.* and house.  
*Clerks*, C. E. Warner, 300*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*; W. W. Heathcote, 150*l.*; and C. A. Budd, 150*l.*  
*R.M.*, Elliot (vacant), 500*l.*, and house.  
*Clerk*, H. G. Bedes, 195*l.*; allowance 25*l.*  
*R.M.*, Mqanduli, L. F. E. Farrant, 450*l.*, and house.  
*Clerk*, R. Welsh, 150*l.*  
*R.M.*, Elliotdale (Bomvanaland), J. P. Cumming, 500*l.* and house.  
*Clerk*, G. M. B. Whitfield, 165*l.*  
*R.M.*, Xalanga, E. H. Hogge, 550*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*  
*Clerks*, G. E. L. Palmer, 300*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*; C. T. Hagelthorn, 140*l.*  
*R.M.*, St. Mark's (vacant), 500*l.*, and house.  
*Clerks*, J. H. Roose, 225*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*; H. G. Rogers, 120*l.*

*Transkei.*

*Chief Magistrate*, Major Sir H. G. Elliot, K.C.M.G., 200*l.*, forage allowance 100*l.*  
*Clerk*, D. S. Campbell, 155*l.*, and allowance 25*l.*  
*R.M.*, Ngamakwe, C. J. Warner, 500*l.*, and house.  
*Clerks*, T. W. C. Norton, 235*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*; and T. C. Isted, 120*l.*  
*R.M.*, Tsomo, W. J. G. Thomson, 450*l.*, and house.  
*Clerk*, R. J. Macleod, 215*l.*  
*R.M.*, Kentani, N. O. Thompson, 600*l.*, and house.  
*Acting R.M.*, W. T. Hargreaves, 325*l.*, and house allowance 25*l.*  
*Clerk*, H. Lloyd, 165*l.*  
*R.M.*, Willowvale, M. W. Liefeldt, 650*l.*, and house.  
*Clerks*, S. A. McCormick, 135*l.*; and F. S. Heaton, 135*l.*  
*R.M.*, Butterworth, W. T. Brownlee, 600*l.* and house.  
*Clerks*, C. C. Gilfillan, 235*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*; and J. N. Froueman, 140*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*  
*R.M.*, Idutywa, F. E. C. Bell, 550*l.*, and house.  
*Clerks*, A. E. Gilfillan, 175*l.* and house allowance 25*l.*; and H. H. Catherine, 150*l.*

*Pondoland East and West.*

*Chief Magistrate*, Major H. G. Elliot.  
*R.M. and Assistant Chief Magistrate*, Luoikisiki, R. W. Stanford, 700*l.*, local allowance 50*l.* and house.  
*Clerk and Accountant*, H. W. Barry, 235*l.*, and allowances 25*l.*, (house) 25*l.* (local).  
*Clerk*, G. Cross, 150*l.*  
*R.M.*, Flagstaff, J. F. C. Rein, 450*l.*, and house.  
*Clerk*, G. C. C. M. Gladwin, 200*l.*, local allowance 25*l.*  
*R.M.*, Tabankulu, R. H. Wilson (acting).  
*Clerk*, R. H. Wilson, 200*l.*, allowance 25*l.*  
*R.M.*, Bizana, H. Sprigg, 600*l.*, local allowance 50*l.*, and house.  
*Clerk*, B. E. Cotterell, 175*l.*, and 25*l.* allowance.  
*R.M.*, Port St. John's, W. J. St. J. Turner, 450*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*  
*Clerk*, F. E. H. Guthrie, 320*l.*  
*R.M.*, Ngqeleni, J. W. Morris, 550*l.*, and house.  
*Clerk*, A. Hassall, 200*l.*, local allowance, 25*l.*  
*R.M.*, Libode, J. C. Garner, 500*l.*, local allowance, 50*l.*, and house.  
*Clerk*, C. A. Budd, 150*l.*

*Grigoland East.*

*Chief Magistrate*, J. H. Scott, 1,000*l.*, and house.  
*Accountant*, A. S. Leary, 375*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*  
*Chief Clerk*, J. C. Hargreaves, 295*l.*, and house allowance 25*l.*  
*Assistant Accountant*, R. L. Shaw, 225*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*  
*Clerks*, H. W. D. Elliot, 190*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*; W. C. H. B. Garner, 155*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*

*Detective Force, Chief Officer, 350l., forage allowance 50l., and subsistence allowance 50l.*

*European Detectives, J. Webster, J. R. Watson, D. Hulley, D. Gold (acting), C. H. Forrester, A. Kirk, J. Ferreira, and J. Hulley, each 10s. per diem.*

*Assistant Chief Magistrate and R.M., Kokstad, W. G. Cumming, 700l., house allowance 50l.*

*Clerk, J. A. F. Gladwin, 295l., house allowance 25l.*

*Clerk, D. F. de Souza, 140l., house allowance 25l.*

*R.M., Umzimkulu, Capt. E. J. Whindus, 600l., house allowance 50l.*

*Clerks, F. W. B. Gillfillan, 180l., and house allowance 25l.; D. F. du Toit, 150l.*

*Special Justice of the Peace, Zwaartberg, H. B. Whyte, 150l.*

*R.M., Matatiele, W. G. Bellairs, 500l., and house. Clerk, R. F. Cumming, 265l., and house allowance 25l.*

*R.M., Mount Frere, W. P. Leary, 600l. Clerk, G. Jeffery, 200l.*

*R.M., Mount Ayliff, R. L. Harries, 500l., and house.*

*Clerk, R. C. Heathcote, 155l., and house allowance 25l.*

*R.M., Qumbu, T. C. A. Rein, 500l., and house.*

*Clerk, E. Russel, 175l., house allowance, 25l.*

*R.M., Maclear, H. P. Tillard (acting), 500l., local allowance 50l.*

*Clerks, J. H. Roose, 225l., house allowance 25l.; and L. C. Pinkerton, 135l.*

*R.M., Tsolo, J. S. Simpson, 550l., and house.*

*Clerk, W. M. Carlisle, 250l.*

*R.M., Mount Fletcher, H. H. Bunn, 500l., house allowance 50l.*

*Clerk, H. C. S. Garner, 175l., house allowance 25l.*

#### COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

*Colonial Secretary, Hon. T. L. Graham, K.C., 1500l.*

*Under Colonial Secretary and Controller of Printing, Noel Janisch, 900l.*

*Chief Clerk, E. M. Jackson, 750l.*

*Registrar of Statistics, and Registrar of Births and Deaths, A. C. Dale, 650l.*

*Chief Clerk, Local Government and Public Health Dept., Langham Dale, jun., 600l.*

*Accounting Officer, H. B. Shawe, 600l.*

#### Administrative Branch.

*Principal and Parliamentary Clerk, E. H. L. Gorges, 375l.*

*Clerk in Charge of Records, J. S. F. Botha, 295l.*

*Clerks, A. J. Fuller, 350l.; M. S. Maurice, 300l.;*

*L. T. Thomas, 225l.; G. W. R. Murray, M.A.,*

*150l.; F. M. Hofmeyr, 135l.; and S. A. Davies,*

*135l.*

#### Statistical Branch.

*Principal Clerk, A. J. Brinton, 350l.*

*Clerks, C. Twycross, 290l.; D. Barry, 225l.; A.*

*Scharffenorth, 195l.; F. H. Le Sueur, 240l.;*

*C. W. H. Smit, 190l.; W. W. Elliott, 135l.;*

*W. E. Titterton, 180l.; R. G. Rainier, 120l.*

*Deputy Registrar B. and D., J. J. Erlank, 275.*

#### Public Health and Local Government Branch.

*Principal Clerk, H. Tucker, 500l.*

*Clerks, C. W. Cousins, 225l.; H. P. Solomon, 220l.;*

*G. Chaplin, 235l.; C. Millard, 195l.; N. H. M.*

*Cole, 325l.; G. v R. v Oudtshoorn, 165l.; A. de v.*

*Brunt, 150l., shorthand, 20l.; P. A. Williams,*

*150l.; M. C. Hansen, 150l.; J. W. Munnik,*

*165l.; H. K. Jones, 120l.; R. S. Gordon, 135l.*

*Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Turner, 1,000l.*

*Assistant ditto, Dr. A. J. Gregory, 700l.*

#### Accounting Branch.

*Accountant and Bookkeeper, E. G. Rendell, 400l.*

*Inspector, P. J. F. Truter, 400l.*

*Pay Clerk, F. M. Haybittel, 240l.*

*Chief Examiner of Accounts, T. G. Truter, 350l.*

*Staff Clerk, R. J. Gill, 295l.*

*Examiners, J. B. de Kock, 215l.; W. van Breda,*

*180l.; A. M. Reid, 180l.; F. J. Truter, 180l.;*

*H. A. Rainer, 135l.; A. Macdonald, 180l.;*

*W. A. Sheard, 180l.; V. P. de Smit, 135l.;*

*J. B. Bateman, 135l.; A. W. Dockrall, 150l.;*

*W. Nicol, 182l.; R. Sampson, 135l.*

*Clerk and Computer, H. S. Smith, 135l.*

*Assistant Bookkeeper and Assistant Accountant, A. A.*

*Beck, 290l.*

*Head Messenger, H. Jackson, 205l.*

#### Convict and Prisons Branch.

*Inspector of Prisons, H. B. Roper, 800l.*

*Deputy Inspector of Prisons, H. M. D. Hutchinson,*

*250l.*

*Principal Clerk, Capt. T. C. Purland, 450l.*

*Clerks, W. S. Bateman, 225l.; A. L. Shaw, 190l.;*

*A. M. Daniel, 150l.; G. A. Fehrser, 215l.; J. M.*

*Thomas, 100l.*

#### Analytical Branch.

*Senior Analyst, C. F. Juritz, 400l.*

*Analysts, J. Muller, 325l.; St. C. O. Sinclair, 250l.;*

*J. G. Rose, 225l.; A. J. J. B. Simons, 200l.*

*Junior Clerk, V. E. Flack, 72l.*

#### Stationery and Printing, and Depot for Police and Government Stores.

*Administrative Branch, Stationery and Printing*

*Controller, Noel Janisch (Under Colonial Secretary).*

*Chief Examiner of Accounts, C. R. W. Farnar, 335l.*

*Clerks, A. B. Herold, 280l.; J. A. Ashby, 250l.; C.*

*S. Coppen, 150l.*

*Stationery and Printing Expert, C. J. Fawcett, 300l.*

*Clerks, J. Job, 180l.; C. H. Phillips, 165l.*

#### Executive Branch (including Depot for Police and Government Stores).

*Superintendent, H. L. Creed, 600l. and 25l. allow-*

*ance.*

*Book and Storekeeper, F. C. L. Vogts, 360l.*

*Clerks T. M. Hogan, 300l.; C. W. Felling, 150l.;*

*J. A. de Korte, 100l.*

*Inspector of Gaol Stores, J. Ross, 310l., and 20l.*

*allowance.*

#### Educational Department.

*Superintendent-General of Education, Thomas Muir,*

*M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., 1,200l.*

*Secretary, Charles Murray, M.A., 550l.*

*Clerks, J. D. Coley, B.A., 375l.; F. H. Long, 220l.;*

*A. D. Borchers, 220l.; E. J. Scholtz, 150l.;*

*W. G. Haines, 150l.; H. R. McLeod (on proba-*

*tion), 120l.; A. R. Tindall, 100l. (on probation).*

*Statistician, P. A. Millard, 210l. and 20l. allowance*

*as Shorthand Writer.*

*Authorising Clerk, G. W. Cassé, B.A., 320l.*

*Accounting Officer, A. J. Kuys, 600l.*

*Accountant, J. Spyker, 510l.*

*Examiner of Accounts, P. E. Scholtz, 220l.*

*Clerks, H. L. Wahl, 150l.; J. Rodger, M.A., 300l.*

#### Examining Branch.

*Deputy Inspectors of Schools, F. Howe Ely, M.A.,*

*550l.; E. Noaks, M.A., Rev. D. D. Fraser, 500l.*

*each; B. P. Le Roux, 475l.; W. Milne, M.A.,*

*B.Sc., F.R.S.E., 500l.; C. E. Z. Watermeyer,*

*B.A. (acting) 400l.; G. P. Theron, B.A., 4250l.*

Rev. J. McLaren, M.A., 400l.; J. S. Pressty, M.A., 400l.; A. E. Brice, B.A., 425l.; J. Mitchell, 450l.; J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A.; G. Hagen, B.A., 375l. each; T. W. Rein, Ph.D., B.A., 400l.; T. S. Golightly, 400l.; J. G. Tooke, 400l.; W. G. Bennie, B.A., 375l.; G. J. R. Rein, 300l.; all with 30s. per diem travelling expenses.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Old Somerset Hospital.*

*Surgeon in Charge*, J. H. Cox, 300l., 100l. house, 75l. rations.  
*Visiting Physician*, P. Landsberg, M.D., 100l.  
*Supt.*, S. Needham, 220l., quarters and rations.  
*Clerk*, A. Greig, 180l.

*Robben Island Asylum for Lepers, Lunatics, &c.*

*Commissioner* G. Piers, 700l., quarters and rations.  
*Medical Superintendent*, W. H. Atherstone, 550l.  
*Assistant Medical Officer*, R. S. Black, 400l., quarters and rations, and 25l. for Visiting Surgeon, Convict Station.  
*Chaplain, English Church*, W. U. Watkins, 200l., quarters and rations.  
*Chaplain, Church of Rome*, W. Kittlewesch, 40l.  
*Chaplain, D. R. Church*, L. Hugo, 200l., quarters and rations.  
*Chief Clerk, and Accountant*, R. C. Norton, 300l., quarters and rations.  
*Clerk of Asylums*, J. T. Taylor, 200l., rations and quarters, and 87l. allowance.  
*Clerks*, C. A. M. de Vos, 220l.; H. W. Jay, 195l.; F. A. Smithers, 180l.; M. Harold, 180l.; P. J. H. Vander Byl, 165l.; A. Albrecht, 150l.  
*Dispenser*, P. P. Dakers, 230l., quarters and rations.  
*Bacteriologist*, J. A. Mitchell, 600l., and quarters.  
*Clerk of Works*, J. Ronald, 300l.

*Lunatic Asylum, &c., Grahamstown.*

*Medical Superintendent*, T. D. Greenless, 400l., 60l. rations, fees, and quarters, and 100l. for Chronic Sick Hospital.  
*Clerk and Storekeeper*, A. Hobley, 150l., quarters and rations, 40l.  
*Assistant Medical Officer*, G. A. Turner, 250l. quarters and rations.  
*Chronic Sick Wards Superintendent*, C. S. Webb, 250l., quarters and rations.

*Hospital at King William's Town.*

*Superintendent*, B. Blaine, 450l., 40l. rations, and quarters, and 5 per cent. commission on fees.  
*Dispenser*, A. O. Taylor, 275l., quarters and rations.

*Lunatic Asylum, Port Alfred.*

*Acting Superintendent*, P. E. Todd, 450l., 96l. quarters and 80l. rations.  
*Clerk and Storekeeper*, R. S. Tritton, 130l., and rations, 40l.  
*Issuer of Stores*, F. Prentice, 80l., quarters and rations.

*Valkenburg Asylum.*

*Medical Superintendent in Cape Division and Inspector of Lunatic Asylums*, W. J. Dodds, M.D., 825l., and 75l. for rations, commission on fees, and quarters.  
*Assistant Medical Officer*, A. Cowper, 250l.  
*Clerk and Storekeeper*, H. W. Short, 250l., and luncheon allowance, 12l.

*Fort Beaufort Asylum.*

*Visiting Medical Officer*, J. Conry, 300l., 60l. in lieu of rations, and quarters.

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*Lay Superintendent*, E. Jordan, 250l., rations 60l., and quarters.  
*Clerk and Storekeeper*, C. D. Cumming, 84l., quarters and rations.

*Empanyana Asylum*

*Officer in Charge*, A. Bain, 450l., quarters and three rations.  
*Medical Officer*, Dr. C. G. Cassidy, 250l., quarters and two rations.  
*Dispenser and Clerk of Asylums*, J. F. Hampson, 188l., quarters and one ration, and 12l. for keeping Leper Registers.

*Tokai Convict Station.*

*Supt.*, H. M. E. Orpen, 500l., quarters, and 75l. forage allowance, 50l. visiting Simon's Town. *Assistant ditto*, E. C. Dyason, 225l., quarters and rations 40l.  
*Visiting Magistrate*, C. S. Nicholson, 105l.  
*Medical Officer*, E. F. W. Moon, 300l., rations 40l. forage allowance, 25l.  
*Visiting Chaplain*, Rev. J. Roos, 50l.

*Convict Stations, Breakwater.*

*Superintendent*, G. C. S. Foster, 600l., quarters and rations, 75l. allowance. 50l. for visiting Bleakhouse Out-station, 60l. travelling allowance to visit defence works.  
*Accountant and Assistant Superintendent*, A. v de H. de Villiers, 300l., and 40l. in lieu of rations.  
*Storekeeper*, E. Brande, 290l., quarters and rations, 40l.  
*Visiting Medical Officer*, C. Anderson, senr., 200l.  
" *Chaplain, English*, T. Browning, 125l.  
" " *R.C.*, M. Colgan, 30l.  
" " *D.R.*, F. F. Dreyer, 125l.  
*Kafir Religious Instructor*, F. Makubalo, 25l.  
*Assistant Storekeeper*, J. F. S. Slate, 132l. and 24l.  
*Visiting Magistrate*, H. A. Jenner, 75l., cab 25l.

*Sharks' River.*

*Acting Superintendent*, J. M. Richards, 100l. allowance.  
*Visiting Magistrate*, A. R. Innes, 50l.  
*Visiting Surgeon*, T. G. Uppleby, 75l., and 21s. per special visit.  
*Visiting Chaplain*, P. R. Mollett, 50l.

*Kluitje's Kraal.*

*Superintendent*, H. M. Clark, 102l., and two rations.  
*Visiting Magistrate*, C. J. Roux, 30s. per visit.  
*Visiting Surgeon*, H. T. Payne, 50l.  
*Visiting Chaplain*, Rev. A. Jeffreys, 36l.  
" " J. J. O'Reilly, 4l. p.a.

*East London.*

*Superintendent*, F. Dreyer, 450l., quarters and rations 50l., and forage, 60l.  
*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, A. J. Longden, 260l.  
*Visiting Magistrate*, J. T. Wyld, 36l.  
*Resident Surgeon*, Jas. H. Paley, 100l.  
*Ditto Chaplain*, Rev. J. Aldred, 50l.  
*Ditto Roman Catholic Chaplain*, Rev. James Kelly, 20l.

TREASURY.

*Treasurer*, The Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., P.C., 1,500l.  
*Assistant Treasurer, Accountant-General, Receiver-General, and Paymaster-General of the Colony*, H. de Smidt, B.A., F.S.S., 1,000l. (and allowance 100l. *Principal Custodian Stamps*).

*Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Accounting Officer*,  
W. A. Collard, 600*l*.  
*Chief Accountant*, A. Pollock, 650*l*.  
*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, B. E. Shepperson,  
400*l*.  
*Departmental Auditor*, Louis B. Smuts, 400*l*.  
*Assistant Departmental Auditor*, P. G. van Breda,  
300*l*.  
*Audit Clerk*, F. J. G. Brand, 260*l*.

*Correspondence and Record Branch.*

*Clerks*, A. H. Day, 325*l*.; H. T. Piers, 325*l*., and  
50*l*. stamping allowance; W. A. Krige, 220*l*.; H.  
Cameron, 220*l*.  
*Typist and Shorthand Writer*, K. Ashburnham,  
120*l*.

*Receiver-General's Branch.*

*Assistant Accountant*, G. J. Beyers, 300*l*.  
*Clerk*, J. O. S. Bale, 135*l*.

*Paymaster-General's Branch.*

*Clerks*, W. H. L. Friedrichs, 220*l*.; R. van Renen,  
180*l*.; G. A. Wilmot, 120*l*.

*Accounting Branch.*

*Assistant Accountant*, P. Rainier, 300*l*.  
*Clerk*, N. C. Leith, 135*l*.

*Pension Funds Branch.*

*Accountant*, G. C. J. L. F. Haussmann, 325*l*.  
*Clerks*, R. M. Orpen, 300*l*.; A. E. du Toit, 280*l*.; V.  
Faure, 180*l*.; C. A. Meintjes, 120*l*.

*Inspector of Chests and Accounts Branch.*

*Inspector of Chests and Accounts*, T. W. F. de  
Villiers, 650*l*.  
*Assistants*, F. S. Stapleton, 425*l*.; P. Davidson,  
275*l*.; L. G. Honey, 180*l*.

*Excise, Licences, and Stamps Branch.*

*Superintendent*, G. W. A. Cloete, 650*l*. and 50*l*.  
stamping allowance.  
*Assistant*, W. Ledlie, M.A., 520*l*.  
*Chief Distributor of Stamps*, A. H. Stubbs, 400*l*.  
*Clerks*, J. B. S. Long, 270*l*.; H. H. Short, 260*l*.  
*Inspectors*, E. A. Thomas, 410*l*.; D. F. Martin,  
265*l*.  
*Government Actuary and Registrar of Friendly  
Societies*, J. McGowan. B.A., F.I.A., 850*l*.  
*Government Electrician and Inspector under Electric  
Lighting and Power Act*, G. M. Clark, 600*l*.

*Agent-General's Department in London.*

(112, Victoria Street, S.W.)

*Agent-General*, The Hon. Sir David Tennant,  
K.C.M.G., 2,000*l*.  
*Secretary*, J. Spencer Brydges-Todd, C.M.G., 900*l*.  
*Accountant*, J. W. Tricker, 400*l*.  
*Assisting Accountant*, S. J. T. Platts, 200*l*.  
*Principal Clerk, Stores and Shipping*, W. B. Hea-  
gerty, 550*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, T. S. Nightingale, 400*l*.  
*Inspector of Stamps*, T. A. Gates, 220*l*.  
*Shorthand Writer*, J. Stephens, 285*l*.  
*Clerks*, W. D. Tidd, 275*l*.; T. S. Gee, 200*l*.; H. H.  
Erskine, 200*l*.; E. F. G. Challenger, 190*l*.; M.  
Taylor, 150*l*.; G. Sorrell, 150*l*.; H. J. Middleton,  
100*l*.; A. M. Hensman, 90*l*.; J. R. D. Davies,  
80*l*.; P. L. Claris, 80*l*.; C. H. Gee, 80*l*.; G. C.  
Gates, 75*l*.; E. Bowyer, 60*l*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

*Postmaster-General*, S. R. French, C.M.G., 1,000*l*.  
*Secretary*, B. Duff, 850*l*.  
*Assistant Secretary*, W. T. Hoal, 700*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, J. Wilson, 550*l*.

*Principal Clerks:—*

*General Correspondence Branch*, W. H. Tiffany,  
475*l*.  
*Appointments Branch*, E. A. Sturman, 435*l*.  
*Foreign Mails Branch*, vacant.  
*Provincial Post Offices Branch*, J. Inch, 450*l*.  
*Inland Mails Branch*, H. Twycross, 435*l*.  
*Savings Bank*, D. Stephen, 430*l*.  
*Telegraph Message Branch*, A. W. Delahunt, 450*l*.

*Accountant*, R. Henderson, 550*l*.  
*Departmental Auditor and Inspector of Accounts*,  
J. B. Pewtress, 525*l*.  
*Cashier*, W. Moorby, 345*l*.  
*Controller, Savings Bank*, F. J. Hohne, 600*l*.  
*Controller, Money Order Branch*, J. Naylor, 465*l*.  
*Controller of Stores*, W. P. Herring, 465*l*.

*Clerks in Charge:—*

*Returned Letter Branch*, A. Mann, 345*l*.  
*Private Wires Branch*, J. McPherson, 315*l*.  
*Record Branch*, J. D. Daneel, 270*l*.

*Chief Engineer and Electrician*, J. P. Edwards, 675*l*.  
*Assistant Engineer*, W. Standford, 525*l*.

*Surveyors and Dist. Engineers:—*

*Metropolitan District*, B. Bayly, 600*l*.  
*Transkei District*, J. F. Smith, 525*l*., and 48*l*.  
horse allowance.  
*Northern District*, J. M. Forbes, 500*l*.  
*Midland* " D. Macintosh, 475*l*.  
*Western* " J. Powell, 475*l*.  
*Eastern* " F. S. Aspinall, 450*l*.

*Circulation Branch:—*

*Controller*, J. C. Carstens, 550*l*., allowance 50*l*.  
*Assistant Controller*, W. E. Thomas, 450*l*., allow-  
ance 40*l*.  
*Superintendent, Letter Branch*, J. W. Bradley,  
420*l*., allowance 40*l*.

*Central Telegraph Office:—*

*Controller*, J. Tasker, 575*l*.  
*Asst. Controller*, A. Tregarthen, 420*l*.  
*Superintendents*, F. W. Hampson, 390*l*.; N. V.  
Pearson, 375*l*.

*Provincial:—*

*Postmaster, Aliwal North*, J. Webster, 380*l*.  
*Ditto Beaufort West*, C. H. Osman, 320*l*.;  
allowance, 50*l*.  
*Ditto Bedford*, M. McIntyre, 320*l*.  
*Ditto Burgersdorp*, R. H. Little, 320*l*.  
*Ditto Caledon*, C. T. Taylor, 320*l*.  
*Ditto Colesberg*, D. C. Begley, 335*l*.  
*Ditto Cradock*, E. Eltringham, 380*l*.  
*Ditto De Aar*, J. Fernie, 350*l*.  
*Ditto East London*, J. H. Waller, 475*l*.  
*Ditto Fort Beaufort*, G. Palphramand, 320*l*.  
*Ditto George*, D. McIntyre, 380*l*.  
*Ditto Graaff Reinet*, W. B. Humphris, 380*l*.  
*Ditto Grahamstown*, J. Hallock, 500*l*.  
*Ditto Kimberley*, J. Henry, 500*l*., allowance  
50*l*.  
*Ditto King William's Town*, H. Cupple-  
ditch, 450*l*.  
*Ditto Kokstad*, W. Wedderburn, 380*l*.

*Postmaster, Molteno, J. Dickinson, 320l.*  
*Ditto Mossel Bay, A. S. Pike, 335l.*  
*Ditto Naauport, C. Birkett, 350l.*  
*Ditto Oudtshoorn, A. Hoal, 335l.*  
*Ditto Paarl, J. Montgomery, 380l.*  
*Ditto Port Elizabeth, T. Henshall, 500l.*  
*Ditto Queenstown, C. A. Bond, 450l.*  
*Ditto Rondebosch, H. Flowers, 320l.*  
*Ditto Simons Town, R. H. Wood, 350l.*  
*Ditto Somerset E., E. Collins, 380l.*  
*Ditto Stellenbosch, G. S. Adkins, 350l.*  
*Ditto Sterkstroom, H. D. Cusens, 320l.*  
*Ditto Tarkastad, G. H. Williams, 320l.*  
*Ditto Towns River, F. Nokes, 320l.*  
*Ditto Uitenhage, E. Jones, 380l.*  
*Ditto Umtata, E. Surman, 380l.*  
*Ditto Vryburg, W. Fraser, 335l.*  
*Ditto Worcester, A. Mackenzie, 350l.*

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

*Collector of Customs, Principal Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, Principal Registrar of Shipping, and Accounting Officer, J. W. Honey, 700l.*

*Administrative Section.*

*Chief Clerk, A. P. Murray, 500l.*  
*Customs Union Clerk, A. J. S. Lewis, 400l.*  
*Inspector, and Departmental Auditor of Revenue and Expenditure, G. Hawkins, 550l.*  
*Assistant Departmental Auditors of Revenue and Expenditure, H. C. Kolbe, 300l.; T. Riemer, 200l.*  
*Accountant and Book-keeper, H. M. Tritton, 450l.*  
*Principal Statistical Clerk, J. de V. Heckroodt, 525l.*  
*First Class Clerks, W. W. Speid, 375l.; J. M. Shea, 325l.; F. W. Watermeyer, 300l.*  
*Second Class Clerks, G. W. Young, 255l.*  
*Third Class Clerks, J. G. Bam, 200l.; P. B. Louw, 195l.; A. R. Harper, 165l.; J. C. Crookart, 165l.; W. H. Impey, 165l.; R. G. Hudson, 165l.; T. W. C. Moriarty, 165l.; A. Zoutendyk, 165l.; E. A. J. Commaile, 150l.; B. M. Wiggett, 150l.; M. E. Eedes, 150l.; C. S. Boyes, 135l.*  
*Clerk on Probation, J. Loxton, 135l.*  
*Examiner of Ships' Papers, W. Thompson, 325l.*

*Executive Section.*

PORT OF CAPETOWN.

*Sub-Collector, Surveyor, and Controller of Customs, and Registrar of Shipping, Henry le Sueur, 700l.; personal allowance, 100l.*  
*Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, J. C. Hoets, 550l.*  
*First Class Clerk and Asst. Warehousekeeper, F. W. M. Nicholson, 325l.*  
*Second Class Clerks, R. M. Brien, 270l.; P. A. Myburgh, 255l.*  
*Third Class Clerks, A. H. Smyth, 200l.; K. J. Sinclair, 180l.; G. W. Pilkington, 135l.; J. A. Smuts, 135l.*

*Waterside Branch:—*

*Assistant Surveyor and Measuring Surveyor, P. G. M. Borchers, 500l.*  
*First Class Examining Officers, R. J. de Korte, 400l.; E. G. Orpen, 350l.*  
*Second Class Examining Officers, J. H. G. V. Hoets, 290l.; B. V. O'Riley, 275l.; W. G. Glennie, 275l.*  
*Third Class Examining Officers, W. J. C. de Smidt, 200l.; G. J. Kirby, 180l.; R. Colson, 180l.; M. C. Backwell, 165l.*  
*Inspector of Baggage and Examining Officer, P. H. Berrange, 400l.*

PORT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

*Sub-Collector and Examining Officer (also R.M.), G. E. Syme, 200l.*  
*Clerk and Examining Officer (also clerk to R.M.), H. C. Bauermeister.*

PORT OF SIMON'S TOWN.

*Sub-Collector, Warehousekeeper, and Examining Officer (also R.M.), C. A. Horne, 200l., and quarters.*  
*Clerk and Examining Officer (also clerk to R.M.), C. E. Kidger.*

PORT BEAUFORT.

*Officer Guarding Port, D. D. Moodie, 24l.*

PORT OF MOSSEL BAY.

*Sub-Collector, Warehousekeeper, and Examining Officer, M. J. Bedford, 550l.; personal allowance, 50l.*  
*Clerk and Assistant Examining Officer, Arthur Brown, 165l.*

PORT OF KNYSNA.

*Officer of Customs (also C.C. and R.M.), M. J. Jackson, 50l.*  
*Clerk and Examining Officer, C. W. M. Pilkington, 180l., and 30l. as Assistant Wharfmaster.*  
*Officer of Customs Plettenberg Bay, W. Jones, 100l.*

PORT OF PORT ELIZABETH.

*Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, A. R. Innes, 850l.*  
*Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, A. H. Wilshere, 550l. Collecting Wharfage, 40l.*  
*Second Clerk and Asst. Warehousekeeper, H. R. R. Eaton, 310l., and 30l. for collecting Wharfage.*  
*Second Class Clerks, A. Butler, 255l.; for collecting Wharfage, 25l.*  
*Third Class Clerks, C. R. Morris, 195l.; P. E. Kleu, 195l.; B. J. D. Shaw, 180l.; F. J. Percival, 165l.; W. Vaughan, 165l.; A. C. Norton, 165l.; J. G. de Beer, 165l.; R. A. Hendrikz, 150l.; H. M. Rhodes, 135l.*  
*Clerk on Probation, J. F. Linstrom, 120l.*

*Waterside Branch.*

*Assistant Surveyor, G. C. Chase, 575l.*  
*First Class Examining Officers, I. A. Sampson, 400l.; T. G. H. Orpen, 300l.*  
*Second Class Examining Officers, W. G. Griffith, 275l.; C. H. McLeod, 240l.*  
*Third Class Examining Officers, A. de R. E. Louw, 200l.; W. T. Anthony, 195l.; D. J. Daly, 195l.; W. Jordan, 195l.*

PORT OF PORT ALFRED.

*Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, W. C. Scully (Also C.C. and R.M.)*  
*Clerk and Examining Officer (also Clerk to C.C. and R.M.), W. J. J. Warneford.*

PORT OF EAST LONDON.

*Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, C. W. Pearson, 700l.*  
*Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, W. F. Wright, 450l.*  
*Second Clerk and Asst. Warehousekeeper, G. O. Smith, 300l.*  
*Third Class Clerks, P. L. Henkel, 195l.; N. H. Giddy, 180l.; J. W. Mullen, 165l.; T. G. Jackson, 165l.; O. G. Griffith, 150l.*

*Waterside Branch.**Assistant Surveyor*, P. Hertslet, 525*l*.*First Class Examining Officers*, F. K. Chase, 400*l*. ; J. D. Acheson, 395*l*.*Second Class Examining Officers*, H. F. D. Jackson, 275*l*. ; A. W. Gately, 240*l*. ; R. S. Brownlee, 240*l*.

## PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

*Officer in Charge* (also R.M.), W. J. St. J. Turner, 75*l*.

## PORT OF WALWICH BAY.

*Officer of Customs* (also R.M.), J. J. Cleverly.

## KIMBERLEY.

*Principal Officer of Customs*, C. D. E. Bell, 500*l*.

## UMZIMKULU.

*Clerk and Outdoor Officer*, F. O. Broomfield, 165*l*. , quarters, and 24*l*. horse allowance.

## MAFEKING.

*Principal Officer of Customs* (acting), F. G. W. Crossman, 350*l*.*Outdoor Officer and Clerk*, M. J. Vize, 150*l*.

## PORTS AND HARBOURS.

*Table Bay.**Nautical Adviser* (acting), Capt. W. Stephen, 200*l*.  
Also Port Captain*Clerk to Nautical Adviser*, W. Mitchell, 100*l*.*Shipping Master*, A. T. V. Bridge, 350*l*.*Clerk*, R. C. Nisbet, 130*l*.*Port Nolloth.**Port Officer* (acting), G. E. Syme, 50*l*. Also Sub-Collector and Resident Magistrate.*Simon's Town.**Port Officer and Shipping Master*, T. Bynon, 300*l*.*Health Officer*, Dr. H. G. Clarke, 27*l*. 10*s*.*Mossel Bay.**Harbour Master*, Capt. J. L. Dryden, 350*l*. , and 50*l*. house.*Knysna.**Port Officer and Shipping Master*, M. J. Jackson, 50*l*.*Assistant Wharf Master*, C. W. Mc. D. Pilkington, 30*l*.*Port Elizabeth.**Shipping Master*, W. L. Dymott, 275*l*.*Port Alfred.**Port Officer*, W. C. Scully.*East London.**Shipping Master*, Capt. L. A. Munn, 25*l*.*Port St. John's.**Port Officer* (acting), W. J. St. J. Turner.

## CONTROL AND AUDIT OFFICE.

*Controller and Auditor-General*, Hon. C. Abercrombie Smith, M.A., 1,200*l*.*Assistant ditto*, W. E. Gurney, 800*l*.*Inspectors*, C. B. Fair, 515*l*. ; W. E. Goodman, 515*l*. ; W. F. L. Beck, 475*l*.*Accountant*, J. P. Hopkins, 475*l*.*1st Class Examiners*, W. C. Robb, 400*l*. ; J. S. Stephenson, 375*l*. ; P. E. F. Broers, 350*l*.*2nd Class Examiners*, R. A. Trevor, 300*l*. ; G. F. W. Batho, 300*l*. ; W. H. Calderwood, 250*l*. ; G. O. F. Schmidt,\* 240*l*. ; C. F. Schmidt, 240*l*. ; G. W. Shaw, 230*l*. ; F. A. Wilson, 210*l*. ; H. F. Brink, 210*l*. ; J. G. Hubball, 210*l*. ; A. D. Kuys, 200*l*.*3rd Class Examiners*, C. C. Long, 195*l*. ; J. B. Short, 180*l*. ; J. L. Oliff, 165*l*. ; A. W. Sole, 165*l*. ; J. H. Moll, 160*l*. ; A. E. Jubb,† 150*l*. ; W. C. McGregor, 150*l*. ; C. S. Scholtz, 150*l*. ; W. H. Glynn, 150*l*. ; L. H. van Winsen, 150*l*. ; E. W. Simpson, 150*l*. ; E. R. DeVilliers, B.A., 135*l*. ; A. Rose Innes, 135*l*.*On Probation*, J. W. F. Hartnady, 135*l*.

## DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

*Secretary for Defence*, Col. P. H. Holiott, 600*l*. , house allowance 100*l*.*First Clerk*, B. W. Bell, 285*l*.*Clerk*, F. H. Fryman, 180*l*.*Commissary of Ordnance*, Captain R. C. Grant, 500*l*. and quarters.*Clerks*,*Deputy Commissary of Ordnance*, J. A. Webster, 400*l*.*Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance*, S. R. Style and C. A. L. Ricketts, 300*l*. , quarters 36*l*.*Commandant of Volunteers*, Colonel R. G. Southey, 650*l*.*Officer Commanding Colonial Artillery*, Lieut. Colonel C. E. H. Heyman, R.A., 650*l*.

## CAPE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

*Lieut.-Colonel*, E. H. Dalgety, 1,000*l*. , 50*l*. command pay.*Major*,*Captain* (Hon. Major), J. C. N. Waring, 22*s*. 6*d*. per diem, 5*s*. per diem allowance, and 100*l*. per annum allowance.*Captain, Adj't., and Musketry Instructor*, R. F. Cantwell, 525*l*. , and 2*s*. 6*d*. per diem allice.*Paymaster* (attached), H. H. Gordon (Hon. Capt.), 450*l*.*Quartermaster*, W. H. B. Phillips, 420*l*.*Captains*, Charles Leycester Johnson Goldsworthy, 22*s*. 6*d*. per diem, 5*s*. per diem allowance; and Herbert William Goldsworthy, R. B. Stewart, 20*s*. per diem, 5*s*. per diem allowance; Ronald Charles Grant, Herman Carstensen, 18*s*. per diem, 5*s*. per diem allowance.*Lieutenants*, H. F. B. Taplin, 17*s*. 6*d*. per diem; J. E. G. Roy, 15*s*. ; Roger N. Cumming, William Pennington Straw, John Francis Purcell, A. Cosgrove, G. Curtis, J. M. Grant, A. S. Boardman, E. T. Welby, and G. D. Ward, D. A. H. Bowers, W. Rolfe, E. K. Grant, and O. H. Edmondson, 15*s*. per diem; N. H. Burne, P. C. Clowes, O. G. Fox, 14*s*. 6*d*. , and M. Humphery, 13*s*. 6*d*. per diem; and H. Richmond, 15*s*.*Gunnery Instructor*, H. T. Iukin, (Capt.) 365*l*. per annum, 5*s*. per diem, 2*s*. 6*d*. per diem allowances.*Surgeon-Lt.-Col.* Edmund Baron Hartley, 507*l*. , and 274*l*. per annum allowance.*Surgeon-Captains*, G. B. Faskally and G. H. Knapp, 456*l*. per annum.*Non-Commissioned Officers and Men*, 900*l*.\* Draws 12*l*. as Librarian.† Draws 20*l*. as Secretary to Tender Board.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Attorney-General's Office.*

*Attorney-General*, The Hon. J. Rose Innes, K.C., 1,500*l*.

*Secretary to the Law Department*, J. J. Graham, C.M.G., 1,000*l*.

*Assistant Law Adviser to the Crown*, J. D. Shiel, K.C., 800*l*.

*Additional Legal Adviser*, D. Ward, M.A., LL.D., 500*l*.

*Clerk and Private Secretary*, C. W. Lansdown, 300*l*.

*Clerk*, P. G. L. de Beer, 200*l*.

*Superior Courts Branch:—*

*Chief Clerk*, H. R. Dale, 500*l*.

*Clerks*, E. H. Bisset, 500*l*; P. K. A. de Vos, B.A., 220*l*; A. M. Black, 150*l*.

*Divisional Courts and Police Branch:—*

*Chief Clerk*, E. F. Lonsdale, 600*l*.

*Principal Clerk*, M. Garrett, 450*l*.

*Clerks*, C. J. Foster, 320*l*; D. A. Grundlingh, 200*l*; E. W. Bowen, 200*l*; C. J. Hanrette, M.A., 220*l*; W. H. Little, 165*l*; W. T. Griffin, 150*l*; F. W. Bult, 150*l*; J. S. le Roux Esterhuysen, 150*l*; C. E. Horne, 135*l*; C. R. Norton, 135*l*; A. E. Catherine, 250*l*; E. Groenewoud, 120*l*; J. S. le Roux, 180*l*; H. Ziervogel, 135*l*; T. Moodie, 135*l*; A. S. Welsh, 135*l*.

*Accounting Branch:—*

*Accounting Officer*, E. F. Lonsdale.

*Accountant*, F. Joubert, 600*l*.

*Chief Examining Officer*, D. C. Giddy, 375*l*.

*Examiners of Accounts*, E. A. Anthony, 220*l*; C. J. Taylor, 180*l*; J. A. Eaverard, 150*l*; M. W. Versfeld, 150*l*; R. G. Coldrey, 135*l*.

*Examiner*, H. W. Whitehorn, 135*l*.

*Computer*, W. van Reenen, 135*l*.

*Dep. Auditor of Revenue*, L. G. Taylor, 150*l*.

*Bookkeeper*, C. T. Knoblanck, 290*l*.

*Solicitor-General's Office.*

*Solicitor-General*, R. W. S. Giddy, 900*l*.

*Chief Clerk to Solicitor-General*, L. W. J. Gill (acting), 200*l*.

*Clerk*, P. L. Lefebore, 180*l*.

*Crown Prosecutor's Office.*

*Crown Prosecutor*, H. Lardner Burke, 900*l*.

*Chief Clerk to the Crown Prosecutor*, G. J. A. Reid, 300*l*, and 50*l* local allowance.

*Detective Department (Kimberley).*

*Chief of Detective Department*, M. B. Robinson, 800*l*, local allowance 200*l*.

*Acting Chief Clerk*, E. H. Damant, 415*l*, local allowance, 35*l*.

*Supreme Court.*

*Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l*, and 500*l* as President of the Legislative Council.

*Puisne Judge*, E. J. Buchanan, 2,000*l*.

C. G. Maasdorp, 2,000*l*.

*Registrar and High Sheriff*, H. Tennant, 900*l*.

*Assistant Registrar*, J. H. Gately, 425*l*.

*Clerk*, H. D. Bowker, 135*l*.

*Interpreter*, F. G. Watermayer, 600*l*.

*Master's Office, Supreme Court.*

*Master and Guardian of Orphans*, G. A. Reynolds, 800*l*.

*Orphan Chamber Branch.*

*Chief Clerk*, T. B. Herold, 450*l*.

*Clerks*, J. M. de Kock, 180*l*; A. J. Gordon, 180*l*; A. V. P. Solomon, 165*l*; R. de B. Steyn, 150*l*; W. W. Theron, 180*l*; D. H. Steyn, 180*l*; F. H. T. Ochse, 135*l*; J. R. Cellarius, 150*l*; E. F. Oestle, 100*l*; A. C. Wilmot, 100*l*.

*Accountant Guardian Fund*, J. Heyneman, 500*l*.

*Bookkeeper*, M. Neethling, 400*l*.

*Clerk*, L. E. Weichardt, 180*l*.

*Insolvent Branch.*

*Chief Clerk*, W. F. Leffler, 375*l*.

*Clerk*, C. J. Muller, 300*l*; M. Cloote, 135*l*.

*Eastern Districts Court.*

*Judge President*, Sir J. D. Barry, 2,000*l*.

*Puisne Judges*, S. T. Jones, 1,750*l*; W. H. Solomon, 1,750*l*.

*Registrar and Master*, C. Kenealy, 475*l*.

*Clerk*, H. T. Driver, 120*l*.

*Interpreters*, A. E. Leary, 400*l*; W. M. Cellior, 400*l*.

*High Court Griqualand.*

*Judge President*, P. M. Laurence, 2,000*l*.

*Puisne Judges*, J. H. Lange, 1,750*l*; W. M. Hopley, 1,750*l*.

*Interpreter*, J. H. van Rooyen, 250*l*, local 50*l*.

*Registrar and Master*, H. F. Ford, 650*l*, allee, 50*l*.

*Pro. Assistant Registrar*, E. G. Lonsdale, 180*l*, local 50*l*, also Clerk Special Court.

*Accountant*, J. J. P. Jordaan, 280*l*; allee, 50*l*.

*Clerk*, W. H. Y. Reid, 135*l*, allowance 50*l*.

*Registrar of Deeds Office.*

*Registrar of Deeds*, B. H. Holland, 900*l*.

*Assistant Registrar*, W. de N. Lucas, 550*l*.

*Clerks*, C. G. Smuts, 320*l*; C. G. van Renen, 340*l*;

R. L. Black, 280*l*; W. J. Roux, 220*l*; J. Com-

maillie, 210*l*; H. W. Drew, 220*l*; A. C.

Partridge, 220*l*; L. P. Borchers, 200*l*; D. F.

Immelman, 180*l*; J. C. Wrensch, 165*l*; C. C.

Chase, 165*l*; W. T. P. Hutchinson, 150*l*; M. A.

Cross, 135*l*; L. S. Knox-Davies, 135*l*.

*Surveyor*, F. Molteno, 600*l*.

*Asst. Registry Surveyor*, W. Murray, 400*l*.

*Special Court (Diamond Trade Act).*

*Members, Judges of High Court.*

E. Garcia, C.C. Kimberley, 100*l*.

G. C. Bayne, R.M. Kimberley, 100*l*.

*Clerk*, E. G. Lonsdale.

*High Sheriff's Office.*

*Chief Clerk*, J. B. Fraser, 320*l*.

*Clerk*, H. G. M. Smith (acting), 150*l*.

DIVISIONAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

DIVISION OF ABERDEEN.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. E. Robertson, 600*l*.

*Clerk*, J. G. Van Alphen, 200*l*.

ADELAIDE.

*Asst. R.M.*, R. J. Crozier, 400*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBANY.

*C.C. and R.M.*, F. G. C. Graham, 700*l*, and quarters.

*Clerks*, E. G. Green, 320*l*; H. J. Jennings, 280*l*;

D. G. E. Bergh, 220*l*; M. W. Smyth, 180*l*.

## DIVISION OF ALBERT.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. C. Gie, 600*l.*  
*Clerks*, R. S. Gordon, 220*l.*; D. A. Stewart, 180*l.*;  
 W. E. T. Walters, 165*l.*

## DIVISION OF ALEXANDRIA.

*C.C. and R.M.*, H. E. Marshall, 550*l.*  
*Clerk*, W. L. Bovell, 300*l.*

## DIVISION OF ALIWAAL NORTH.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. D. Hugo, 550*l.*, allce. 72*l.*  
*Clerks*, A. C. Van Renen, 280*l.*; S. J. Olivier,  
 200*l.*; R. J. Barry, 180*l.*

## DIVISION OF BARKLY EAST.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. W. Chaband, 500*l.* and qrs.  
*Clerks*, J. A. Rees, 220*l.*; E. H. Catherine, 135*l.*;  
 H. B. Parsons, 150*l.*

## DIVISION OF BARKLY WEST.

*C.C. and R.M.*, G. D. Rainier, 500*l.*, allces. 230*l.*  
*Clerks*, V. E. P. Bradshaw, 260*l.*, allce. 50*l.*;  
 W. T. Robertson, 165*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; C. H. J.  
 Brooke, 100*l.*, allce. 50*l.*

## DIVISION OF BATHURST.

*C.C. and R.M.*, W. C. Scully, 650*l.*, allces. 48*l.*  
 (Is also Sub-Collector of Customs.)  
*Clerk*, W. J. J. Warneford, 400*l.*

## DIVISION OF BEAUFORT WEST.

*C.C. and R.M.*, A. Faure Robertson, 650*l.*  
*Clerks*, M. H. Woodfield, 320*l.*; C. T. Krummeck,  
 100*l.*; P. J. H. Hofmeyr, 135*l.*

## DIVISION OF BEDFORD.

*C.C. and R.M.*, H. F. O. Hewett, 600*l.*  
*Clerks*, J. G. T. Joubert, 260*l.*; C. Keller, 120*l.*

## DIVISION OF BREDASDORP.

*C.C. and R.M.*, W. T. C. Thwaites, 450*l.*, and  
 quarters.  
*Clerk*, D. G. Barry, 260*l.*

## DIVISION OF BRITSTOWN.

*C.C. and R.M.*, F. L. H. Aitchison, 450*l.* and  
 quarters.  
*Clerk*, E. J. le Roux, 200*l.*

## DIVISION OF CALEDON.

*C.C. and R.M.*, H. J. de W. van Breda, 650*l.*,  
 allce. 120*l.*  
*Clerk*, H. A. van Bart, 260*l.*  
*Clerk*, P. Woutersen, 250*l.*

## CALITZDORP.

*Asst. R.M.* J. H. Veale, 400*l.*

## DIVISION OF CALVINIA.

*C.C. and R.M.*, F. E. Philpott, 650*l.*  
*Clerks*, C. W. R. Duk, 240*l.*, and local allce. 15*l.*;  
 J. N. Steenkemp, 135*l.*

## CAPE DIVISION.

*C.C.*, H. R. Horne, 650*l.*, allce. 50*l.*  
*Clerks*, C. M. Stevens, 500*l.*; J. Bickley, 325*l.*; W.  
 J. Te Water, 340*l.*; N. A. Walton, 180*l.*; J. H.  
 Versfeld, 165*l.*; J. K. v. O. Denyssen, 165*l.*;  
 E. T. Kilpin, 120*l.*; D. C. de Villiers, 100*l.*  
*Distributor of Stamps*, W. F. Bergh, 325*l.*  
*R.M.*, W. M. Fleischer, 1,000*l.*, allce. 50*l.*  
*Asst. R.M.*, G. B. Williams, 550*l.*

*Clerks*, M. J. Lyne, 340*l.*; C. B. R. Innes, 260*l.*;  
 P. J. Kotze, B.A., 190*l.*; P. V. Du Toit, 165*l.*;  
 P. E. Faure, 150*l.*; J. W. White, 135*l.*; H. C.  
 Roberts, 100*l.*; B. F. Maais, 100*l.*  
*Acting Assistant R.M. in charge of Police, Cape,*  
*Wynberg, and Simon's Town Districts*, Capt. H.  
 A. Jenner, 550*l.*, allces. 284*l.*  
*Clerks*, C. J. Schermbucker, 240*l.*; G. F. Hodgson,  
 200*l.*; A. Barnes, 100*l.*

## DIVISION OF CARNARVON.

*C.C. and R.M.*, P. Dreyer, 550*l.*, allces. 159*l.*  
*Clerks*, J. C. Hinsbeeck, 260*l.*; A. T. Schorn, 165*l.*

## DIVISION OF CATHCART.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. C. Campbell, 700*l.*  
*Clerk*, A. J. G. Muller, 260*l.*

## DIVISION OF CERES.

*C.C. and R.M.*, I. Boyes, 600*l.*  
*Clerk*, H. Cloete, 300*l.*

## DIVISION OF CLANWILLIAM.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. Ford, 600*l.*, allce. 120*l.*  
*Clerks*, E. H. van Noorden, 260*l.*; P. P. D. Jack-  
 son, 100*l.*

## DIVISION OF COLESBERG.

*C.C. and R.M.*, F. Wrensch, 550*l.*  
*Clerks*, H. E. Corser, 260*l.*; W. H. Fitchet, 180*l.*;  
 F. E. G. Munscheid, 150*l.*; R. H. Chenoweth,  
 100*l.*

## DIVISION OF CRADOCK.

*C.C. and R.M.*, L. M. Harison, 650*l.*  
*Clerks*, G. V. R. Philpott, 340*l.*; H. H. Roberts,  
 220*l.*; E. C. Becker, 180*l.*; L. R. P. Fennell,  
 135*l.*

## DE AAR.

*Asst. R.M.* D. Eadie (acting), 260*l.*

## DURBANVILLE.

*Asst. R.M.*, S. D. Cloete, 400*l.*

## DIVISION OF EAST LONDON.

*C.C. and R.M.*, A. H. Garcia, 750*l.*  
*Clerks*, C. J. Corser, 280*l.*; E. C. Middlewick,  
 200*l.*; A. J. Waters, B.A., 150*l.*; I. J. Roos,  
 200*l.*; R. Graham, 165*l.*

## DIVISION OF FORT BEAUFORT.

*C.C. and R.M.*, R. Tillard, 600*l.*, and quarters.  
*Clerks*, A. J. R. Wilmot, 320*l.*; W. S. R. Dorrington,  
 280*l.*

## DIVISION OF FRASERBURG.

*C.C. and R.M.*, L. Neethling, 500*l.*, allce. 36*l.* and  
 quarters.  
*Clerk*, H. W. Hermans, 240*l.*, allce. 25*l.*

## DIVISION OF GEORGE.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. R. Haw, 600*l.*, and quarters.  
*Clerks*, P. M. v. d. Spuy, 300*l.*; A. G. de Smidt,  
 150*l.*

## DIVISION OF GLEN GREY.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. J. Sweeney, 550*l.*, and quarters,  
 and allce. 100*l.*  
*Clerks*, P. M. Wright, 260*l.*; J. W. Mitchell, 180*l.*;  
 F. C. W. Coller, 180*l.*

## DIVISION OF GORDONIA.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. H. O'Connell, 450*l.*, allce. 100*l.*,  
 and quarters.  
*Clerks*, J. T. A. Verschuur, 260*l.*, allce. 75*l.*  
 D. H. Visser, 165*l.*, allce. 75*l.*



DIVISION OF GRAAFF-REINET.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. J. Christie, 700*l.*, allce. 90*l.*  
*Clerks*, W. Le Sueur, 400*l.*; J. C. K. Scheepers,  
 180*l.*; C. W. Crawford, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF HANOVER.

*C.C. and R.M.*, A. R. van Ryneveld, 550*l.*  
*Clerk*, L. R. Rawstorne, 220*l.*

DIVISION OF HAY.

*C.C. and R.M.*, F. M. W. Roberts, 450*l.*, allce. 50*l.*  
 and quarters.  
*Clerks*, F. Shaw (acting), 300*l.*; T. B. N. Miles,  
 180*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; D. Vaughan, 100*l.*, allce. 50*l.*

DIVISION OF HERBERT.

*C.C. and R.M.*, W. F. Reynolds, 450*l.*, allce. 50*l.*  
 and quarters.  
*Clerks*, F. E. L. Harries, 240*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; P.  
 Barry, 150*l.*, allce. 50*l.*

DIVISION OF HERSCHEL.

*C.C. and R.M.*, A. W. H. R. Preston, 450*l.*, and  
 quarters.  
*Clerks*, S. P. Court, 220*l.*; A. J. van der Byl, 200*l.*

HOPEFIELD.

*A.R.M.*, J. W. Kuys, 325*l.* and quarters.

DIVISION OF HOPE TOWN.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. F. Joubert, 510*l.*, allce. 75*l.*  
*Clerks*, J. F. de Wet, 200*l.*; F. T. Engels, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF HUMANSDRUP.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. W. Andrews, 600*l.*, allces. 86*l.*  
*Clerks*, G. H. Bright, 220*l.*; F. J. van Aardt,  
 180*l.*

DIVISION OF JANSENVILLE.

*C.C. and R.M.*, G. H. B. Shaw, 550*l.*  
*Clerks*, A. P. G. B. Legg, 200*l.*; J. D. Preiss,  
 135*l.*

KEISKAMA HOEK.

*A.R.M.*, C. A. King, 350*l.*, allce. 25*l.* and quarters.

DISTRICT OF KENHARDT.

*C.C. and R.M.*, F. C. Garstin, 450*l.*, allce. 50*l.* and  
 quarters.  
*Clerk*, C. A. Pentz, 240*l.*, allce. 50*l.* and quarters.

DIVISION OF KIMBERLEY.

*C.C.*, E. Garcia, 950*l.* and quarters.  
*Clerks*, T. W. Harker, 600*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; A. O. Hill,  
 258*l.*, allces. 90*l.*; B. Shaw, 200*l.*, 38*l.* allce. and  
 qrs.; A. R. Brand, 220*l.*, and 50*l.* allce.  
 A. A. van Breda, 180*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; P. E. Kuys,  
 220*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; F. W. Metelerkamp, 180*l.*,  
 allce. 50*l.*  
*R.M.*, G. C. Bayne, 700*l.*, 375*l.* allces.  
*Clerks*, W. G. W. Wright, 320*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; J.  
 Tennant, 240*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; J. Diepraam, 180*l.*,  
 allce. 50*l.*; W. Carmichael, 180*l.*, 50*l.* allce.  
*Additional R.M.*, T. Tilney, 525*l.*, allce. 50*l.*  
*Clerk*, E. F. B. Schlerhout, 240*l.*, allce. 50*l.*

DIVISION OF KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

*C.C. and R.M.*, W. B. G. Blenkins, 700*l.*, and  
 quarters.  
*Clerks*, W. M. Eustace, 360*l.*; F. H. Brownlee,  
 180*l.*; N. Lacey, 320*l.*; G. W. E. Rein, 280*l.*,  
 80*l.* allce.; S. C. Chase, 165*l.*; J. M. Brand,  
 180*l.*; C. W. Marshall, 135*l.*; C. W. G. Levey,  
 100*l.*

KLIPDAM.

*Asst. R.M.*, A. C. Harmsworth, 400*l.*, allce. 50*l.*  
*Clerk*, A. P. S. Campbell, 150*l.*, allce. 50*l.* and qrs.

DIVISION OF KNYSNA.

*C.C. and R.M.*, M. J. Jackson, 600*l.*, allces. 100*l.*  
 and qrs.  
*Clerks*, H. E. Gadd, 340*l.*; H. M. Borchers, 180*l.*;  
 T. C. Brown, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF KOMGHA.

*C.C. and R.M.*, W. L. Philpott, 550*l.*  
*Clerk*, J. Drysdale, 260*l.*; C. D. Campbell, 135*l.*

DIVISION OF KURUMAN.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. H. Hilliard, 500*l.*  
*Clerk*, W. J. Davidson, 190*l.*, allce. 75*l.*; A. C.  
 Versfeld (acting), 150*l.*, allce. 75*l.*

DIVISION OF LADISMITH.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. I. Herbert, 600*l.*  
*Clerk*, P. G. Armstrong, 220*l.*

LADY GREY.

*A.R.M.*, F. B. Gedye, 400*l.*  
*Clerk*, P. J. Hugo, 180*l.*

LAINGSBURG.

*Asst. R.M.*, T. J. B. Scotland, 400*l.*

DIVISION OF MAFEEKING.

*C.C. and R.M.*, (vacant).  
*Clerks*, W. F. G. Geyer, 260*l.*, allce. 75*l.*; J. M.  
 Carson, 135*l.*, allce. 75*l.*

DIVISION OF MALMESBURY.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. W. H. Russouw, 700*l.*  
*Clerks*, H. F. J. Borchers, 260*l.*; W. J. Watney,  
 200*l.*; J. F. Malherbe, 100*l.*

MARAISBURG.

*Asst. R.M.*, C. R. Vaughan, 400*l.*

DIVISION OF MIDDELBURG.

*C.C. and R.M.*, F. Whitham, 600*l.*  
*Clerk*, J. Shand, 280*l.*

MIDDLEDRIFT.

*A.R.M.*, J. G. Verity, 350*l.*, allces. 50*l.*

MOLTENO.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. C. P. du Toit, 500*l.*  
*Clerk*, M. H. Gie, 280*l.*

MONTAGU.

*R.M.*, H. O. Badnall, 500*l.*  
*Clerk*, H. W. S. Baynes, 220*l.*

DIVISION OF MOSSEL BAY.

*C.C. and R.M.*, H. M. Edye, 600*l.* and qrs.  
*Clerk*, W. F. Rose, 300*l.*

DIVISION OF MURRAYSBURG.

*C.C. and R.M.*, W. van R. van Oudtshoorn, 550*l.*  
*Clerk*, J. S. Marais, 220*l.*

DIVISION OF NAMAQUALAND.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. B. Van Renen, 450*l.*, allce. 75*l.*  
 and qts.  
*Clerks*, P. A. Garcia, 300*l.*, and qrs.; R. J. Stewart,  
 180*l.*, allce. 35*l.*

## DIVISION OF OUDTSHOORN.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. C. Stapleton, 650*l.*  
*Clerks*, P. G. Fischer, 300*l.*; J. J. W. Müller, 180*l.*;  
 V. H. T. H. Rudd, 100*l.*; C. H. O. van der  
 Spuy, 100*l.*

## DIVISION OF THE PAARL.

*C.C. and R.M.*, W. R. Piers, 650*l.*  
*Clerks*, P. B. Borchards, 320*l.*; J. W. E. Schumann,  
 200*l.*; M. J. de Wet de Kock, 120*l.*

## PEARSTON.

*Asst. R.M.*, P. F. Aling, 400*l.*

## DIVISION OF PIEDDIE.

*C.C. and R.M.*, D. B. Hook, 550*l.*, allce. 72*l.* and qrs.  
*Clerk*, J. Dorrington, 220*l.*

## DIVISION OF PHILIPSTOWN.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. A. Gibbs, 500*l.*, allce. 75*l.*  
*Clerk*, R. H. Rose, 320*l.*

## DIVISION OF PIQUETBERG.

*C.C. and R.M.*, A. W. Baker, 600*l.*  
*Clerk*, K. R. Stewart, 300*l.*

## DIVISION OF PORT ELIZABETH.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. T. Wyld, 850*l.*, allce. 50*l.*  
*Clerks*, J. M. Richards, 300*l.*; A. C. M. Roselt,  
 220*l.*; J. S. de Wet, 180*l.*; F. A. Eksteen, 180*l.*;  
 T. St. J. Grant, 165*l.*; G. D. C. Lumsden, 100*l.*

## DISTRICT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

*R.M.*, G. E. Syme, 200*l.*, local allce. 25*l.* and qrs.  
 (Is also Acting Sub-Collector of Customs, allce.  
 200*l.*, and port offices, 50*l.*)  
*Clerk*, H. C. Bauermeister, 200*l.*

## DIVISION OF PRIESKA.

*C.C. and R.M.*, T. H. Roux, 450*l.*, and quarters.  
*Clerk*, H. H. Hudson, 220*l.*, allce. 30*l.*

## DIVISION OF PRINCE ALBERT.

*C.C. and R.M.*, E. T. Anderson, 600*l.*  
*Clerk*, W. A. B. Rowan, 260*l.*; W. B. Biddulph,  
 100*l.*

## DIVISION OF QUEEN'S TOWN.

*C.C. and R.M.*, E. B. Chalmers, 750*l.*, allce. 75*l.*  
*Clerks*, E. C. A. Welsh, 320*l.*; F. W. Green, 180*l.*;  
 D. W. R. O'Connell, 180*l.*; B. Henkel, 155*l.*;  
 H. E. Watermeyer, 180*l.*

## DIVISION OF RICHMOND.

*C.C. and R.M.*, G. J. Boyes, 550*l.*  
*Clerk*, T. H. Bain, 240*l.*; L. J. Smit, 120*l.*

## DIVISION OF RIVERSDALE.

*C.C. and R.M.*, B. Osler, 600*l.*  
*Clerks*, E. H. Samuels, 260*l.*; C. F. Dickson, 150*l.*

## DIVISION OF ROBERTSON.

*C.C. and R.M.*, F. E. Wollaston, 600*l.*, allce. 50*l.*  
*Clerks*, F. Russouw, 315*l.*; J. J. de Wet, 100*l.*

## DISTRICT OF SIMONSTOWN.

*R.M.*, C. A. Horne, 300*l.*, and 50*l.* allce. and qrs.  
 (Is also Sub-Collector of Customs, allce. 200*l.*)  
*Clerk*, W. Carruthers, 240*l.*

## DIVISION OF SOMERSET EAST.

*C.C. and R.M.*, R. R. B. Howe, 650*l.*  
*Clerks*, W. B. Magennis, 300*l.*; F. G. Stapleton,  
 180*l.*

## SOMERSET WEST.

*Assistant R.M.*, H. T. L. Maclear, 400*l.*

## DIVISION OF STELLENBOSCH.

*C.C. and R.M.*, F. W. R. Herold, 700*l.*  
*Clerks*, F. Shaw, 300*l.*; F. J. Lawrence, 300*l.*; G.  
 G. van Breda, 135*l.*; E. Groenewoud, 120*l.*

## STERKSTROOM.

*A.R.M.*, E. R. W. Giddy, 400*l.*

## DIVISION OF STEYNSBURG.

*C.C. and R.M.*, W. Hare, 550*l.*  
*Clerk*, A. G. H. Daller, 200*l.*

## STRETLERVILLE.

*R.M.*, D. A. Campbell (acting), 500*l.*  
*Clerk*, W. A. de Vos, 220*l.*

## DIVISION OF STOCKENSTROM.

*C.C. and R.M.* (vacant).  
*Clerks*, J. G. Freislich, 220*l.*; J. H. Neathling  
 (acting), 240*l.*

## DIVISION OF STUTTERHEIM.

*C.C. and R.M.*, E. J. Philpott, 600*l.*  
*Clerks*, M. W. R. Rushton, 300*l.*; J. G. Rose Innes,  
 180*l.*

## DIVISION OF SUTHERLAND.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. A. v. S. D'Oliveira, 500*l.*  
*Clerk*, F. de Villiers, 200*l.*

## DIVISION OF SWELLENDAM.

*C.C. and R.M.*, P. B. Borchards, 650*l.*  
*Clerks*, C. G. B. Borchards, 360*l.*; R. W. Lambert,  
 100*l.*

## DIVISION OF TARKA.

*C.C. and R.M.*, H. M. Blakeway, 550*l.*  
*Clerks*, R. C. Lloyd, 300*l.*; S. F. Gray, 120*l.*

## TAUNG.

*R.M.*, C. R. Chalmers, 450*l.*, and qrs.: K. R.  
 Thomas, 150*l.*, allce. 75*l.*

## DIVISION OF TULBAGH.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. J. Roux, 550*l.*, allce. 18*l.*  
*Clerk*, P. J. Solomon, 320*l.*

## DIVISION OF Uitenhage.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. G. H. Bell, 700*l.*  
*Clerks*, W. N. Kuys, 300*l.*; J. C. Magennis, 180*l.*;  
 G. A. Osler, 120*l.*

## DIVISION OF UNIONDALE.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. B. Scholtz, 600*l.*  
*Clerk*, P. Wither, 280*l.*

## DIVISION OF VAN RHYNSDORP.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. J. Bam, 525*l.*  
*Clerk*, C. P. Immelman, 220*l.*

## VENTERSTAD.

*Asst. R.M.*, J. A. Smellekamp, 400*l.*

## DIVISION OF VICTORIA EAST.

*C.C. and R.M.*, R. C. Ferris, 600*l.*  
*Clerk* W. T. Welsh, 240*l.*

## DIVISION OF VICTORIA WEST.

*C.C. and R.M.* (vacant).  
*Clerks*, R. G. Russouw, 200*l.*; E. Bickford, 135*l.*

## VRYBURG.

*C.C. and R.M.*, J. A. S. Hoole, 600*l.*, allces. 122*l.*  
*Clerks*, A. B. Hofmeyr, 400*l.*; allce. 50*l.*; H. N.  
 van Aardt, 165*l.*, allce. 75*l.*; A. Pett, 135*l.*  
 allce. 75*l.*

WELLINGTON.

*Asst. R.M.*, L. W. J. van der Poel, 400*l*.

WILLISTON.

*A.R.M.* (vacant).

DIVISION OF WILLOWMORE.

*C.C. and R.M.*, F. E. Allman, 550*l*.

*Clerk*, C. A. Pentz, 240*l*.

DIVISION OF WODEHOUSE.

*C.C. and R.M.*, C. J. Levey, 700*l*.

*Clerks*, J. R. Quinn, 180*l*; W. D. van Alphen, 165*l*.

DIVISION OF WORCESTER.

*C.C. and R.M.*, G. G. Rainier, 600*l* and qrs.

*Clerks*, D. Leslie, 300*l*; F. G. Meyer, 180*l*; W. Harmer, 165*l*.

DISTRICT OF WYNBERG.

*R.M.*, C. S. Nicholson, 550*l*, allee. 68*l*.

*Clerks*, F. Howe-Browne, 400*l*; C. P. de Villiers, 260*l*; C. F. H. Prince, 180*l*; W. P. Rousseau, 180*l*.

*Relieving Clerks*, J. F. Herbst, 240*l*, allee. 75*l*; W. D. S. Lötter, 260*l*, allee. 75*l*; W. J. L. McDonald, 240*l*, allee. 75*l*; W. M. Celliers, 400*l*; A. E. Leary, 400*l*; P. May, 260*l*, allee. 75*l*.  
*Divisional Inspector*, Holt Oke, 600*l*.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

District No. 1, King William's Town, H. L. Davies.  
*Clerks*, S. H. Hoal, 220*l*; J. Roos, 180*l*; R. G. Versfeld, 135*l*; A. E. Bergh, 165*l*; S. Martin, 150*l*.

District No. 2, Kimberley, M. B. Robinson.  
*Clerks*, F. J. Jansen, 375*l*, allee. 50*l*; C. E. Stidolph, 180*l*, allee. 50*l*; E. Tinley, 180*l*, allee. 50*l*; H. C. Becker (acting), 240*l*, allee. 50*l*; J. L. Gillett, 180*l*, allee. 50*l*; R. R. Swan, 180*l*, allee. 50*l*.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT, KIMBERLEY.

M. B. Robinson, 800*l*, allee. 200*l*.

*Clerks*, E. H. Damant, 415*l*, allee. 35*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

PUBLIC WORKS.

*Commissioner's Office.*

*Commissioner*, Hon. Dr. T. W. Smartt, 1,500*l*.

*Private Secretary*, R. A. Hemmens, 315*l* and 50*l* while Secretary to Commissioner.

*Financial Secretary to Department*, James Easton. (Salary drawn from Railway Department.)

*Secretary for Public Works*, C. L. W. Mansergh, 700*l*.

*Chief Clerk*, C. G. Reynolds, 500*l*.

*1st Class Clerks*, A. Gracie, 360*l*; T. J. A. Risler, 325*l*; D. W. Manning, 300*l*.

*2nd Class Clerks*, J. W. Duminy, 325*l*; F. E. Canfield, 315*l*.

*3rd Class Clerks*, N. A. N. Black, 200*l*; F. H. Solomon, 200*l*; K. M. von Oppel, 165*l*; T. M. Berrangé, 150*l*; G. P. Farr, 135*l*; T. Stewart, 200*l*.

*Clerks on Probation*, B. A. Tindali, 135*l*; J. S. Jackson, 100*l*.

*Accounting Branch.*

*Accounting Officer*, C. L. W. Mansergh. (In addition to the office of Secretary for Public Works.)

*Accountant and Bookkeeper*, W. Morkel, 375*l*.

*Clerk and Assistant Accountant*, A. Bell, 230*l*.

*Public Works Department.*

*Chief Inspector*, J. Newey, M.I.C.E., F.L. Inst., 1,000*l* per annum, 400*l* hydraulic allowance.

*Architect*, H. S. Greaves, F.R.I.B.A., 700*l* per annum.

*Engineer*, W. Westhofen, M.I.C.E., 900*l* per annum.

*Chief Clerk*, C. W. T. Duminy, J.P., 550*l* per annum.

*First Clerk*, A. C. Tottle, 390*l* per annum.

*Second Class Clerks*, J. H. Straith, 300*l* per annum; A. S. Weisbecker, 280*l* per annum; G. H. Treadwell, 210*l* per annum.

*Third Class Clerks*, G. H. Herman, 185*l* per annum; A. Stegmann, 165*l* per annum, and 15*l* for Dutch translation; W. J. Chadwick, 180*l* per annum; A. B. du Toit, 165*l* per annum; W. H. Loubser, 165*l* per annum; A. C. Milne, 150*l* per annum; C. J. du Rand, 150*l* per annum; N. G. Ellis, 150*l* per annum; F. J. Brink, 150*l* per annum; W. H. Short, 150*l* per annum; J. P. J. Brunt, 135*l* per annum; C. A. F. Cairncross, 135*l* per annum; G. D. Clark, 135*l* per annum.

*Clerks on Probation*, J. F. van Reenen, 165*l* per annum; W. F. du Toit, 120*l* per annum; R. H. Neville, 120*l* per annum; W. H. Creak, 120*l* per annum; M. van der Spuy Dreyer, 120*l* per annum; B. P. Davies, 135*l* per annum, and 12*l* per annum for shorthand and typewriting; H. W. Ellis, 120*l* per annum; H. Pickard, 100*l* per annum; J. G. D. Hoek, 120*l* per annum; J. H. G. Newey, 100*l* per annum.

*Shorthand Writer and Typist*, H. E. Hemmens, 235*l* per annum.

*Clerks and Shorthand Writers*, J. Wm. Morley Turner, 300*l* per annum; H. W. Ashe, 240*l* per annum.

*Clerks*, H. B. Bickley, 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per mensem; M. C. D. van Breda, 4*l*. 10*s*. per mensem; F. Cox, 9*s*. 6*d*. per diem; J. C. A. P. Hemming, 165*l* per annum; C. S. Shepherd, 175*l* per annum; J. N. L. Clarke, 7*s*. 6*d*. per diem; J. G. Marais, 160*l* per annum; J. H. V. Leibbrandt, 200*l* per annum; J. O'Connor, 325*l* per annum; J. L. Reid, 300*l* per annum; J. H. Keeler, 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per mensem; E. J. Penny, 7*s*. 6*d*. per diem; D. Hunt, 10*s*. per diem; V. J. P. van Winsen, 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per mensem; A. Peiser, 120*l* per annum; T. S. Maxted, 175*l* per annum; E. G. Hollis, 150*l* per annum; J. H. Bingle, 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per mensem; P. J. Botha, 175*l* per annum; F. J. van H. D. Denspen, 135*l* per annum, and 50*l* per annum local; F. G. Hann, 175*l* per annum, and 50*l* per annum local; P. G. Hofmeyer, 100*l* per annum, and 50*l* per annum local; H. W. Harris, 10*s*. per diem; J. P. J. de Wet, 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per mensem; T. J. Wiese, 10*s*. per diem; H. H. Klette, 3*s*. 6*d*. per diem; W. B. Jacks, 7*s*. 6*d*. per diem; C. Stegmann, 6*s*. per diem; C. F. L. van Coppenhagen, 6*s*. per diem; A. L. James, 7*s*. 6*d*. per diem.

*Accountant*, L. J. de la Villiers, 530*l* per annum.

*Assistant Accountant and Departmental Auditor of Revenue*, P. Janisch, 450*l* per annum.

*Second Assistant Accountant*, K. N. de Kock, 330*l* per annum.

*Paymaster*, W. A. Russel, 390*l* per annum, and allowance of 33*l*. per annum as Paymaster, "Newlands Estate" and "Charlie's Hope."

*Bookkeepers*, J. M. Corderoy, 275*l* per annum; J. Haussmann, 175*l* per annum.

*Examiners of Accounts*, A. I. Smuts, 300*l* per annum; H. A. Spain, 285*l* per annum.

*Assistant Engineers*, W. Craig, A.M.I.C.E., 425*l.* per annum; F. W. Waldron, A.M.I.C.E., 435*l.* per annum, and 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum house; T. E. Scaife, 325*l.* per annum; P. Ashenden, A.M.I.C.E., 350*l.* per annum; G. D. Adamson, 300*l.* per annum, and 50*l.* per annum local allowance; F. C. O'Brien, 25*l.* per mensem; G. O. Newey, 300*l.* per annum, and quarters valued at 18*l.* per annum; C. D. H. Braine, 400*l.* per annum; J. E. Fitt, 295*l.* per annum; E. Burrows, 272*l.* per annum, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem forage; R. W. Johnson, 20*l.* per mensem; A. Struben, 20*l.* per mensem; R. Glenday, 265*l.* per annum; T. W. W. Perry, 200*l.* per annum; J. T. B. Gellatly, 230*l.* per annum, and 24*l.* per annum house; J. Wilson, 200*l.* per annum.

*Assistant Architect*, A. G. Howard, 500*l.* per annum.

*Draughtsmen*, F. Quy, 285*l.* per annum; J. H. Curry, 325*l.* per annum; M. N. Boulton, 175*l.* per annum; L. J. Y. Ferrie, 250*l.* per annum; E. F. Wilson, 290*l.* per annum; J. M. Garvey, 275*l.* per annum; G. C. Smith, 180*l.* per annum; E. H. Woodcock, 300*l.* per annum; W. C. Gibbons, 240*l.* per annum; A. Winder, 12*s.* per diem; R. F. Penrose, 12*l.* 10*s.* per mensem, and 50*l.* per annum local; J. W. G. Jarvis, 100*l.* per annum; A. R. Nicholas, 18*l.* per mensem; W. G. Grant, 12*l.* 10*s.* per mensem and 7*s.* 6*d.* per diem local; J. A. G. Wright, 5*s.* per diem; H. Randall, 10*l.* per mensem.

*Draughtsmen and General Assistants*, W. B. Shand, 200*l.* per annum, and 50*l.* per annum local; A. Shearer, 18*l.* per mensem.

*General Assistants*, P. H. Thomson, 204*l.* per annum, 48*l.* per annum house allowance in lieu of free quarters, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem forage.

*Clerk and General Assistant*,

*Clerk of Works*, F. S. Greaves, 340*l.* per annum.

*Assistant to Clerk of Works*,

*Assistant Clerks of Works*, E. W. Gamble, 17*l.* per mensem; C. F. V. Hougham, 275*l.* per annum.

*Clerks of Works*, T. T. Thomas, 16*l.* per mensem, and 4*l.* per mensem local allowance; J. Chadwick, 375*l.* per annum, and 50*l.* per annum house; W. F. Strong, 450*l.* per annum; W. Birnie, sen., 350*l.* per annum, and quarters; T. Ball, 25*l.* per mensem, and 5*s.* per diem equipage; G. A. Harrison, 20*l.* per mensem; H. Rix-Trott, 500*l.* per annum; J. Bruce, 290*l.* per annum; W. C. B. de Smidt, 190*l.* per annum, and 5*l.* per mensem local and forage allowance; T. C. Scott, 16*l.* per mensem, and 4*l.* per mensem local.

*Clerk of Works and Draughtsman*,

*Storekeeper*, V. Fox, 380*l.* per annum, and 25*l.* per annum for landing and shipping goods for Agricultural Department.

*Clerk, Stores*, J. J. Bouchet, 250*l.* per annum, and 15*l.* per annum for landing and shipping goods for Agricultural Department.

*Issuer of Stores*, W. J. Minchinton, 235*l.* per annum, and 10*l.* per annum for landing and shipping goods for Agricultural Department.

*Inspectors of Roads*, R. Bromley, 500*l.* per annum, and 90*l.* per annum house; W. L. Trollip, 425*l.* per annum, and quarters; R. E. Wright, 475*l.* per annum, and 110*l.* per annum house allowance; H. C. Litchfield, A.M.I.C.E., 550*l.* per annum, and 110*l.* per annum quarters.

*Acting Inspectors of Roads*, W. Dickinsen, 400*l.* per annum, and house; G. E. Jarvis, A.M.I.C.E., 550*l.* per annum and quarters.

*Assistant Inspectors of Roads*, H. A. Fulur, A.M.I.C.E., 325*l.* per annum, and 54*l.* per annum quarters; W. von Meyer, 300*l.* per annum, 28*l.* per annum forage, and 22*l.* per annum house.

*Assistant to Inspector of Roads, District No. 1*, W. W. Parkins, 15*l.* per mensem.

*Accountant, District No. 2*, A. Millard, 275*l.* per annum.

*Clerk and Accountant, District No. 3*, J. H. Easton, 275*l.* per annum.

*Ditto, District No. 4*, J. N. Kemp, 275*l.* per annum and quarters.

*Ditto, District No. 5*, J. B. Plorgenwood, 200*l.* per annum, and 50*l.* per annum house.

*Ditto, District No. 3*, J. F. Hawtayne, 365*l.* per annum, 50*l.* per annum local, and 50*l.* per annum house.

*Field Assistants*, C. A. Baillie, 166*l.* per annum, 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem forage allowance, and tent or hut accommodation valued at 10*l.* per annum; W. Bain, 240*l.* per annum, 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem forage and tent accommodation.

*Architectural Assistants, District No. 2*, A. Corrie, 300*l.* per annum.

*Ditto, District No. 6*, H. E. Sherwood, 20*l.* per mensem, and 50*l.* per annum local.

*Supervising Officer*,

*Officers in charge*, R. Perry, 20*l.* per mensem; A. J. Foster, 325*l.* per annum; W. B. Hunter, 20*l.* per mensem; W. Birnie, jr., 157*l.* per annum and 28*l.* per annum forage; J. C. Clark, 4*l.* per week.

*Overseers*, W. Austridge, 250*l.* per annum, and 3*s.* per diem forage allowance, and quarters.

*Caretakers*, T. C. Clayton, 1*l.* 10*s.* per mensem, and 2*l.* 15*s.* per mensem for attending to the removal of night soil; T. Christie, 4*l.* per mensem; W. Smith, 50*l.* per annum; A. MacLelland, 150*l.* per annum and quarters; G. W. Cherry, 1*l.* 10*s.* per mensem; A. Hanslo, quarters, and 12*l.* per annum for night duty in connection with attendance upon officers working overtime; N. B. Ponton, 100*l.* per annum, free quarters, and 36*l.* per annum while acting as messenger, Treasury; T. Churcher, 2*l.* 10*s.* per mensem, quarters, and 10*s.* per diem for taking charge of P. W. D. Stores, Port Alfred; J. Jardine, 30*l.* per annum; S. Qundeni, 18*l.* per annum and free quarters; R. C. Paterson, 4*l.* per mensem.

*Storekeeper, District No. 2*, H. S. Turner, 215*l.* per annum.

*Storekeeper and Clerk, District No. 5*,

*Stores Assistant*, W. A. Egan, 8*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

*Storesman*, F. L. Foster, 160*l.* per annum.

*Office-keeper and Messenger*, T. Badderdiem-Hanslo, 135*l.* per annum, and 30*l.* per annum house allowance.

*Messenger and Copyist*, G. S. H. Wallendorff, 120*l.* per annum.

*Messengers*, J. Esau, 100*l.* per annum; F. W. Hieber, 80*l.* per annum; C. W. Poulson, 116*l.* per annum; W. D. Lotter, 30*l.* per annum; W. Jacobs, 40*l.* per annum; K. Johnson, 32*l.* per annum; M. Kashe, 55*l.* per annum; M. Garoute, 27*l.* per annum; H. Smuts, 10*s.* per week; G. J. Pryra, 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem; A. Lewis, 10*s.* per week; A. Nixon, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per mensem.

*Engineering Cadet*,

*Tracing Clerks*, I. Hansen, 8*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

*Inspector of Boring*, B. W. Ritso, A.M.I.C.E., 400*l.* per annum.

*Assistant Inspector of Roads temporarily in charge of Water Boring Branch*, W. C. Edwards, 350*l.* per annum, quarters, and 50*l.* per annum local.

*Assistant ditto*, A. D. Mellish, 300*l.* per annum.

*Inspecting Foremen of Drills*, J. Raymer, 250*l.* per annum; F. G. Hammer, 18*l.* per mensem.  
*Bookkeeper and Clerk, Water Boring Branch*, P. L. van Rooyen, 200*l.* per annum.  
*Clerk, ditto*, J. A. Stegmann, 190*l.* per annum.  
*Official Visitors*, T. Bynon, 60*l.* per annum; W. A. Morton, 6*l.* per visit; W. T. C. Thwaites, 36*l.* per annum; J. L. Dryden, 12*l.* per annum; C. W. Andrews, 36*l.* per annum; C. H. Young, 112*l.* per annum; L. A. Munn, 24*l.* per annum; G. Piers, 12*l.* per annum; W. C. Scully, 36*l.* per annum.  
*Lightkeepers*, G. J. Reynolds, 140*l.* per annum, quarters, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, and 7*l.* per annum fishery statistics; A. Rowe, 115*l.* per annum, quarters, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum telegraph; E. G. H. Hopson, 135*l.* per annum, quarters, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, and 7*l.* per annum fishery statistics; H. A. Kelly, 115*l.* per annum, quarters, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and 5*l.* per annum fishery statistics; W. Wright, 130*l.* per annum, quarters, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and 12*l.* per annum signalling; T. Steel, 130*l.* per annum, quarters, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, and 12*l.* per annum signalling; H. E. Waddell, 110*l.* per annum, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and quarters; J. C. Kingma, 145*l.* per annum, quarters, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, and 13*l.* 10*s.* per annum telegraph; J. D. Bennett, 120*l.* per annum, quarters, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum telegraph; J. R. Cocker, 140*l.* per annum, quarters, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, 7*l.* per annum fishery statistics, and 7*l.* per annum telegraph; R. Waters, 115*l.* per annum, quarters, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, 5*l.* per annum fishery statistics, and 5*l.* per annum telegraph; F. H. Ball, 115*l.* per annum, quarters, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum telegraph; W. Ward, 135*l.* per annum, quarters, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, and 12*l.* per annum signalling; W. H. Luxton, 115*l.* per annum, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, quarters, and 15*l.* per annum signalling; W. Hurr, 140*l.* per annum, quarters, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, 7*l.* per annum fishery statistics, and 19*l.* 10*s.* per annum telegraph; R. W. Holmes, 115*l.* per annum, quarters, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, 5*l.* per annum fishery statistics, and 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum telegraph; C. Starling, 140*l.* per annum, quarters, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, 12*l.* per annum telegraph; C. C. Hansen, 122*l.* per annum, quarters, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, 12*l.* per annum telegraph, 36*l.* per annum signalling, and 54*l.* per annum time ball, &c.; C. C. Hammond, 140*l.* per annum, quarters, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, and 7*l.* per annum fishery statistics; O. N. Johnson, 115*l.* per annum, quarters, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and 5*l.* per annum fishery statistics; P. Morgan, 140*l.* per annum, quarters, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, and 6*l.* per annum anemometer; J. Brisley, 115*l.* per annum, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and quarters; G. W. Ratcliff, 115*l.* per annum, quarters, and 10*l.* per annum gratuity; F. Kay, 140*l.* per annum, quarters, and 20*l.* per annum gratuity; J. R. Clingen, 105*l.* per annum and quarters; H. W. Cocker, 105*l.* per annum and quarters; G. H. Hammond, 105*l.* per annum, and 2*l.* per mensem in lieu of quarters; G. Thomas, 90*l.* per annum, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum fishery statistics; G. O'Connor, 115*l.* per annum, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, 5*l.* per annum fishery statistics, and quarters; C. How, 96*l.* per annum, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum fishery statistics; W. Graydon, 96*l.* per annum,

10*l.* per annum gratuity, and 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum fishery statistics; J. C. Bruyrs, 90*l.* per annum, 10*l.* per annum gratuity, and 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum fishery statistics; W. S. West, 140*l.* per annum, 20*l.* per annum gratuity, 19*l.* 10*s.* per annum telegraph, and quarters.

# RAILWAYS.

## Chief Offices, Cape Town.

*General Manager*, C. B. Elliott, LL.B., C.M.G., 1,400*l.*  
*Chief Traffic Manager*, T. R. Price, 1,000*l.*  
*Engineer-in-Chief*, John Brown, 1,000*l.*, and 200*l.* construction allowance.  
*Chief Locomotive Superintendent*, H. M. Beatty, 906*l.*  
*Financial Secretary*, James Easton, 1,000*l.*  
*Chief Railway Storekeeper*, W. Sinclair, 750*l.*

## United Western, Midland, Northern, Eastern, and Rhodesia Systems.

*Offices, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, East London, Bulawayo, and Johannesburg.*  
*Locomotive Superintendent, Western System, Salt River*, G. McGrath, 650*l.*  
*Locomotive Superintendent, Midland System, Uitenhage*, J. M. Thornton, 750*l.* and quarters.  
*Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern System, East London*, J. D. Tilney, 800*l.* and quarters.  
*Acting Locomotive Superintendent, Rhodesia System, Mafeking*, H. B. Gemmell, 500*l.*, 36*l.* local allowance, and free quarters.  
*Traffic Manager, Western System, Cape Town*, A. Difford, 950*l.*  
*Traffic Manager, Midland System, Port Elizabeth*, G. C. S. Clark, 750*l.* and 50*l.* (temporary) house allowance.  
*Traffic Manager, Rhodesia System, Bulawayo*, G. T. Dowling, 700*l.*, 200*l.* local, and quarters.  
*Traffic Manager, Eastern System, East London*, J. O. Paterson, 600*l.* and quarters.  
*Resident Engineer, Western System, Cape Town*, T. S. McEwen (temporarily detached and appointed Chief Resident Engineer at Port Elizabeth of lines under construction), 900*l.*, and 200*l.* construction allowance.  
*Acting Resident Engineer, Western System, Cape Town*, F. L. Dwyer, 700*l.*, and 100*l.* special allowance.  
*Resident Engineer, Midland System, Port Elizabeth*, W. I. Noad, 800*l.*  
*Acting District Engineer, Northern System, Kimberley*, L. H. Cochrane, 500*l.*, and 15*l.* local allowance.  
*Resident Engineer, Eastern System, East London*, A. Grant-Dalton (temporarily detached and appointed as Resident Engineer of the Port Elizabeth-Avontuur Line), 800*l.* per annum, hut accommodation or 100*l.* per annum in lieu, and 150*l.* commuted allowance.  
*Resident Engineer, Rhodesia System, Bulawayo*, S. F. Townsend, 800*l.*

*Sleeper Factories, Knysna and King William's Town*, Superintendent, Knysna, F. W. Dunn, 425*l.*  
*Foreman, King William's Town*, S. Kelly, 300*l.*

## MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

*Secretary for Agriculture*, Hon. Sir P. H. Faure, 1,500*l.*  
*Under Secretary for Agriculture*, Charles Currey, 900*l.*  
*Chief Clerk*, W. Hammond Tooke, 650*l.*  
*Principal Clerks*, W. Wardlaw Thompson, 500*l.*; B. McMillan, 500*l.*

- 1st Class Clerks*, H. M. Piers, 400*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance; P. J. du Toit, 350*l.*, and 20*l.* allowance; W. R. Zeederberg, 300*l.*
- 2nd Class Clerks*, R. C. Burton, 250*l.*; G. N. Williams, 250*l.*; O. K. von Oppell, 245*l.*; W. J. Vlok, 225*l.*; A. A. Persse, 225*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance; P. J. van Reenen, 200*l.*; F. W. Green, 200*l.*; G. Aling, 200*l.*
- 3rd Class Clerks*, R. E. C. le Sueur, 190*l.*; J. P. Nielhaus, 165*l.*; E. W. Telfer, 165*l.*; W. D. Alston, 165*l.*; H. L. Shaw, 165*l.*; A. H. Louw, 165*l.*; J. Pritchard, 150*l.*
- Clerks on Probation*, A. H. S. Begg, 120*l.*; W. A. Anderson, 135*l.*
- Shorthand Writer and Typist*, C. L. Lloyd, 315*l.*
- Chief Accountant, and Accounting Officer of Revenue*, K. Anderson, 600*l.*
- Accountant and Departmental Auditor of Revenue*, T. Jones, 425*l.*
- Examiners of Accounts*, W. A. Rennie, 265*l.*; G. Rowe, 180*l.*; J. Difford, 150*l.*
- Clerks*, G. W. Caffyn, 265*l.*; F. van Blommestein, 200*l.*; G. J. B. Clayton, 180*l.*; P. B. Cloete, 135*l.*
- Office Keeper*, W. Smith, 180*l.* and quarters, 50*l.* allowance.
- Head Messenger*, 145*l.*; 8 temporary messengers, 36*l.* to 72*l.*
- Colonial Veterinary Surgeon*, D. Hutcheon, 1,000*l.*
- Assistant to ditto*, F. J. du Plessis, 400*l.*
- Assistants ditto*, J. D. Borthwick, 500*l.*; W. Robertson, 450*l.*; R. W. Dixon, 400*l.*; M. A. Hutchence, 400*l.*; 5 temporary veterinary surgeons, 3 at 350*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance each, and 2 at 350*l.*, and 10*s.* per diem travelling allowance.
- Chief Inspector of Sheep*, A. G. Davison, 600*l.*; 3 assistants to Chief Inspector, 300*l.*, and 100*l.* allowance each; about 150 Inspectors at salaries from 75*l.*, to 275*l.*, and forage allowance from 25*l.* to 50*l.*
- 1st Clerk*, H. D. Home, 300*l.*
- 3rd Class Clerks*, D. G. Barry, 165*l.*; J. Mostert, 150*l.*
- Clerk on Probation*, A. B. Brink, 100*l.*
- Temporary Clerk*,  
*Registrar of Brands*, R. Burton, 25*l.* allowance.  
*Government Botanist*, P. MacOwan, F.L.S., 500*l.*  
*Herbarium Assistant*, Miss S. Treleaven, 7*s.* 6*d.* per diem.  
*Marine Biologist*, J. D. F. Gilchrist, M.A., 500*l.*  
*Clerk*, E. H. Jones, 180*l.*  
*Government Entomologist*, C. P. Lonsbury, 600*l.*  
*Manager of the Government Wine Farm*, J. P. de Waal, 300*l.* and quarters.  
*Agricultural Assistants*, C. E. Pillans, 500*l.*; C. Mayer, 400*l.*, and 25*l.* horse allowance; A. J. Cloete, 175*l.*, and 15*l.* allowance.  
*Dairy Expert*, R. Owens, 250*l.*, and 10*s.* per diem travelling allowance.  
*Editor of the Agricultural Journal*, J. B. Hellier, 275*l.*, and 25*l.* allowance.  
*Assistant ditto, and Librarian*, W. Tyson, 275*l.*  
*Conservator of Forests, Western Division, and Consulting Officer at Headquarters*, D. E. Hutchins, 500*l.*, and 80*l.* house allowance.  
*Clerks*, W. B. Fletcher, 225*l.*; one at 87*l.* per annum.  
*Conservator of Forests, Knysna*, C. B. McNaughton, 350*l.*, quarters, and forage for 2 horses.  
*Clerks*, J. van O. Morais, 120*l.*, quarters, and 30*l.* allowance; R. B. Bam, 120*l.*, quarters, and 30*l.* allowance; A. P. Lloyd, 6*s.* per diem (temporary).  
*Conservator of Forests, King William's Town*, J. S. Lister, 500*l.*, quarters, and 75*l.* forage allowance.
- Clerks*, H. V. de P. Mather, 250*l.*, quarters, and 48*l.* allowance; B. R. Simmonds, 135*l.*, and forage allowance 18*l.*
- Conservator of Forests, Transkei*, A. W. Heywood, 400*l.*, 48*l.* house and 75*l.* forage allowances.  
*Clerks*, C. Grant, 130*l.*, 25*l.* house, and 25*l.* forage allowance; W. Smith, 120*l.*, house allowance, 25*l.*
- Diamond Mines.*
- Inspector of Mines, Kimberley*, Thomas Quentrell, 880*l.*, and allowances 240*l.*
- Registrar of Mines, Kimberley*,\*  
*Inspector of Claims, Barkly West*, W. Franklin, 550*l.*, and 120*l.* forage allowance.  
*Clerks*, H. Rees, 325*l.*; T. M. du Toit, 250*l.*  
*Mining Constables*, one at 200*l.*, and 60*l.* allowance, and two at 180*l.*  
*Bailiff, Van Wykslei Estate*, C. C. McMillan, 200*l.*, quarters, and 30*l.* forage allowance.
- Surveyor-General's Office.*
- Surveyor-General*, J. T. Horne, 1,000*l.*  
*Assistant ditto*, M. Jurisch, 650*l.*  
*Second Assistant ditto*, H. van Renen, 625*l.*  
*Chief Clerk*, W. H. Horne, 595*l.*  
*Clerks*, T. H. Maclear, 465*l.*; E. Stapleton, 440*l.*; A. Harker, 415*l.*; C. E. Matthews, 325*l.*; W. F. Gregory, 305*l.*; A. J. Begg, 305*l.*; J. H. R. de Smidt, 245*l.*; D. E. Buyskes, 225*l.*; W. P. Pritchard, 225*l.*; F. L. Scholtz, 225*l.*; A. H. Bain, 200*l.*; A. C. Oakes, 165*l.*; C. R. Saunders, 150*l.*; F. J. van H. Duminy, 135*l.*  
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*Civil Engineer*, E. A. W. Barnard.  
*Naval Store Officer and Accountant*, H. Baker.  
*Assistant Victualling Store Officer in Charge*, H. G. Arnold.
- \* Duties performed by Civil Commissioner, Kimberley.

*Royal Observatory.*

(Expenses defrayed from Admiralty Chest.)

Latitude, south 33° 56' 3"; longitude, 1h. 13m. 54.74s. east of Greenwich.

*H.M. Astronomer*, David Gill, Esq., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., Hon. F.R.S.Ed.*Chief Assistant*, W. H. Finlay, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.*Assistant*, Joseph Lunt, Esq., B.Sc., F.C.S.*2nd Class Assistants*, Robert T. Pett, F.R.A.S., and W. H. Cox, Esqrs.*Established Computers (Higher Grade)*, John Power, and C. Ray Woods, Esqrs., and four established computers.*Secretary and Librarian*, R. T. A. Innes, Esq., F.R.A.S.

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## CEYLON.

*Situation and Area.*

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane, is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustan, lying between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat. and 79° 41' and 81° 54' E. long.; its extreme length from north to south, *i.e.*, from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles, from Colombo on the west coast to Sangemankande on the east. Its area is 25,365 square miles, or about equal to Holland and Belgium.

The Maldivé Archipelago, 500 miles west of Ceylon, made up of 17 groups of islets, which is sparsely inhabited by a mixed race of probably Aryan original stock, speaking a dialect akin to Elu, or old Sinhalese, is tributary to Ceylon, to which the Sultan sends an embassy annually. The inhabitants of the Archipelago have for at least six centuries professed the Mohammedan religion. The islands are covered with coco-nut palms and yield millet, fruit, and coco-nut produce. Communication is mainly by native craft with India and Ceylon. The population is roughly

\* Vice-Consul. † Consular Agent. ‡ Consul-General. § To act during Consul-General's absence.

estimated at about 30,000, the people being well governed, and energetic traders and seamen. Mali, the largest island, is 7 miles in circumference.

The Laccadive Islands are under the administration of the Government of India.

#### *Climate.*

The climate for a tropical country is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, being much less oppressive than in Hindustán. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 80° Fahr.; at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76° (average of ten years); at Colombo the annual variation is from 76° to 86°; at Galle 70° to 90°, and at Trincomalee 74° to 91°. In the mountain ranges there is of course a great variety of climate, the thermometer at the hill station, Nuwara Eliya, which is some 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, falling at night as low as 32°. The annual rainfall is about 100 inches, the rainy season extending from April to June and from September to November, but there is hardly a month without some rain, and the result is the luxuriant vegetation for which the island is famous.

#### *History.*

The great Indian epic, the Rámáyana, has a chapter describing Ceylon at least ten centuries before the Christian era, but the authentic history of the island begins at the fifth century B.C., when an Aryan invasion from the Valley of the Ganges established the Sinhalese dynasty. Buddhism was introduced 306 B.C., and from that date this faith has been preserved in comparative purity, exempt from the Hindu persecutions which drove it from India. The island abounds in interesting relics of antiquity, and in rock inscriptions, which, with the written annals left by the Sinhalese kings, are of peculiar value in revising Indian chronology.

Ceylon was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians; in 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island; in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1801, Ceylon was constituted a separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the last Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

#### *Constitution.*

By Letters Patent under the Great Seal, April, 1831, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1833) the form of Government almost as now existing was established.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight nominated unofficial members.

For purposes of general administration, the Island is divided into nine Provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who with their assistants and subordinate Headmen are the channel of communication between the Government and the people.

#### *Defence.*

Imperial troops are stationed at Colombo, Kandy, and Trincomalee, and an annual contribution is paid to the Imperial Government for the cost of the European garrison, the strength being 1,651 men. The colonial contribution for 1899 was rs. 1,884,450.60. It is fixed by ordinance at 9½ per cent. of the general revenue (less land sales and railway charges), but is never to exceed three-fourths of the cost of the garrison. Trincomalee is a fortified naval station, and possesses an Admiralty dockyard. Colombo harbour is being strongly fortified at the joint expense of the Colonial and Imperial Governments and is approaching completion.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of Dec., 1898, consisted of 1,224 of all ranks.

#### *Population, Area, and Statistics.*

The population of Ceylon was ascertained by the Census taken in 1881 to be 2,763,984, being an increase of 14.9 per cent. on the population of 1871. The present population is 3,012,224, according to the census of 1891, the details of which are as follows (including the military shipping, and estates):—

Western Province ... ..	764,828
Central ditto ... ..	474,670
Northern ditto ... ..	319,686
Southern ditto ... ..	490,074
Eastern ditto ... ..	149,736
North-Western Province ...	320,070
North-Central ditto ... ..	75,333
Province of Uva ... ..	159,201
Province of Sabaragamuwa	258,626
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,012,224</b>

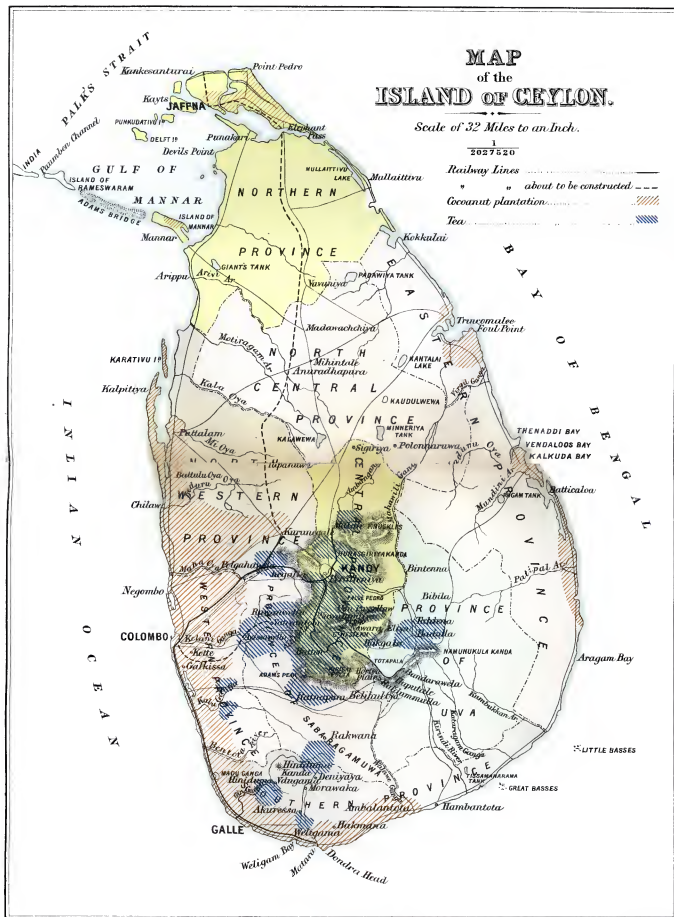
Among these are about 8,000 Europeans, 21,000 Burghers and Eurasians, 200,000 Moormen, 10,000 Malays, 2,000,000 Sinhalese, and three-quarters of a million Tamils. The Buddhists number more than half the population there are about 600,000 Hindus, 200,000 Mohammedans, and 302,000 Christians. The population of the chief towns was as follows: Colombo, 128,870; Kandy, 20,558; Galle, 33,853; Trincomalee, 12,888; Jaffna, 43,236; Badulla, 5,023; Kurunegala, 4,745; Anurādhapura, 2,508.

The number of Indian coolies on the tea and coffee estates, &c., is about 200,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice. The total number of plantation labourers, including coolies born and settled in Ceylon, as well as of other races, is estimated at 250,000.

The area of the Colony is 25,365 square miles, or 16,233,600 acres; and rather more than one-fifth of this, after deducting backwaters, &c., is under cultivation. About 4,000 square miles in the centre form the mountain zone with an altitude of from 1,500 to 8,000 feet above the sea level. The most important products are:—

	Acres.
Rice ... ..	647,910
Other Grain ... ..	109,962
Coffee ... ..	19,023
Tea ... ..	424,856
Cinchona... ..	749
Coconuts ... ..	864,296
Cinnamon ... ..	46,117
Tobacco ... ..	11,127
Cocoa ... ..	33,260





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There are 1,692 plumbago mines and pits in the island, giving an aggregate yield of 379,415 cwts. of mineral every year, the value of which may be roughly estimated at over rs. 3,670,846. There are 412 gem quarries.

The pearl fisheries, for which Ceylon is famous, are carried on along the banks which fringe the west coast. They have for many years been carried on by the Government itself.

The upset price of Crown land varies from ten rupees an acre, and forest land suitable for coffee cultivation has fetched as much as 230 rupees.

\* The revenue is principally derived from Customs Duties, Land Sales, Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack Rents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Stamps, and Railway Receipts. The revenue from the sale of salt in 1899 was rs. 1,091,798. This is local salt worked by the Government, but the importation of foreign salt is allowed. The paddy (rice) rents, yielding about rs. 900,000 were abolished in 1893.

The local revenues raised by the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, by the Provincial Road Committees, and by the Local Boards of Health and Improvement which have been established in the towns of Kalutara, Negombo, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Matara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kurunégala, Puttalam, Chilav, Badulla, Ratnapura, and Kegalla, amounted in 1898 to rs. 2,513,841.46.

The municipal debt on 31st December, 1898, was 459,556 rupees. Of this amount 202,636 rupees is the balance unpaid out of a loan of 250,000 rupees for the construction of water works at Kandy, and 63,920 rupees balance of a loan obtained by the municipality of Galle in 1890 for the construction of water works.

It has been found that tea is more generally adapted to different soils and altitudes than coffee, which moreover is subject to coffee-leaf disease. The value of coffee exported in 1897 was 1,472,246 rupees, of cinchona, 97,776 rupees, and of tea 47,734,251.93 rupees. The development of the tea industry is shown by the following statistics:—Export, 1884, 2,392,963 lbs.; 1886, 7,849,888 lbs.; 1888, 23,820,471 lbs.; 1890, 45,799,518 lbs.; 1892, 72,282,525 lbs.; 1893, 82,269,353 lbs.; 1894, 85,376,322 lbs.; 1895, 98,581,060 lbs.; 1896, 110,095,193 lbs.; 1897, 114,466,318 lbs.; 1898, 122,395,517½ lbs.; 1899, 129,661,908½ lbs. The other exports are cocoanut oil, kernels, coir, copra, and desiccated cocoanut, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, citronella, oil, plumbago, tobacco, and cinchona bark.

The exports are mainly to the United Kingdom, some going however to India, the United States, the Continent of Europe, and Australia. The imports are mainly rice from India, and textiles and coal from the United Kingdom.

#### *Law and Justice.*

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, much modified by the introduction of English law and by Colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the model of the Indian Penal Code, and the codification of the law of Criminal and Civil procedure respectively have been completed.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior Courts both in civil and criminal cases; the Police Courts and Courts of Requests, which dispose, respectively, of trivial criminal and civil suits; and the District

Courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the police Courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever. In addition to these there are the Gansabáwas, or Village Councils, instituted under the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, with powers to deal with petty offences and trifling claims. They have worked admirably, being thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people, and, besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements. They are empowered to make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council, relating to their village economy, and it is noticeable that in many instances they have not only voluntarily provided school buildings and undertaken the cost of the current expenses and repairs, but have made elementary education compulsory.

#### *Education.*

Satisfactory progress is being made in education. The number of scholars in Government schools at the end of 1899 was 47,482, in schools aided by Government 111,145, and in unaided schools 34,841.

The total expenditure on account of the Educational Department was rs. 778,133.85. In 1868, the number of scholars was only 6,897, and the expenditure 161,660 rupees. The improvement is due to the institution of a Department of Public Instruction, and the adoption of the system of payments for results. The Government schools are all unsectarian, and no fee is charged for vernacular education; small fees are charged for English teaching.

The higher education of the Colony has since 1st January, 1885, been mainly left to local effort, as, owing to retrenchment, the Department has been compelled to devote its funds mainly to the extension and development of primary education. The only High School entirely supported by Government is now the Royal College, but there are numerous and excellent Grant-in-Aid High Schools. One Government scholarship of 2000. for 4 years, to be spent at an English University, is awarded annually.

There is one school of agriculture at Colombo, which was opened at the beginning of 1884, with a branch institution in charge of a young man trained in the Colombo School of Agriculture.

Technical education is provided at the Grant-in-Aid Industrial Schools and Orphanages, of which there are ten. A central Technical Institute was founded in Colombo in 1893.

There is a Medical College, with a full staff of professors. The lectures are recognised by the General Medical Council and by the examining bodies in Great Britain. There are two departments in the College, the Senior and the Junior. The former consists of students whose course of study extends over five years. A licence to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery is granted to each member of the Senior department who passes the prescribed examinations in the College. The members of the Junior department, after a training of two years, and after passing the prescribed examination, are qualified to serve as apothecaries and vaccinators. Female students were admitted from 1st May, 1892. There were 139 students attending during the year 1899, of whom 59 (56 males and 3 females) belonged to the Senior, and 80 (77 males and 3 females) to the Junior department.

The Government maintains 63 hospitals exclusive of 22 infectious hospitals, 21 jail hospitals, and two asylums, one for lunatics of 476 beds, and the other for lepers of 282 beds. There are special institutions for diseases of women, and for the eye, ear and throat. There is a Bacteriological Institute. There are 246 dispensaries, 63 of which are attached to hospitals, the remaining 183 are institutions independent of hospitals. In addition there are 102 private estate dispensaries which receive free drugs from the Government.

The Ceylon Civil Medical Department consists of one Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, who is also principal of the Medical College, one assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals and Registrar of College, 70 officers having British qualifications, 3 with Madras degrees, including 3 ladies, 59 with licences to practice granted by the Ceylon Medical College, 231 apothecaries, 7 inspectors of vaccination, and 105 vaccinators, including 4 females. There are two institutions where nurses are trained, and the nursing staff consists of 1 superintendent of nurses, 20 religious sisters, 25 matrons and 58 nurses.

The cost of working the department amounted in 1899 to rs. 1,683,030.44, the sum of rs. 456,429.95, being on account of estate medical aid. The receipts, which included cost of maintenance of paying patients, sale of medicines, voluntary collections at dispensaries and medical college fees, &c., amounted to rs. 358,437.83. The export duty levied for the partial upkeep of the Estates Branch of the Department yielded rs. 122,257.45.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

The weights and measures in common use are British.

Accounts are kept in rupees, and the money in circulation is exclusively Indian and Ceylon rupee currency, which is alone legal tender. Ceylon cents take the place of the Indian annas and pice. The notes of the Chartered Mercantile Bank remained in circulation to some extent until 1888, when its charter expired, but since the failure of the Oriental Banking Corporation in 1884, the Government has instituted a note-issue, of which the amount in circulation on the 31st December, 1897, was rs. 10,008,700. These notes are legal tender except at the Colombo Issue Office.

The exchange rates follow those of India, and have of late years somewhat improved. The exchange for remittances to England by six months bill was 1s. 4½d. during 1899, while the average rate for demand drafts was 1s. 4d.

The Ceylon Government calculates the rupee at 1s. 10½d. for the purpose of the payment in the United Kingdom of half salary or pension, in the case of officers appointed before the 19th Feb., 1897; and at 1s. 6d. in the case of officers appointed after that date.

Exchange compensation is at present granted to the higher permanent officials, i.e., an allowance in rupees in respect of one-half, and one-half only, of an officer's salary, sufficient to make up the difference between the market value of the rupee and 1s. 6d.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Bank of Madras; National Bank of India, Limited.

None of these now issue notes in Ceylon. The Chartered Mercantile Bank had rs. 4,355,600, the Madras Bank rs. 6,882,828, and the National Bank rs. 1,187,916 deposits in the island on 31st December, 1890. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank had rs. 1,329,186 in deposit on 31st December, 1898.

The Ceylon Savings Bank, was established in 1832, and Post Office savings banks were opened in 1885, and the two together had on 31st December, 1898, rs. 4,473,382 deposited.

#### *Public Works.*

The Colombo South-West Breakwater was commenced in 1875, and was completed in 1885. A single arm composed of large concrete blocks on a rubble foundation running from the shore, a distance of 4,200 feet in a northerly direction, terminates with a slight curve.

In 1898 a Northern Arm, a North-West Breakwater, and the reclamation of 26 acres on the east side of the harbour were sanctioned, and work in connection with these commenced in May, 1894.

The Northern Arm to be a rubble embankment, 1,000 feet long, in a westerly direction with an entrance 700 feet wide between it and the North-West Breakwater.

The North-West breakwater to be similar in construction to the South-West breakwater, 2,670 feet long, in a south-westerly direction, with an entrance 800 feet wide between the breakwaters.

The total expenditure on the Harbour from 1873 to 31st December, 1898, was rs. 18,273,554. When the breakwaters are completed, the area of the harbour will be about 640 acres (1 square mile) and the depth up to 40 feet at low water. The construction of a graving dock and a patent slip has been approved.

Works have been constructed for the storage and supply of water to Colombo. The water is stored in a great reservoir at Labugama 25 miles distant from Colombo, and conveyed by piping to the service reservoir at Maligakanda, whence it is distributed through the town. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 4,330,000. A partial duplication of the main is now in progress, at a cost of about a million rupees.

In the matter of communication, great efforts have been made to keep pace with the growing requirements of the Colony. The telephone has been introduced in Colombo, and the principal towns are connected by the telegraph, which is connected with the Indian telegraph system—1,161 miles are open in Ceylon. There are 297 miles of railway, all owned and worked by the Government.

The lines of railway are distributed thus:—Colombo to Kandy (74½ miles), Kandy and Matale (17½ miles), Peradeniya Junction to Banderawela (91½ miles), Mahara Quarry and Mahara Points (1½ miles), Fort Junction and Wharf (1½ miles), Maradana Junction to Galle (71½ miles), Galle and Matara (26½ miles), Polgahawelle and Kurunegala (13 miles). The total cost of construction up to 31st December, 1899, charged in accounts, was rs. 57,936,837. The receipts during 1899 were rs. 7,658,887, and expenditure rs. 4,104,354. Of metalled roads there are 2,509 miles; gravelled, and natural roads, 625 and 460 miles respectively; of canals 152.27 miles. The maintenance of 3,594 miles of road cost, in 1899, rs. 1,410,805, or an average rate of rs. 393 per mile. This is exclusive of roads within municipal limits, and of minor roads which are not in the charge of the Department of Public Works. Every male between the ages of 18 and 55 is bound to perform six days'

labour in the year on the roads, or to contribute a rupee and-a-half (two rupees in the town of Colombo) by way of commutation. The Road Committees collect the commutation, but the amount derived from this source is inconsiderable as compared with the outlay. Substantial progress has been made in recent years in the restoration of the ancient irrigation tanks, and the construction of new water works. The amount expended on irrigation in 1898 was rs. 306,633.

### Means of Communication.

1. A fortnightly mail service by P. and O. steamers between the United Kingdom, India, Ceylon, Straits and China, and Australia. 2. A fortnightly service between Marseilles, Ceylon, Straits and China, and India, by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes. A monthly service between Ceylon and Australia. 3. A fortnightly service between the United Kingdom and Australia, calling at Colombo, Ceylon, by steamers of the Orient Navigation Company. 4. A fortnightly service by the steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steam Navigation Company between Europe and China and Ceylon. A monthly service between Ceylon and Australia and China by these steamers. The passage to Brindisi or Marseilles generally occupies from 14 to 16 days, and to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and China 4, 2, 6, 5, 5, and 14 days respectively. There is also a monthly mail service between Ceylon and Mauritius, which is carried on by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Letters, &c., from England reach Colombo in about 16 days (14½ minimum, 17½ maximum).

Further facilities are afforded for communication by the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's, the Clan Line, the City Line, Anchor Line, Compania Transatlantica, Holt's, &c. The steamers of the first leave Colombo weekly for Bombay and Calcutta, calling at intermediate ports in India, and their fortnightly service between Calcutta and London calls at Colombo.

### Rates of Postage.

On correspondence from Ceylon to all\* Postal Union and Non-Union Countries are as follows:—

For letters, per ½ oz. . . . .	15 cents.
For postcards, each . . . . .	5 "
For reply postcards, each . . . . .	10 cents
For newspapers, book packets, papers, per 2 oz. . . . .	3 "
For newspapers, book packets, papers, every additional 2 oz. . . . .	2 "
For commercial papers, per 10 oz. . . . .	15 "
For commercial papers, every additional 2 oz. . . . .	3 "
For patterns or samples, per 4 oz. . . . .	5 "
For patterns or samples, every additional 2 oz. . . . .	3 "
Fee for registration of any of the above-named articles . . . . .	10 "
Fee for an acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article . . . . .	10 "

\* Except the United Kingdom, India, and the colonies and countries which joined the Imperial penny post agreement, by which letter postage was reduced to 1d. (6 cents) per ½ ounce from the 25th December, 1898. A new parcel post rate between Ceylon and the United Kingdom came into operation on the 1st January, 1899. (See end of Introduction.)

(c)

Ceylon is in direct telegraphic communication with India, and thence with Europe and the East, by a cable which starts from Talaimannar, and crosses the Paumben Channel.

### List of Governors.\*

1850	Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
1855	Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
1860	Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Knt.
1863	Major-Gen. Terence O'Brien (acting).
1865	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1871	The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
1877	Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.
1883	The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1890	Sir Arthur E. Havelock, G.C.M.G.
1896	Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1890	16,228,769	15,316,224	4,323,150	5,117,902
1891	17,962,710	16,435,079	4,869,472	5,696,940
1892	18,509,186	17,762,465	4,495,963	5,790,706
1893	18,051,950	18,276,108	4,853,097	6,152,393
1894	19,485,310	20,342,899	5,075,351	6,365,853
1895	20,982,809	21,516,267	5,194,153	6,543,197
1896	21,974,713	21,237,860	5,596,473	7,079,678
1897	24,006,521	21,634,377	5,444,526	6,704,747
1898	25,138,669	22,843,852	5,638,876	7,082,641
1899	25,913,142	24,950,940	5,838,153	7,439,205

Public Debt, December, 1899, £3,445,839, and Rs. 3,253,192.

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890	18,507,229	40,930,551	3,654,158	63,091,938
1891	19,340,560	44,733,809	2,561,013	66,635,382
1892	17,903,181	49,050,509	3,733,806	70,687,496
1893	18,864,002	49,761,738	3,714,922	72,340,662
1894	19,166,089	53,405,170	5,540,812	78,113,072
1895	20,216,172	58,821,408	5,418,729	84,556,309
1896	21,277,620	57,961,767	5,848,699	87,788,085
1897	25,957,311	60,147,366	11,922,796	98,027,479
1898	26,269,887	63,999,712	7,623,460	97,893,059
1899	31,555,193	70,136,415	10,300,740	111,992,349

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890	33,196,676	10,160,950	7,769,712	51,127,338
1891	41,483,825	9,295,879	8,020,040	58,799,744
1892	39,960,881	11,436,490	10,874,603	62,271,924
1893	48,213,182	12,309,952	8,454,642	68,977,776
1894	53,558,074	11,396,297	7,072,805	72,027,176
1895	57,475,269	11,439,512	8,580,776	77,495,557
1896	55,455,585	14,963,257	7,538,930	77,957,773
1897	51,274,207	17,919,544	8,480,321	77,674,073
1898	52,530,107	16,218,068	16,624,447	85,372,622
1899	61,076,138	14,135,597	26,365,171	101,576,906

The total customs revenue in 1899 was Rs. 7,101,851.73, of which Rs. 6,541,049.53 represent import duty.

### Executive Council.

The Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B. K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Governor.  
Sir Edward N. Walker, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary.

\* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

Major-General F. T. Hobson, *Commanding the Forces.*

C. P. Layard, *Attorney-General.*

W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., *Auditor-General.*

C. E. D. Pennycuik, *Treasurer.*

J. J. Thorburn, *Clerk of the Council.*

#### *Legislative Council.*

Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., *Governor.*

Sir Edward N. Walker, K.C.M.G., *Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary.*

Major-General F. T. Hobson, *Commanding the Forces.*

C. P. Layard, *Attorney-General.*

W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., *Auditor-General.*

C. E. D. Pennycuik, *Treasurer.*

F. R. Ellis, *Government Agent, Western Province.*

H. Wace, *Government Agent, Central Province.*

F. A. Cooper, *Director of Public Works.*

H. H. Cameron, *Principal Collector of Customs.*

J. N. Campbell, S. C. Obeyesekere.

G. F. Walker, F. C. Loos.

Dr. W. G. Rockwood, W. H. Figg.

S. Hulugalle, W. M. Abdul Rahman.

*Clerk, A. S. Clayton.*

#### *Civil Establishment.*

*Governor, &c., The Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Rs. 80,000.*

*Private Secretary, Capt. R. A. B. Ponsonby, Rs. 3,000.*

*Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. F. K. Gooch.*

*Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., Rs. 24,000.*

*Principal Assistant, J. J. Thorburn, Rs. 7,500.*

*Second ditto, A. G. Clayton (acting), Rs. 6,500.*

*Cuders, commencing at Rs. 3,000 per annum:—*

R. N. Thaine, A. R. Slater, R. A. G. Festing, J. Conroy, B. J. Dutton, E. B. Denham, F. G. Tyrell.

*Lower Division, R. W. Allegacoon, W. A. Weerakoon. Maha Mudaliyar, Solomon Dias Bandaraikie, Rs. 2,500.*

*Government Printer, G. J. A. Skeen, Rs. 8,000.*

*Assistant ditto, H. C. Cottle, Rs. 4,000.*

*Second Assistant ditto, H. M. Richards, Rs. 3,000.*

*Third Assistant ditto, J. Fonseka, Rs. 2,000.*

*Auditor-General, W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.*

*Assistant ditto, R. A. Brohier, Rs. 5,000.*

*Treasurer, C. E. D. Pennycuik, Rs. 18,000.*

*Asst. do., W. Van Langenberg, Rs. 3,000.*

#### *Government Agencies.*

#### WESTERN PROVINCE.

*Government Agent, F. R. Ellis, Rs. 17,000.*

*Office Assistant, Colombo, J. S. Driberg.*

*Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, H. O. Fox, Rs. 7,000.*

#### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

*Government Agent, F. C. Fisher, Rs. 16,000.*

*Office Assistant, Kurunégala, W. A. G. Hood, Rs. 5,000.*

*Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, H. W. Brodhurst, Rs. 10,000.*

*Ditto, ditto, Chilaw, J. G. Fraser, Rs. 7,000.*

#### SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

*Government Agent, G. M. Fowler, Rs. 14,000.*

*Office Assistant, L. W. C. Schrader, Rs. 3,000.*

*Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, B. Homburgh, Rs. 7,000.*

*Ditto, Matara, G. S. Saxton, Rs. 9,000.*

#### EASTERN PROVINCE.

*Government Agent, C. A. Murray, Rs. 14,000.*

*Office Assistant, Batticaloa, T. R. E. Loftus, Rs. 3,500.*

*Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, C. M. Lushington, Rs. 10,000.*

#### NORTHERN PROVINCE.

*Government Agent, R. W. Ievers, Rs. 18,000.*

*Office Assistant, Jaffna, W. H. B. Carbery, Rs. 4,000.*

*Assistant Government Agent, Mannár, B. Constantine, Rs. 5,000.*

*Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaitivu, J. Olave Runtz, Rs. 7,000.*

#### NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.

*Government Agent, L. W. Booth, Rs. 10,000.*

*Office Assistant, Anurādhapura, H. E. Beven, Rs. 4,000.*

#### CENTRAL PROVINCE.

*Government Agent, H. Wace, Rs. 16,000.*

*Office Assistant, Kandy, R. N. Thaine, Rs. 3,500.*

*Assistant Government Agent, Matale, C. R. Cumberland, Rs. 5,000.*

*Ditto, ditto, Nuwara Eliya, S. M. de C. Short, Rs. 10,000.*

#### PROVINCE OF UVA.

*Government Agent, C. T. D. Cigoes, Rs. 10,000.*

*Office Assistant, A. C. Allnutt, Rs. 3,500.*

#### PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

*Government Agent, E. M. D. Byrde, Rs. 12,000.*

*Office Assistant, W. A. Weerakoon, Rs. 3,000.*

*Assistant Government Agent, Kegalle, B. Hill, Rs. 7,000.*

#### *Judicial Establishment.*

*Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Bonser, Kt., Rs. 27,520.*

*Private Secretary, Ambrose Elton, Rs. 2,700.*

*Senior Puisne Judge, A. C. Lawrie, Rs. 18,000.*

*Private Secretary, S. Julius, Rs. 1,800.*

*Junior Puisne Judge, Hon. F. C. Moncreiff, Rs. 18,000.*

*Private Secretary, G. Prins, Rs. 1,800.*

*Attorney-General, C. P. Layard, Rs. 18,000.*

*Solicitor-General, P. Ramanathan, C.M.G., Rs. 10,000.*

*Crown Counsel:—*

J. H. Templer, Rs. 8,000.

N. E. Cooke, Rs. 6,000.

Felix R. Dias, Rs. 5,000.

*Office Assistant, H. A. Low, Rs. 4,500.*

*Registrar of Supreme Court, G. Grenier, Rs. 6,000.*

*Deputy ditto, ditto, E. Swan, Rs. 3,500.*

*2nd Deputy ditto, W. J. Stork, Rs. 3,000.*

#### DISTRICT OF COLOMBO AND MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

*District Judge, Colombo, Dodwell F. Browne, Rs. 16,000. F. R. Dias (additional).*

*District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, J. H. de Saram, Rs. 16,000.*

*District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—*

Kalutara, G. C. Roosmalecocq, Rs. 11,000.

Negombo, E. F. Hopkins, Rs. 11,000.

Kurunégala, J. D. Mason, Rs. 14,000.

Badulla, F. Bartlett, Rs. 4,000.

Ratnapura, P. E. Pieris, Rs. 4,000.

Kegalla, J. C. Redmane, Rs. 3,000.

*Police Magistrate, Colombo, A. S. Pagden, Rs. 8,000.*

*Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, R. B. Hellings, Rs. 7,500.*

*Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—*

*Kandy*, W. I. Kindersley, Rs. 5,000.  
*Gampola and Hatton*, H. R. Freeman, Rs. 7,500.  
*Matale*, W. Dunuwille, Rs. 5,000.  
*Galagedera*, J. H. Leall, Rs. 4,000.  
*Pámaduré*, E. B. Alexander, Rs. 4,000.  
*Negombo and Kalutara*, W. H. F. de Saram, Rs. 4,500.  
*Nuwara Eliya*, E. M. de C. Short.  
*Pannwila*, W. Dunuwille, Rs. 5,000.  
*Avisawela*, A. Bevan, Rs. 4,000.  
*Itinerating Police Magistrate, Province of Sabaragamuwa*, J. C. Molanure.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

*District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—*

*Galle* F. J. de Livera, Rs. 16,000.  
*Tangalla*, T. B. Russell, Rs. 4,000.  
*Matara*, W. E. Thorpe, Rs. 5,000.

*Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—*

*Galle*, H. R. Freeman, Rs. 7,500.  
*Hambantota*, B. Horsburgh.  
*Balapitímódara*, F. J. Smith, Rs. 4,000.  
*Matara*, G. Woodhouse, Rs. 5,000.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

*District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna*, C. E. Wilmot, Rs. 8,000.

*District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—*

*Anuradhapura*, E. M. D. Byrde.  
*Batticaloa*, C. S. Vaughan, Rs. 5,000.  
*Chilaw*, J. G. Fraser, Rs. 3,000.  
*Trincomalee*, C. M. Lushington.  
*Mannar*, B. Constantine.  
*Vavuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaitivu*, J. O'Kane Murty.  
*Puttalam*, H. W. Brodhurst.

*Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—*

*Jaffna*, T. M. Tampoe, Rs. 5,000.  
*Point Pedro and Chávákachchéri*, R. W. Allagakoon (acting), Rs. 3,000.  
*Kayts*, H. J. Woutersz, Rs. 3,000.  
*Chilaw*, W. de Livera, Rs. 3,000.

*Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Anuradhapura*, H. E. Bevan.

*Fiscal, Western Province, The Government Agent, Western Province.*

*Deputy Fiscal*, E. F. Ondaatje, Rs. 4,000.

Customs Department.

*Principal Collector*, H. H. Cameron, Rs. 16,000.  
*Deputy Collector and Landing Surveyor*, W. H. Jackson, Rs. 8,000.  
*Landing Surveyor, Colombo*, F. Bowes, Rs. 5,000.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

*Collector*, G. M. Fowler (Government Agent).  
*Assistant Collector*, T. Twynam, Rs. 4,250.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

*Collector*, R. W. Ievers (Government Agent).  
*Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna*, W. H. B. Carbery.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

*Collector*, C. A. Murray (Government Agent).  
*Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalee*, R. G. Saunders, Rs. 3,000.

Harbour Department.

*Master Attendants, Colombo*, J. Donnan, Rs. 9,000.  
*Galle*, J. Truscott, Rs. 5,000, with house allowance Rs. 540 p.a.  
*Trincomalee*, R. G. Saunders.  
*Jaffna*, R. W. Ievers.  
*Batticaloa*, C. A. Murray.  
*Hambantota*, B. Horsburgh.

Public Work Department.

*Headquarters, Colombo:—*

*Director*, F. A. Cooper, M.L.C., M.I.C.E., Rs. 17,000.

*Assistant Director of Public Works*, F. W. Johnson, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 10,000.

*District Engineer*, Harold T. Creasy, Rs. 3,000.

*Financial Assistant and Accountant*, H. A. Martin, Rs. 4,500.

*Chief Draughtsman and Quantity Surveyor*, H. Woodeson, Rs. 4,000.

*Engineer, Government Factory*, E. C. Davies, Rs. 5,000, and allowance Rs. 2,000.

*Mechanical Engineer*, G. H. M. Hyde, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 5,000.

*Provincial Engineers:—*

L. Creasy, M.I.C.E., Rs. 10,000; H. B. Christie, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 10,000; E. Venning, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 8,000; H. E. H. Hayes, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 8,000; H. A. G. Grant, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 8,000; L. M. Acland, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000; J. MacDonnell, Rs. 6,000; H. F. Tomalin, F.R.I.B.A., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000; C. A. Lovegrove, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000.

*District Engineers:—*

*1st Grade*.—A. W. Taffs, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 allowance; P. M. Bingham, A.M.I.C.E., T. R. Ward, A.M.I.C.E., W. W. Pole Fletcher, A.M.I.C.E., A. Stanley Cells, F. J. Pigott, A.M.I.C.E., W. C. Price, B.A., G. Waddell, A.M.I.C.E., T. H. Chapman, A.M.I.C.E., C. F. Emerson, Rs. 5,000 each; A. E. Caldecott, A.M.I.C.E., H. Bucknall, A.M.I.C.E., R. W. J. Crabbe, A. E. Mayes, A.M.I.C.E., R. W. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., R. A. Powell, A.R.C.Sc.I., A.M.I.C.E., A. R. Tocke, A.M.I.C.E., J. G. Drieberg, S.I.C.E., G. S. Goodman, S.I.C.E., R. G. Carte, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 4,000 each.

*2nd Grade*.—C. H. de Silva, A. Clementi Smith, A.M.I.C.E., O. de Kretser, W. B. Gregson, R. J. K. MacBride, J. Jeffrey, A. de Courcy Carson, T. S. Edge, S. W. Dassenalke, F.C.H., Stud.Inst.C.E., W. R. W. Morgan, A. H. F. Clarke, W. A. L. Rowland, E. W. Cade (Irrig.), B. K. Adams, E. H. Vanderstraeten, J. W. Nunn (Irrig.), E. G. Eves (Irrig.), S. H. Bower (Irrig.), C. Arunachalan, A. F. Churchill, A. N. Robertson, T. G. W. Jayawardena, Rs. 3,000 each.

Central Irrigation Board.

*President*, the Governor.

*Members*, Director of Public Works.  
 Surveyor General.

A. De A. Seneviratna.

P. Coomaraswamy.

Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere.

Director of Irrigation.

*Secretary*, F. J. Tothill.

Irrigation Department.

*Headquarters:—*

*Director of Irrigation*, H. T. S. Ward, Rs. 12,000.

*Irrigation Assistant*, H. Parker, Rs. 9,500.  
*Secretary C.I.B. and Office Assistant*, F. J. Tothill, Rs. 2,000.  
*Chief Clerk*, G. F. Johupulle, Rs. 1,900.

***Irrigation Engineers:—***

*On Probation*, N. M. Walker, Rs. 4,000.  
*Permanent Staff*, E. W. Cade, Rs. 3,000; J. W. Nunn, Rs. 3,000; E. G. Eves, Rs. 3,000; M. Surringam, Rs. 2,500.  
*Provisionally appointed*, S. H. Bower, Rs. 3,000; G. J. O'Brien, Rs. 3,000; R. F. Morris, Rs. 3,000; C. D. Watts, Rs. 3,000; H. E. de Kretser, Rs. 3,000.  
*Temporarily engaged*, J. A. Balfour, Rs. 4,000; L. C. J. Doxat, Rs. 4,000.

***Irrigation Inspectors (First Class):—***

A. Goonewardene, Rs. 3,360.  
 E. R. MacDonnell, Rs. 3,000.  
 C. Kanakasuriyam, Rs. 3,000.  
 W. Ferguson, Rs. 3,000.  
 F. Rooth, Rs. 3,000.

***Survey Department.***

*Surveyor-General*, F. H. Grinlinton, Rs. 13,000.  
*Assistant Surveyor-General*, P. D. Warren, Rs. 8,400.

***Superintendents of Survey:—***

A. E. Wackrill, Rs. 7,000; S. J. C. More, Rs. 6,500; J. J. Hampton, Rs. 6,500; J. W. Viner, Rs. 5,500; C. C. M. Fyers, Rs. 5,000; F. W. B. Campbell, Rs. 5,000; R. B. Campbell, Rs. 5,000; H. O. Barnard, Rs. 5,000; R. S. Templeton, Rs. 5,000.

***Assistant Superintendents:—***

H. Erskine, Rs. 4,500; A. E. Maddock, Rs. 4,500; G. E. Leembruggen, Rs. 4,500; H. P. Lovering, Rs. 4,000; J. B. M. Ridout, Rs. 4,000; L. Shipton, 4,000; W. C. S. Ingles, Rs. 3,500; A. J. Wickwar, Rs. 3,500; J. W. Robertson, Rs. 3,500; D. Blair, Rs. 3,250; J. A. Chapman, Rs. 3,250.

***Registrar-General's Department.***

*Registrar-General*, S. Haughton, Rs. 12,000.  
*Assistant to Registrar-General*, N. W. Morgappah, (acting), Rs. 3,000.

***Post-Office.***

*Postmaster-General and Director-General of Telegraphs*, H. L. Moysey, Rs. 14,400.  
*Assistant to the Postmaster-General*, W. C. Macready, Rs. 6,000.  
*Second Assistant*, A. R. Slater, Rs. 4,000.  
*Third Assistant*, W. B. Toussaint (acting), Rs. 2,500.  
*Accountant*, John Fox, Rs. 5,000.  
*Senior Inspector of Post Offices*, R. A. Brohier, jun., Rs. 3,000.  
*Junior Inspector of Post Offices*, E. Davidson, Rs. 1,500.

***Telegraphs.***

*Superintendent Post Office Telegraphs*, D. Montagu, Rs. 4,500.  
*Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs*, P. T. Macnamara, Rs. 3,500.

*Director of the Royal Botanic Garden*, J. C. Willis, M.A., Rs. 7,250.

*Assistant Director and Mycologist*, J. B. Carruthers.  
*Superintendent of the Hakgala Botanic Gardens*, W. Nock, Rs. 4,500.

*Director of the Colombo Museum*, A. Haly, Rs. 7,000.  
*Librarian of the Colombo Museum*, G. A. Joseph, Rs. 2,000.

*Conservator of Forests*, A. F. Broun, Rs. 12,000; 7 Assistant Conservators, and 4 Foresters.

***Department of Public Instruction.***

*Director*, S. M. Burrows, M.A., Rs. 10,000.  
*Inspector of Schools*, A. Walker, Rs. 6,000.  
*Ditto*, A. van Cuylenburg, Rs. 5,000.  
*Ditto*, R. H. Leembenggen, Rs. 4,000.  
*Ditto*, E. A. Seneviratne, Rs. 2,500.  
*Principal of the Royal College*, J. Harward, M.A., Rs. 9,600.  
*1st Principal Assistant*, Cyril B. Nicholas, B.A., Rs. 5,000.  
*Lecturer in English and Modern Languages, Royal College*, C. Hartley, B.A., Rs. 5,000.  
*Mathematical and Science Master*, L. Walker, B.A., Rs. 5,000.  
*Superintendent of the School of Agriculture*, C. Drieberg, B.A., F.H.A.S., Rs. 3,000.  
*Superintendent of the Technical Institute*, E. Human, Rs. 6,500.  
*Inspector Electrical Engineering*, Thomas Cockerell, Rs. 4,200.

***Medical Department.***

*Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals*, Surgeon-Major A. Perry, Rs. 13,000.

*Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer*, C. T. Griffin, Rs. 8,000.

*Registrar of Ceylon Medical College*, A. J. Chalmers, Rs. 6,000-8,000.

***Colonial Surgeons:—***

W. G. Keith, Rs. 8,000.  
 G. P. Schokman, Rs. 8,000.  
 J. Craib, Rs. 6,000.  
 H. A. Moraes, Rs. 6,000.  
 E. de Livera, Rs. 6,000.  
 J. F. Ourloff, Rs. 5,500.

*Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum*, J. B. Spence, Rs. 7,500.

*Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital*, T. F. Garvin, Rs. 6,000.

***Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—***

W. H. Swan, Rs. 5,000; J. H. Ebell, Rs. 4,500; W. E. Rudd, Rs. 4,500; F. G. Spettel, Rs. 4,000; H. A. Keegel, Rs. 4,000; H. M. Fernando, Rs. 4,000; M. Eliyatamby, Rs. 4,000; H. G. Thomas, Rs. 3,500; E. Modder, Rs. 3,500; O. Johnson, Rs. 3,500; W. W. Meuv. Rs. 3,000; S. Hallock, Rs. 3,000; W. E. Leembruggen, Rs. 3,000; A. B. Santiago, Rs. 3,000; C. Heynsberg, Rs. 3,000; E. de Kretser, Rs. 3,000; J. W. de Hoedt, Rs. 3,000; M. Sinuatandy, Rs. 3,000; H. C. Seneviratne, Rs. 3,000; G. S. van Rooyen, Rs. 3,000; G. J. Wonbersz, Rs. 3,000; S. L. Anthonisz, Rs. 3,000; C. B. Lourensz, Rs. 3,000.

*Lady Doctor*, Mary N. Sharmar, Rs. 4,200.

*27 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons* (Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500).

*47 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons* (Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,600).

***Police and Prisons.***

*Inspector-General of Police and Prisons*, Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., Rs. 16,000.

*Superintendents*, G. M. Cookson, L. Holland, and J. Rudd; J. S. D. Saram.

*Assistant Superintendents*, H. B. Lowndes, W. Gordon Cumming, C. L. Tranchell, J. P. Armstrong, and H. Thornhill.

*Superintendent of the Colombo Convict Establishments*, Major R. E. Firminger, Rs. 7,000.

***Colonial Store Department.***

*Colonial Storekeeper*, J. Root, Rs. 8,000.

*Railway Storekeeper*, G. M. Fonseka (acting), Rs. 5,000.

*Assistant ditto*, A. Grenier, Rs. 4,000.



*Ecclesiastical.*

*Church of England:—*

*Bishop of Colombo*, Rt. Rev. R. S. Copleston, D.D., Rs. 20,000, and an allowance of Rs. 3,580 to meet incidental expenses, including travelling, &c.

*Registrar of the Diocese*, R. H. Morgan, Rs. 1,000.

*Chaplains:—*

Ven. C. Boyd, *Colombo*, Rs. 6,000.

Rev. C. Koch, *Colombo*, Rs. 6,000.

*Presbyterian Church:—*

Rev. J. Watt, *Kandy*, Rs. 4,500.

Rev. W. C. Fleming, *Wolfendahl Church*, *Colombo*, Rs. 4,500.

*Roman Catholic Church:—* The Most Rev. T. A. Mellizan, O.M.I., Archbishop of Colombo.

*Railway Department.*

*General Manager*, W. T. Pearce, Rs. 15,000.

*Engineer, Way and Works*, W. Cantrell, Rs. 9,000.

*Traffic Superintendent*, A. G. Perman, Rs. 8,000.

*Locomotive Engineer (vacant)*, Rs. 8,000.

*Accountant*, T. A. Wylie, Rs. 6,000.

*Foreign Consuls.*

*America*—W. Morey, Consul at Colombo; E. L. Morey, Vice-Consul in Ceylon; H. Bretscher, Consular Agent, Galle; W. N. S. Twynam, Consular Agent at Jaffna.

*Austro-Hungary*—A. T. Schulze, Consul, Colombo; O. P. Hayley, Consular Agent, Galle.

*Belgium*—A. Redemann, Consul, Colombo; A. T. Schulze, Consular Agent, Colombo.

*Denmark*—A. I. Sawyer, Consul, Colombo.

*France*—C. Ruinat, Vice-Consul, Colombo.

*German Empire*—P. Freudenberg, Consul at Colombo.

*Italy*—E. Enchelmayer, Consul in Ceylon.

*Japan*, C. E. H. Symons.

*Netherlands*—B. A. Wennick, Consul, Colombo; G. A. H. Vanderspar, Consul, Galle.

*Norway and Sweden*—F. W. Bois, Consul, Colombo; H. F. Blyth, Vice-Consul, Galle.

*Portugal*—A. Forsyth, Consul, Colombo, E. Coates, Vice-Consul, Galle.

*Siam*, S. D. Young.

*Spain*—M. Finlay, Vice-Consul at Colombo and Galle.

*Turkey*—Hussan Lebbe Marikar, Abdul Medjid Effendi, Consul, Colombo; Hadji Ibrahim Didi Ben Hadji Ali Didi, Consul, Galle.

*Russia*—N. Danilow, Vice-Consul, Colombo.

*Persia*—Mohammed Ismail Mohammed Ali.

*Military and Naval Officers.*

*Brigadier-General*, Major-Gen. F. T. Hobson.

*Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut. E. Armstrong.

*Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. Noel.

*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Lieut.-Col. G. D. Fanshawe.

*Commanding Royal Engineers*, Lieut.-Col. G. R. R. Savage.

*Officer Commanding Army Service Corps*, Capt. A. E. Cuming.

*Senior Ordnance Store Officer*, Lt.-Col. E. Heath, A.C.G.

*District Paymaster*, Major A. G. B. Stubbs.

*Senior Medical Officer*, Brig.-Surgeon Lt.-Col. R. H. Quill.

*Naval and Victualling Storekeeper*, *Trincomalee*, E. A. de Ridder.

**CYPRUS.**

*Situation and Topography.*

The Island of Cyprus is situated in the eastern-most basin of the Mediterranean Sea, with Asia Minor to the north and Syria to the east, at distances of 60 and 41 miles respectively. It lies between 34° 33' and 35° 41' N. latitude, and between 32° 20' and 34° 35' E. longitude. The port of Larnaca on the southern coast is 258 miles from Port Said, and 1,117 miles from Valletta in Malta.

It has been now systematically surveyed, and its area is 3,584 square miles, equal to Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex combined. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, being only exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length from west-south-west to east-north-east, between Cape Drepano and Cape St. Andrea, is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles.

The main topographical features of the island are the northern and southern mountain chains, and the great plain of the Mesaoria extending between them across the island from the Bay of Morphou to that of Famagusta. The northern range, called the Carpas Mountains, and, towards their western extremity, the Kyrenia Mountains, forms a continuous chain near the northern shore from Cape St. Andrea to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of about 100 miles. The southern range, which is the more extensive and lofty of the two, occupies the western and south-western portions of the island, and trending thence eastwards along the south coast, terminates in the isolated peak called Santa Croce, about 12 miles west of Larnaca. The highest summit of this range is Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet above the sea level, and on its south-eastern slopes are the summer quarters of the English troops, and of the High Commissioner who administers the Government.

The rivers of Cyprus are nearly all mountain torrents, dry in summer. None are navigable. The principal are the Pedias and the Idalios.

*History.*

Cyprus was colonized by Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Greeks. Its ancient history is too long and eventful to be here related even in outline. When the Roman Empire was divided into east and west, Cyprus fell into the Eastern Empire, and was governed by lieutenants of the Byzantine Emperors until 1191, when Richard I of England occupied the island to chastise the ruler, Isaac Comnenus, for the ill-treatment of the English fleet. Richard sold the island in 1192 to the Templars, but as they could not govern it, the king made it over to Guy de Lusignan, who claimed to be King of Jerusalem, and undertook the obligations of the Templars. The island was ruled by the Lusignan family from 1192 until 1489, when Queen Catarina Cornaro, herself a Venetian and widow of James II, having survived her husband and his posthumous son, James III, yielded the government of the island to the Republic of Venice. Venice ruled the island until 1570-71, when the Ottoman Turks invaded it, and captured and put to the sword the Venetian garrisons.

The island remained under the government of the Sultans of Constantinople from 1571 until 1878, with the exception of the period from 1832 to 1840, when it was held by the Pasha of Egypt, then at war with the Porte. It may be observed

that the island was frequently invaded by the Arabs, Saracens, and Egyptians before its final conquest by the Turks, and that from 1425 to 1571 it paid tribute to Egypt. The great fortress and port of Famagusta was held by the Genoese Republic from 1373 until 1464, when the Lusignan king, James II, retook it with the help of the Egyptians.

#### *Climate.*

The mean temperature is about 69° Fah.; mean maximum 78°; mean minimum 57°. Highest shade temperature during last ten years 108°; lowest 26·2°. Average rainfall for last ten years 18·14 inches. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. The climate is varied, hot and dry in the plains in summer, and damp on the sea-shore; the climate on the hills inland is bracing and healthy. In winter the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. There has been no drought since 1887. The island may be said to be, in every way, healthy. Malarial fever used to be, to a certain extent, prevalent. Sanitary improvements and plantations of trees have, however, had a beneficial effect, and true malarial fever is now infrequent.

#### *Population.*

The population of the several districts, excluding the military, at the censuses taken in 1881 and 1891, was:—

	1891.	1881.
Nicosia ...	61,695	56,812
Famagusta ...	41,423	38,207
Larnaca ...	23,760	20,766
Limassol ...	35,730	29,248
Papho ...	31,674	28,424
Kyrenia ...	15,004	13,216
Total ...	209,286	186,673

This shows an increase during the decade of 22,613.

The Moslems form about 23 per cent. of the population, the rest being nearly all Christians of the Orthodox Greek Church.

#### *Towns.*

The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital, 12,515 (11,536 in 1881) inhabitants; Larnaca, 7,593 (7,333 in 1881); Limassol, 7,388 (6,006 in 1881). The two latter are open roadsteads. At Famagusta, on the east, it has often been proposed to construct a great commercial and naval harbour, and plans are now under consideration for the improvement of the harbour for commercial purposes. At present the town is little more than a collection of ruins encircled by fortifications, and it has only 763 (658 in 1881) inhabitants, nearly all Moslems. Varosia, a suburb of Famagusta, has a population of 2,488 (1,906 in 1881), nearly all Christians. The four towns already mentioned are the capitals of four of the six administrative provinces into which the island is divided—the other two capitals being Ktima, the modern capital of Papho, on the south-west, and Kyrenia, where a small harbour has been constructed, in the district of the same name on the north coast, which has some trade with the opposite coast of Karamania.

#### *Industry.*

Cyprus was in ancient times famous for its mines, but with the exception of a concession

granted in 1886, and since abandoned, they have not been worked in recent times. A company is now, however, prospecting for copper at Lymni. Gypsum is exported in a raw state from the Cárpas, mostly to Syria, and manufactured, *i.e.*, in the form of plaster of Paris, from Larnaca and Limassol, where machinery has been set up for grinding it; from this place it is mostly sent to Egypt. The main industry of the island is agriculture, the products chiefly consisting of cereals, caroubs, wine and spirits, cotton, linseed, aniseed, silk, cheese, wool, fruit, and vegetables; cattle, mules and donkeys are also exported.

Agriculture has been greatly retarded by want of water, the rainfall being deficient, and much of what does fall being allowed to run to waste. A scheme for storing water for irrigation is now being carried out under the superintendence of an engineer lent by the Government of India.

The caroubs and cereals are exported mainly to the United Kingdom, France, and Egypt.

Cyprus wine is somewhat heady for ordinary use, and its value in commerce has been lessened by the tarry flavour it acquires from the practice of carrying it to port in tarred skins. This practice has for some time been discouraged as much as possible, and the construction of roads through the grape districts enables the wine to be conveyed in barrels.

Both wine and spirits have, since the extra duty was imposed in France, found a fairly good demand in Egypt and in other parts of the Turkish Empire.

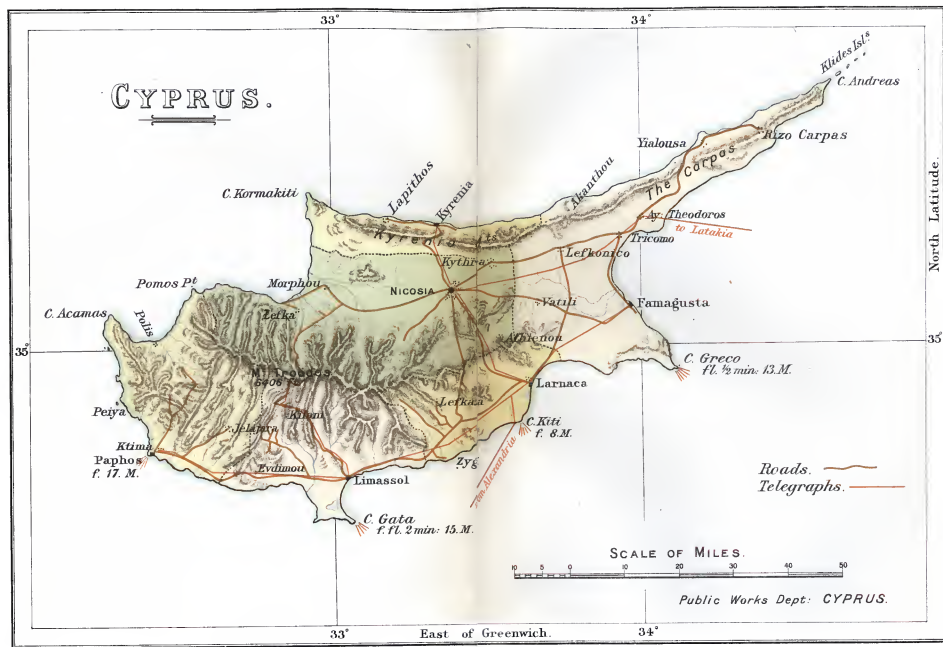
Since the year 1883, when direct and regular communication with Egypt terminated, the production of fruit and vegetables, for which the island is well adapted, has not developed, but now that direct communication has again been secured considerable progress in this industry is anticipated. The direct communication with Egypt has given a great impetus to the export of the surplus oxen, sheep, and other animals.

In past years much injury was done to the crops by locusts, but the work of locust destruction was vigorously prosecuted for many years with great success, chiefly on what is known as the "screen and pit" system. Screens topped with American cloth, over which the locusts cannot pass, were stretched across the country in front of the armies of young locusts on the march. The locusts were then gradually forced into pits dug at intervals transversely to the screens, from which, as they are topped with a zinc lining, they could not emerge. This system, as the locusts are now more scattered, has been experimentally discarded in favour of a system of collecting live locusts and locust eggs.

The forests of the island, which had been largely destroyed in the past, are recovering under the protection now afforded. Natural re-afforestation is very slow, partly in consequence of the large number of goats, of which Cyprus, in proportion to its area, contains a comparatively large number, and partly in consequence of the forest fires that occur through the summer months.

Sponge fishing has been extensively carried on along the coast by boats from the Greek islands. By a law passed in 1890 power is given to the High Commissioner to grant exclusive privileges for fishing the coasts for sponges, but the law has not yet been taken advantage of. The value of the fishing may be put at from 20,000*l.*, to 30,000*l.* a year.

Sea fishing is comparatively neglected, and it is difficult to obtain fish all the year round except at the seaport towns.





The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, tobacco, groceries, rice, leather, petroleum, timber, sugar, soap, copper and iron; the exports are chiefly cereals, cotton, caroubs, linseed, aniseed, silk, raisins, fruit and vegetables, cheese, sumac, wool, wines and spirits, vinegar, flax, sesame, gypsum, and terra umbra.

The improvement of agriculture is fostered by the Government by means of the introduction of improved machines and implements. A few harvesting machines and iron oil presses are now working successfully, and a special iron plough, constructed in England, is used by several farmers. The planting of mulberry, olive, carob and other fruit trees is increasing rapidly.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

Under an Order in Council which came into operation on the 1st January, 1901, the following coins are legal tender currency:—Gold, the sovereign. Silver, 18, 9, 4½, 3 piastre pieces, limit of tender 540 piastres (nine equal to one shilling). Bronze, 1 piastre, half piastre, quarter piastre, limit of tender, 27 piastres (40 paras = 1 piastre).

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has a branch established at Larnaca, and an agency at Nicosia.

There is as yet no Government savings bank.

The Turkish weights and measures are in use. The oke = 2·8 lbs. avoirdupois; and the donum = about ¼ acre. A law relating to weights and measures was passed in 1890.

#### *Means of Communication.*

There is no railway or navigable waterway in the island, but roads between all important places are now maintained. Proposals for a railway connecting certain important centres are now, however, under consideration. There are no Government telegraphs, but the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Administration work about 240 miles of land line in connection with their cables. The island is in direct telegraphic communication with Alexandria and Latakia (Syria), by means of the cables of the Eastern and the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Companies respectively.

There is a fortnightly mail service with Beyrout, Alexandria, and Smyrna and Constantinople by the "Messageries Maritimes." A weekly subsidised service is at present maintained with Egypt by the Austrian Lloyd's Company. There are also direct steamers to and from Egypt and the adjacent coast of Syria. A circular steamer also places the various parts of the island and principal villages on the coast in weekly communication.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Letters per ½ oz. Newspapers per 2 ozs.

Within the island	½ c. p.	¼ c. p.
To U.K., India, and certain Colonies*	30 paras	½ c. p.
To Elsewhere	2 c. p.	½ c. p.

The Parcels Post is established between Cyprus and the United Kingdom and the principal colonies and foreign countries, as well as within the island.

\* Postage on letters to the U.K., India, and such other colonies and countries as joined the penny post arrangement was reduced to 30 paras per ½ oz. from the 25th of Dec., 1898. A reduced rate of parcel postage to the U.K. came into effect on the 1st Jan., 1899. (See end of Introduction.)

#### *Education.*

A general system of grants in aid of elementary schools was established in 1882.

In accordance with a law passed in 1895, Boards of Education have recently been established, one to regulate the Moslem schools and another to regulate the Christian schools. There is also in each district a District Committee for Moslem schools, and a District Committee for Greek-Christian schools, presided over in each case by the Commissioner of the district.

There are 225 elementary schools in connection with the Greek Orthodox Church, with an enrolment of 13,500; which receive aid amounting to 2,840/. And there are 109 elementary Moslem schools, with an enrolment of 8,600, which receive aid amounting to 656/.

An Armenian boys' school and an Armenian girls' school in Nicosia, a school at the Armenian Monastery near Kythrea, and 2 Maronite schools are also aided by Government.

An Idadi or Moslem high school is maintained entirely by the Government at a cost of about 390/. a year; and a grant of 200/. a year is given to the Greek gymnasium at Nicosia, which provides the required training for teachers of Greek-Christian elementary schools.

There are also Greek high schools at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and three endowed elementary Greek schools which are not aided by Government.

13 elementary Moslem schools are maintained entirely by a grant from Constantinople, which amounts to 200/. a year.

30 Christian and 18 Moslem elementary schools are maintained by local contributions only, without any aid from Government.

The total number of schools of all classes is 408 (141 Moslem and 267 Christian), and the total enrolment is about 19,080: 4,300 Moslems and 14,780 Christians.

#### *Leprosy.*

Prior to the British occupation, limited provision was made for lepers in the leper asylum or farm near Nicosia, which was originally founded by the dragoman to the Turkish governor early in the century.

The asylum has been greatly improved, several new houses of an improved class having been erected, and the accommodation thus largely increased. The welfare of the inmates has been a matter of considerable attention, and a recreation room was provided by the liberality of a former High Commissioner, Sir H. E. Bulwer, which has greatly enhanced the comfort of these poor people.

A church has also been erected by voluntary subscriptions.

There is now accommodation for over 100 inmates, and the enclosed farm of 200 donums is partly cultivated by the lepers, the produce being all used on the farm. Each person receives bread, clothing, and fuel, and a government allowance of 2½ copper piastres daily.

No leper quits the farm except on very rare occasions, and then only on urgent business and with the permission of the Chief Medical Officer.

The total number of lepers in the island, as returned by the census of 1891, was 107—76 males and 31 females. On 31st March, 1900, there were 110 inmates on the leper farm.

The disease shows itself in two principal forms, the tubercular, and the anæsthetic; of the latter

there is a notable sub-group, *elephantiasis mutilosus*, in which spontaneous amputation of fingers, toes, and even whole members occurs. In the other form the skin and mucous membranes are the parts chiefly affected, especially the face and head. This form is more common, more dreadful in its effects, and more rapid in its termination; but neither of the two can be called a fatal disease as their average duration is 10-20 years, and some lepers live to be quite old people.

Leprosy is slightly more common in this island among males than females; the greater proportion of cases come from low-lying villages in the districts of Famagusta. The promulgation of the disease has been proved beyond doubt to be due to contagion, stimulated by unclean habits, bad food, and, in a way, malarial cachexy, although undoubtedly the predisposition to the disease is very often hereditary.

A law was passed in 1891 to better regulate the segregation and treatment of lepers, and a Superintendent and two guards have been appointed, who reside in the asylum, to enforce discipline and superintend the conduct of the lepers.

#### *British Occupation.*

On the 4th June, 1878, a Convention was signed at Constantinople between the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey, by which England engaged to join the Sultan in defending his Asiatic possessions against Russia in certain contingencies, and the Sultan, "in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagements," consented "to assign the Island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England." On the 1st of July an Annex to this Convention was signed at Constantinople, in explanation of the conditions of the occupation. The following is the English official version of its provisions:—

"I. That a Mussulman religious Tribunal (Mah-kémé-i-Shéríeh) shall continue to exist in the Island, which will take exclusive cognizance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

"II. That a Mussulman resident in the Island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkaf) to superintend, in conjunction with a Delegate to be appointed by the British Authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus

"III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands \* let or sold during that period.

"IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arazii Miriyé vé Emlakí Houmayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in Article III.

"V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public

improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

"VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of the 4th of June, 1878, will be at an end."

On the 14th of August, 1878, a supplementary agreement was signed, giving to Her Britannic Majesty for the term of the occupation full powers for making laws and conventions for the government of the island in Her Majesty's name, and for the regulation of its commercial and consular relations and affairs, free from the Porte's control.

#### *Government.*

On the 14th September, 1878, an Order in Council was issued for the regulation of the government of the island. The administration was placed in the hands of an officer styled High Commissioner; a Legislative and an Executive Council were established, and the High Commissioner was invested with the powers usually conferred upon a Colonial Governor. So much of this Order in Council as relates to legislation has been superseded by another, dated the 30th Nov., 1882, under which the Legislature consists of the High Commissioner, who is usually to preside, six non-elective Members, being office-holders, and twelve elected Members, three to be chosen by the Mahometan and nine by the non-Mahometan inhabitants of the Island. British subjects and foreigners who have resided five years in Cyprus can exercise the franchise, and are eligible for election as well as Ottoman subjects. The qualification for the franchise consists in the payment of any class of the taxes called *Verghi*. The Council may be dissolved by the High Commissioner whenever he sees fit, and must be dissolved at the end of five years. The island, for legal and administrative purposes, is divided into six districts, namely—Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Papho. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

The courts which were in existence at the time of the occupation have been superseded by a new set of courts constituted by an Order in Council, dated the 30th November, 1882, which provides for:—

(1) A supreme court of criminal and civil appeal consisting at present of two judges.

(2) Six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of one or more judges of the supreme court, sitting with one or more judges of the district courts.

(3) Six district courts, having criminal jurisdiction up to three years' imprisonment, and unlimited civil jurisdiction; and consisting of a President and two ordinary Members, one a Christian and the other a Moslem.

(4) Six Magistrates' courts, consisting of the President of the district court or the two ordinary Members, having summary jurisdiction up to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 5*l*.

(5) Village courts, at present ten in number, in addition to the judges of the district courts, and having jurisdiction in cases of commonage, disputes as to the partition of property, and debt, &c., up to 5*l*.

Actions in the courts are divided into "Ottoman" and "Foreign" actions, according to the nationality of the defendant or defendants, and in "Foreign" actions the President of the Court

\* The exercise of these rights by the Porte was agreed to be abandoned, from the 1st of April, 1879, for a payment of £5,000 a year. (Agreement of the 3rd February, 1879.)

alone generally exercises jurisdiction; as also in criminal cases against non-Ottomans.

The Mahkémé-i-Shérieh, or Mussulman religious courts, are presided over by Cadis, but their duties are strictly confined to jurisdiction in religious cases affecting the Mahometan population, as contemplated by the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

The principal sources of revenue in Cyprus are:—

1. Verghi Taxes—Consisting of—
  - (1) A tax of 4 per 1,000 on the capital value of lands or houses occupied by the owner.
  - (2) A tax of 4 per cent. on the annual rent of lands or houses let.
  - (3) A tax of 3 per cent. on trade profits or salaries.
2. Military exemption tax of 2s. 6d. a head on males between 18 and 60 years of age.
3. Tithes of the following products of the island:—

Cereals—taken in kind.

Caroubs and silk cocoons—taken on export.

Dues are taken on export on cotton, linseed, aniseed, raisins, wound silk, black seed ("Mavro Koko"), silk cocoons, and manufactured silk, if manufactured by other than hand looms.

[The tithes of all other articles have been abolished, many in 1882, and sixteen in 1897, and that on olives and olive oil in 1899.]

4. Sheep, goat, and pig tax.
  5. An excise on wine, spirits, and tobacco.
  6. Stamps, court fees, royalties, licences, &c., &c.
  7. Salt monopoly.
  8. Locust tax (temporary) of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on tithes and certain incomes (for locust destruction). This tax is at present suspended.
  9. Import duties.
- All exemptions formerly enjoyed by foreigners have been abolished, except that from the military exemption tax. The military exemption tax itself is now payable by Moslems and Christians alike. All other export duties, and a fishing tax, have been abolished by the British Administration.
- There is a police force of about 770 men, when at full strength, mostly Moslems.

#### Archeology.

Cyprus is remarkable for its mediæval architectural remains, and the vast quantity of antiquities in the shape of coins, inscriptions, ornaments, statues, and pottery, of very ancient date, which have been discovered. A famous collection of Cypriot antiquities, that of General di Cesnola, the late United States Consul, is in the Metropolitan Museum at New York. A local museum was started in 1883 by subscription.

#### Grants in Aid from Parliament from 1888-9.

1888-89.	£55,000
1889-90.	45,000
1890-91.	35,000
1891-92.	10,000
1892-93.	nil.
1893-94.	nil.
1894-95.	29,000
1895-96.	35,000
1896-97.	46,000
1897-98.	40,000
1898-99.	33,000
1899-00.	13,000

#### Principal Exports, 1899.

Article.	Quantity:	Value. £
Animals (various)	9,009 No.	20,340
Carobs	20,110 tons	68,213
Wheat	24,160 bushels	4,146
Barley	374,602 "	28,940
Oats	61,327 "	3,723
Vetches	207 "	18
Beans, Peas, &c.	1,211 cwt.	465
Cheese	2,962 "	4,580
Oranges and Lemons	5,784,400 No.	3,366
Raisins	31,689 cwt.	9,059
Other Fruit	43,951 "	7,404
Vegetables	33,456 "	3,563
Spirits	94,141 gallons	5,414
Vinegar	158,923 "	1,983
Wine	1,207,134 "	32,063
Cotton (raw)	7,641 cwt.	10,332
Silk-cocoons	843 "	14,708
Wool	3,985 "	5,972
Aniseed	471 "	514
Hides and Skins	1,757 "	10,252
Linseed	4,147 "	2,113
Sponges	5,631 oke	5,767
Straw	20,291 cwt.	657
Sesame	395 "	264
Sumac	9,242 "	1,541
Terra Umbra	3,241 tons	1,673
Gypsum	5,286 "	2,649

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expendi- ture.* £	British Tonnage	Total Tonnage.
1890-91.	194,936	107,589	71,500	474,441
1891-92.	217,162	112,742	58,370	465,359
1892-93.	189,933	111,394	86,396	515,922
1893-94.	177,054	117,654	100,326	549,332
1894-95.	67,093	114,756	125,269	463,474
1895-96.	167,777	113,851	151,077	598,295
1896-97.	188,658	129,494	116,911	887,997
1897-98.	190,525	132,130	177,112	698,510
1898-99.	210,284	132,975	188,057	559,617
1899-00.	200,638	134,682	155,054	518,500

Sum payable to Turkey under the Convention of 1878 and subsequent arrangements, 92,800*l.* a year, but this is appropriated to the interest on the Guaranteed Loan of 1855.

Customs revenue in 1899-00—30,570*l.*

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total. £
	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1890-91.	111,091	1,748	161,284	274,123
1891-92.	108,708	1,095	234,322	344,125
1892-93.	105,152	675	240,994	346,821
1893-94.	94,765	716	202,855	298,336
1894-95.	76,456	1,921	177,062	255,439
1895-96.	69,996	2,416	169,656	242,068
1896-97.	58,892	2,071	179,088	240,051
1897-98.	77,394	3,432	182,653	263,479
1898-99.	86,705	1,478	200,075	288,258
1899-00.	82,411	1,774	205,777	289,962

These values are exclusive of specie.

\* Including aid to distressed persons.

† Inclusive of value of silver bullion £52.

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total. £
	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else-where. £	
1890-91.	65,542	125	333,981	399,648
1891-92.	76,985	5,319	350,115	432,419
1892-93.	76,576	5,712	215,877	298,165
1893-94.	62,635	1,636	212,114	276,385
1894-95.	64,499	2,433	189,970	256,902
1895-96.	76,132	827	200,173	277,132
1896-97.	58,893	1,744	236,595	297,142
1897-98.	49,720	1,148	213,934	264,802
1898-99.	94,531	14,427	234,729	343,687
1899-00.	55,632	10,025	199,194	264,851

These values are exclusive of specie.

#### Administrators.

1878. Maj.-Gen. Sir Garnet (now Field Marshal Visct.) Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
 1879. Col. (now Gen. Sir) Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., C.B.  
 1886. Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.  
 1892. Sir W. J. Sendall, G.C.M.G.  
 1898. Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.

#### Executive Council.

- High Commissioner*, Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.  
*Chief Secretary*, Capt. A. H. Young, C.M.G.  
*Queen's Advocate*, A. G. Lascelles.  
*Receiver-General*, A. M. Ashmore, C.M.G.

#### Additional Members.

- Pascal Constantinides, M.L.C.  
 Achillea Liassides, M.L.C.  
 Osman Nouri Effendi, *Chief Cadi*.  
 Clerk,

#### Legislative Council.

*President*, The High Commissioner.

*Non-Elective Members*, The Chief Secretary; the Queen's Advocate; the Receiver-General; Dr. F. C. Heidenstam, C.M.G., *Chief Medical Officer*; G. Smith, *Registrar-General*; P. Gennadius, *Director of Agriculture*.

#### 1st Electoral District.—Nicosia and Kyrenia.

*Elected by the Mahometan Voters*, Hadji Hafuz Zyai.  
*Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters*, Theofanis, Theodotou; Pascalis Constantinides; Yerasimos Christodulides, Abbot or Kykkou.

#### 2nd Electoral District.—Famagusta and Larnaca.

*Elected by the Mahometan Voters*, Ahmed Dervish Pasha.  
*Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters*, Joannis Oeconomides; Achilleus Liassides; Joannis Vondizianos.

#### 3rd Electoral District.—Limassol and Papho.

*Elected by the Mahometan Voters*, Hafuz Ramadan.  
*Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters*, Onoufrios Jassonides; Kyrillos Papadopoulos, Bishop of Kitium; Sokrates A. Francoudes.  
 Clerk, Arthur G. Page, 25l.

#### List of Principal Civil Officials.

*High Commissioner*, Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G., 3,000l.  
*Private Secretary*, 150l.  
*Chief Secretary to Government*, Capt. A. H. Young, C.M.G., 800l.  
*Assistant Secretary*, T. H. Hatton Richards, 350l.  
*Chief Clerk*, E. E. McDonald, 250l.

*Translator of State Documents*, A. Utidjian, 300l.  
*Chief Greek Translator*, D. K. Karageorgiades, 200l. to 250l.

*Queen's Advocate*, A. G. Lascelles, 750l.

*Receiver-General and Chief Collector of Customs*, A. M. Ashmore, C.M.G., 750l.

*Auditor (under Comptroller and Auditor-General, London)*, B. Senior, 400l.

*Island Treasurer*, H. A. Smallwood, 300l. to 360l.

*Chief Medical Officer*, Dr. Heidenstam, C.M.G., 500l., and 50l. personal allowance.

*District Medical Officers*, R. A. Cleveland, 275l.;

G. Williamson, 250l.; P. T. Carpenter, 200l., and forage; and four others.

*Registrar-General*, G. Smith, 550l.

*Principal Forest Officer*, A. K. Bovill, 500l.

*Director of Agriculture*, P. Gennadius, 360l.

*Director of Public Works*, C. V. Bellamy, 500l.

*Divisional Engineers*, E. H. D. Nicolls, 400l.; W. Williams, 260l. to 300l.

*Inspector of Schools*, The Ven. Archdeacon Spencer, 350l. to 400l.

*Island Postmaster*, E. H. Hore, 300l. to 350l.

#### District Commissioners.

*Nicosia*, W. Collet, C.M.G., 450l.

*Larnaca*, C. Delaval Cobham, 600l., and 50l. house allowance.

*Limassol*, Roland L. N. Michell, 600l., and a house.

*Famagusta*, B. Travers, 450l.

*Papho*, C. B. Wodehouse, 450l.

*Kyrenia*, Major T. Chamberlayne, 425l., and forage.

#### Customs.

*Collector of Customs and Excise*, *Larnaca*, W. J. D. Ansell, 300l. to 350l.

*Collector*, *Limassol*, W. J. Mackay, 180l. by 10l. to 280l.

*Assistant Collector*, *Larnaca*, H. S. Brain (acting), 120l. to 150l.

#### Police.

*Chief Commandant and Inspector of Prisons* Capt. A. E. Kershaw, 500l., and forage.

*Local Commandants*, C. S. Cade, P. A. Ongley,

Th. Mavrogordato, T. Greenwood, G. A. Luscombe, each 305l. 10s., and forage.

#### Courts of Justice.

##### Supreme Court—

*Chief Justice*, Sir J. Hutchinson, 1,000l.

*Puisne Judge*, J. P. Middleton, 750l.

*Registrar* G. G. Amirayan, 250l.

##### District Courts—

###### Nicosia.

*President*, B. H. T. Frere, 525l.

*Judges*, T. E. Mitzis; Ahmet Izzet, 216l.

###### Larnaca.

*President*, T. W. Haycraft, 500l.

*Judges*, C. Cramby, M. Hassan Hilmi, 200l.

###### Limassol.

*President*, F. H. Parker, 525l.

*Judges*, Demetrio Rossidi; Mehmet Ata Bey, 200l.

###### Famagusta.

*President*, J. C. Macaskie, 500l.

*Judges*, S. Macridi, 175l.; Barutjizadé Ahmet Vassif, 175l.

###### Papho.

*President*, T. R. Holmes, 500l.

*Judges*, J. D. Karempyllaki, 175l.; Mehmet Sami, 175l.







*Kyrenia.**President*, C. R. Tyser, 450*l*.*Judges*, A. K. Palaiologos; Bodamializadeh Abdullah Nadiri Effendi, 150*l*.*Cadés of—**Cyprus*, Mehmed Vedjih Effendi, 300*l*.*Nicosia and Kyrenia Districts*, Esseid Hussein Husni Effendi, 144*l*.*Famagusta and Larnaca*, Ahmed Khouloussi Effendi, 120*l*.*Limassol and Papho*, Esseid Abdul Rahman Effendi, 120*l*.*Ecclesiastical.**Chief Mussulman Dignitaries*, Osman Nouri Effendi, Chief Cadi of Cyprus, and Hadji Ali Rifki Effendi, Mufti of Cyprus.*Greek Orthodox Church*, His Beatitude*Anglican Church*, The Ven. Archdeacon Spencer, B. A., Nicosia.*Armenian Church*, Rev. Der Ghevont Der Hounhannes Shahinian (acting Vicar-General).*Latin Church*, Very Rev. Riccardo Branco, Vicar-General, Larnaca.*Maronite Church*, Rev. Giovanni Cirilli (Vicar).*Foreign Consuls.**Austria-Hungary—**Larnaca*, Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Pascotini.*Belgium—**Larnaca*, Consul, G. P. L. Mavroidi.*France—**Larnaca*, Consul, E. G. Hippeau.*Limassol*, Agent, J. Th. Peristian.*Germany—**Larnaca*, Giuseppe Pascotini.*Greece—**Larnaca*, Consul, N. Betzes.*Italy—**Larnaca*, Agent, A. L. Mantovani.*Limassol*, Agent, Socrates Francoudi.*Sweden and Norway—**Larnaca*, Consul, Z. D. Pierides.**FALKLAND ISLANDS.***Situation and Area.*

The Falkland Islands ("Les Iles Malouines" of the French, "Islas Malvinas" of the Spaniards) are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 55° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long., about 480 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,000 miles due south of Monte Video. They consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 square miles), the West Falkland (2,300 square miles), and about 100 small islands with an area of nearly 1,200 square miles (equal to Gloucestershire). Mount Adam, the highest ground in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea.

*South Georgia*, a group of islands 54½° S. and 36° to 38° W., is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. It was discovered by Antony La Roene in 1675, and was explored and taken possession of by Captain Cook in 1775. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles, and is uninhabited, and almost perpetually icebound. The German expedition for observing the transit of Venus landed here in August, 1882, and remained until September, 1883. The total area of the colony is about 7,500 square miles (equal to Wales).

*History.*

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1763 they were taken possession of by France, and Bougainville planted a small colony of Acadians at Port Louis on E. Falkland. Bougainville was bought out by Spain, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, in 1764. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of W. Falkland, and left a small garrison, which was driven out by the Spaniards in 1770. It was restored next year, but abandoned in 1774, and no further formal occupation made till in 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government, for the protection of the Whale Fishery. Until 1842 they were under the charge of the Naval officers engaged in making the Admiralty Surveys. In 1842 a civil administration was formed, the headquarters being at Port Louis (or "Anson") until 1844, when it was moved to Port William, now known as Stanley. The Colony received regular grants in aid from 1841 to 1880, and for mail service down to 1884-5, since which date it has been self-supporting.

*General Description.*

The only town is Stanley, in the East Falkland, with a population of 800. The houses are mostly of wood and iron, built as they are required for occupation. It is difficult to rent a house, but there are several small hotels affording comfortable accommodation. The general aspect of the town is scarcely in keeping with the substantial prosperity of the inhabitants. Stanley is a port of registry, and had, on the 31st December, 1896, five vessels of a total tonnage of 236 tons. It has a fine inner and outer harbour, and forms a convenient intermediate coaling station for vessels going round Cape Horn. There are two Government schools with 120 pupils, a Roman Catholic school with 53, and a Baptist school with 40. The attendance averages two-thirds of the number on the rolls. At Darwin, on the East Falkland, there is a small hamlet where the Falkland Islands Company have a school with about a score of pupils, as well as a travelling schoolmaster with some 28 scholars. Fox Bay, on the West Falkland, is the residence of the Stipendiary Magistrate, and two Government travelling schoolmasters are engaged in instructing the young in the most remote shepherd's houses in that Island.

The climate is severe but healthy, except for those predisposed to pulmonary affections. It is uniformly cold, the mean temperature being 42°. The thermometer ranges between 30° and 50° in winter, and between 40° and 65° in summer. The cold is intensified by constant high winds which prevail, especially in the summer, rising about 10 a.m., and falling away between 4 and 5 p.m. There is an abundance of mist and rain, the annual rainfall being 28.80 inches; in the summer however, the atmosphere is remarkably dry, and evaporation is rapid.

The entire country is wild moorland, interspersed with rocks and stone runs. Stone of two or three kinds, suitable for building, is found in different parts of the island. The soil is chiefly soft peat, and travelling is difficult. There are no roads except within the limits of Stanley, and communication is by sea or on horseback. The islands are so well adapted for sheep-farming,

that the entire acreage has been devoted to that industry. The tussac, which grows to the height of seven feet, and affords fattening food for cattle, has now disappeared from the East and West Falklands, but it still abounds on the smaller islands. Celery, scurvy grass and sorrel are very plentiful, besides a small plant called the tea plant, much used formerly by the sealers and Gauchos. In November and December the ground is covered with a great variety of sweet-scented flowers. The cultivation of fruit and vegetables is made difficult by the damp, cold nature of the soil and the prevalence of high winds. Trees are completely absent.

Mutton is bought for 2*d.*, beef for 5*d.* per lb., fowls 3*s.* each, eggs, when procurable, for 2*d.* Fresh milk is bought for between 4*d.* and 6*d.* a pint in summer, but cannot be obtained in winter. Apples and oranges of an inferior sort imported from Chili and Uruguay fetch 2*d.* each.

The sole industry is sheep farming, and the export of sheep for breeding purposes to Chili and Patagonia. There were, in 1899—3,500 horses, 7,000 cattle, 779,911 sheep, 400 pigs.

The chief export is wool. The other exports consist of frozen mutton, sheep skins, hides, horns, hoofs, bones, and tallow. The imports consist of textiles, alcohol, hardware, general supplies, and ship's stores.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

The legal tender currency is British sterling, and local 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 5*s.* notes. There are no private banks in the Colony. On 1st April, 1888, a Government savings bank of the usual type was established, in which, on 30th September, 1899, the deposits were 44,000*l.*, belonging to 360 depositors.

#### *The Falkland Islands Company.*

This company was formed in 1851 to take over from Mr. Lafone, of Monte Video, the district in the East Falkland, now called Lafonia; this district abounded with wild cattle, said to be the descendants of the stock introduced by the Acadian settlers, the capture of which was the company's original object. This however was not found very profitable, and the company have of late years been engaged in sheep farming on an extensive scale, not only on their own freehold at Lafonia, but also on 97,128 acres purchased from the Government, the importation of goods of all sorts, and the repairing of ships, many of which call at this port in distress. It is in a very flourishing condition, and has for several years paid a dividend of over 20 per cent. Its capital is 110,000*l.*, all paid up. The affairs of the company are directed in the islands by Mr. W. A. Harding, and it maintains a doctor and a school at Darwin, and contributes to the provision of a salary for a clergyman of the Church of England.

#### *Means of Communication.*

There is mail communication with England every month. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao and on the return voyage, once every month. The voyage between Stanley and London occupies 27 days. Postage to the United Kingdom, India, and certain Colonies, \* 1*d.* per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; to elsewhere,  $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; there is an internal post 1*d.* the oz. Parcel post to England, 1*s.* for 3 lbs.,

2*s.* for 7 lbs., 3*s.* for 11 lbs.; internal parcel post, 4*d.* for 3 lbs., 8*d.* for 7 lbs., and 1*s.* for 11 lbs. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Monte Video. There is a light-house at Cape Pembroke maintained by the Board of Trade at an annual cost of from 500*l.* to 600*l.*

#### *Constitution.*

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Colonial Surgeon, and two unofficial members appointed by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet for five years.

#### *Population.*

(Nearly all of whom are British.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891 census	1,086	703	1,789
1892 —	1,097	711	1,808
1893 —	1,116	728	1,844
1894 —	1,146	756	1,902
1895 —	1,173	780	1,953
1896 —	1,198	794	1,992
1897 —	1,238	812	2,050
1898 —	1,107	646	1,753
1899 —	1,102	657	1,759

#### *Governors.*

From 1833 to 1842 the Settlement was in charge of a naval officer.

Colonel Moody, 1842.

W. H. Rennie, 1848.

Captain Moore, R.N., 1855.

Captain McKenzie, R.N., 1862.

W. F. C. Robinson, 1866.

Colonel D'Arcy, 1870.

T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G., 1876.

Thomas Kerr, 1880.

A. C. S. Barkly, 1886 (Lieut.-Governor).

Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1887.

E. Pakenham Brooks, 1889 (Administrator).

Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1889.

Fred Shedden Sanginetti, 1891 (Administrator).

Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1891 (Governor.)

George Melville, C.M.G., 1893 (Administrator)

Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1893 (Governor).

Thos. A. Thompson, 1894 (Administrator).

Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1895 (Governor).

F. Craigie-Halkett, 1897 (Administrator).

W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G., 1897 (Governor).

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	9,492	9,389	9,142	32,128
1891	11,551	13,302	18,643	86,209
1892	11,485	10,947	22,810	89,072
1893	11,450	11,388	14,718	59,754
1894	11,958	12,395	21,661	71,013
1895	12,518	13,159	24,918	80,212
1896	12,358	13,569	26,513	109,667
1897	12,969	13,636	12,038	107,942
1898	13,039	14,278	28,628	124,147
1899	13,219	13,478	27,458	146,932

There is no public debt.

\* See end of Introduction. A new rate on parcels exchanged with the U.K. came into force on the 1st Jan., 1899.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	61,842	—	5,340	67,182
1891	63,128	—	4,699	67,827
1892	62,555	—	7,583	70,138
1893	64,571	—	6,555	71,126
1894	54,500	—	7,770	62,270
1895	64,248	—	7,578	71,826
1896	62,641	—	7,344	69,985
1897	54,225	—	9,061	63,286
1898	64,992	—	7,995	72,987
1899	66,733	—	7,245	73,978

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	114,592	—	1,273	115,865
1891	128,859	—	1,893	130,752
1892	121,305	—	5,007	126,312
1893	130,319	—	4,553	134,872
1894	130,071	—	1,730	131,801
1895	122,988	—	—	122,988
1896	132,194	—	—	132,194
1897	123,186	—	1,937	125,123
1898	103,700	—	3,284	106,984
1899	136,345	—	2,858	139,203

The total customs revenue in 1895 was 3,549*l*.

"	"	"	1896	"	2,804 <i>l</i> .
"	"	"	1897	"	3,638 <i>l</i> .
"	"	"	1898	"	3,549 <i>l</i> .
"	"	"	1899	"	3,185 <i>l</i> .

*Executive Council.*

W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G., *Governor*.  
W. Hart Bennett, *Colonial Secretary*.  
C. W. Hill, *Treasurer*.  
Samuel Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon*.

*Legislative Council.*

W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G., *Governor*.  
W. Hart Bennett, *Colonial Secretary*.  
C. W. Hill, *Treasurer*.  
S. Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon*.  
J. J. Felton } *unofficial*.  
A. E. Baillon }

*Civil Establishment.*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief* W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G., 1,200*l*., and fees.  
*Chief Justice*, the Governor, 500*l*.  
*Colonial Secretary*, W. Hart Bennett, 450*l*. to 500*l*.  
*Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, Postmaster, Registrar of Shipping, and Receiver of Wrecks*, C. W. Hill, 300*l*., and fees.  
*Government Clerk, Shipping Master, and Clerk to Councils*, M. Craigie-Halkett, 140*l*.  
*Clerk*, 70*l*.  
*Colonial Surgeon, Public Vaccinator, and President Board of Health*, Samuel Hamilton, 300*l*., and fees.  
*Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator*, Dr. M. Keay, 200*l*., and fees, and private practice.  
*Stipendiary Magistrate, West Falkland*, G. Hurst, 240*l*., quarters, and 50*l*. horse allowance.

*Engineer in Charge of Public Works*, C. Messervy, 656*l*.  
*Lighthouse Keeper*, George Broom, 150*l*. (paid by Board of Trade).  
*Schoolmaster*, F. Durose, 170*l*., and fees.  
*Schoolmistress*, C. E. Durose, 40*l*. and fees.  
*Bishop*, Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., 600*l*. (paid by the South American Missionary Society).  
*Colonial Chaplain*, the Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A., 300*l*.  
*Assistant Minister* (vacant), 100*l*., and 200*l*. from other sources.  
*Roman Catholic Priest*, Rev. P. J. O'Grady, 50*l*.  
*Baptist Minister* (vacant), 50*l*.  
*Storekeeper and Instructor of Volunteers*, Col.-Sergt. Davies, R.M.A., 100*l*.  
*Messenger*, A. Willis, 36*l*.

*Foreign Consuls.*

*Consul for the United States*, J. E. Rowen.  
*Consul for German Empire, Italy, Chili, Denmark, Sweden and Norway*, W. A. Harding.  
*Vice-Consul for the United States*, J. Smith.

FIJI.

*Situation and Area.*

The Colony of Fiji comprises all islands, rocks, and reefs lying between latitude 15° and 22° S. and between longitude 177° W. and 175° E. It is distant from Sydney about 1,900 miles, and from Auckland 1,200 miles. The Tongan or Friendly Islands lie 180 miles to the south-east, and Samoa 500 miles to the north-east. The French colony of New Caledonia lies to the westward about 700 miles. The number of islands has been variously stated at from 200 to 250; but this includes mere uninhabited rocks and islets.

The dependency of Rotumah consists of all islands, rocks, reefs, between 12° and 15° S., and between 175° and 180° E.

The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,112 square miles, Vanua Levu, 2,432 square miles Tavuni, 217 square miles, Kadavu, 1,254 square miles, Koro, 58 square miles. Gau, 45 square miles, and Ovalau, 43 square miles. The total area of the Colony (including Rotumah, 14 square miles) is 7,435 square miles (about equal to Wales).

*Physical Features.*

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising more or less abruptly from the shore to a height of about 4,000 or even 4,500 feet. The hills are generally of a grand and picturesque outline, being composed for the most part of old volcanic lavas. Upon the south-eastern or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The lower lands are more lightly timbered, and apparently have all been under cultivation at a not distant period when the native population was much larger. The soil is almost everywhere deep, easily worked, and especially rich in humic acid. The northern and north-western sides of the larger island, or leeward sides, are characterised by a comparative absence of forest lands. The hills or plains are covered with long reeds or grass, and dotted with clumps of *Casuarina* and *Pandanus*.

Iron ore is found in considerable quantities, but is not worked. There are also traces of gold,

silver (chloride), antimony, manganese, and other metals.

The country is well watered. Frequent rains keep alive the sources of the thousands of small affluents feeding the main rivers. Of these rivers the Rewa stands first. It is navigable for boats, punts, or flat-bottomed steamers, for 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. Several large streams fall into it, the sources of which lie in the high mountains of the interior, 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Besides these, the Sigatoka, the Nadi, and Ba rivers, with many others, drain the principal watersheds of Viti Levu. In Vanna Levu the rivers are not so large, though they are nearly as numerous. Almost every valley in the group has its stream or brook, from which the native occupants irrigate their plantations of "dalo" (*Calocasia esculenta*).

Fiji is as rich in harbours and roadsteads as it is in rivers. Each island is surrounded by a barrier reef, and, with few exceptions, is accessible through passages usually found opposite to the most considerable valley or river. Between this river and the shore ships lie safely at anchor, protected by an indestructible natural breakwater.

#### Rotumah.

The Island of Rotumah, situated in 12° 30' S. lat., 177° 10' E. long., was discovered by the "Pandora" in 1793, when searching for the mutineers of the "Bounty." Lying to the north-west, from two to four miles from the shore, are three small islets, Hattana, Hofua, and Waya. Of these only the last named is inhabited, and it contains but one small village. In 1879 the three principal Rotumah chiefs offered the islands to Great Britain, and they were annexed 13th May, 1881. The population was found at the census of 1891 to number 2,219, of whom two-thirds are Wesleyans, and the remainder Roman Catholics. The principal island is seven miles long by three miles broad, and contains about 9,000 acres. The staple export is copra, of which about 300 tons is shipped annually.

The distance of Rotumah from the seat of government, the infrequency of intercommunication, and the fact that the natives differ entirely from Fijians in language and in polity, necessitate a government on other lines than that of the colony generally. A European commissioner resides on the island, and is, under the governor, the chief executive and judicial authority in Rotumah. The commissioner's court, except in capital cases, takes the place of the supreme court of Fiji. There are two native stipendiary magistrates who have jurisdiction in minor cases. The island is divided into seven districts, over each of which a chief, appointed by the governor, rules. The framing of local laws is entrusted to the Rotumah Regulation Board (consisting of the resident commissioner, the chiefs, and magistrates). Their enactments are subject to the approval of the legislative council of Fiji.

#### Population.

The aboriginal population of Fiji belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but, living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received considerable admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000; in 1868 at 170,000; and in 1871 at 140,000. By the epidemic of measles which occurred in 1875 it was reduced by more than one-fourth. The population of the colony, as ascertained at the census of 1881 and 1891 respectively, with the estimated

population at the end of 1898, is shewn in the following table:—

Class of population.	Census of 1881			Census of 1891.			Estimated 1899.		
	Males.			Males.			Males.		
	Females.			Females.			Females.		
	Total.			Total.			Total.		
Europeans	1,879	792	2,671	1,273	763	2,036	2,759	1,614	4,373
Half-Castes	387	384	771	529	549	1,076	624	634	1,258
Indians	388	200	588	4,998	2,470	7,468	8,875	4,407	13,282
Polynesians	5,629	471	6,100	1,923	344	2,267	1,672	289	1,961
Fijians	60,809	53,849	114,748	56,445	49,355	105,800	52,354	46,124	98,478
Rotumans	1,126	1,326	2,452	1,056	1,163	2,219	1,633	1,138	2,771
Others	93	63	156	143	171	314	471	679	1,150
Total	70,401	57,085	127,486	66,367	51,813	121,180	67,788	54,885	122,673
Net decrease during the decade	4,034	2,272	6,306	—	—	—	—	—	—

The enumeration of the Fijian population in 1881 was somewhat incorrect inasmuch as there was then a tendency on the part of the natives to exaggerate the strength and importance of their various divisions. By the time that the census of 1891 came to be made, that tendency had taken a turn in the opposite direction, under the impression that the assessment of taxes would follow the result of the enumeration. The birth and death returns furnished during the ten years, and believed to be fairly accurate, indicate a decrease of about 4,500 in the native Fijian population. The births among the native population in 1899 were 3,395, and the deaths 3,871. The birth rate was 34.48, and the death rate 39.31 per mil. The death rate among native children is excessive.

Indian immigration has almost taken the place of Polynesian immigration, hence the respective increase and decrease in the population of Indians and Polynesians.







It has been found that Indian labourers are both cheaper and more suitable than Polynesians for work on sugar plantations. The Indian immigrant population is now about 13,000.

The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions give the following as the number of their adherents at the end of the year 1899 :—

Wesleyan ... ..	94,032
Roman Catholic Mission ... ..	9,195
Total ... ..	103,227

### *History.*

The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Captain Cook in 1769. Captain Bligh, on his memorable voyage in the launch of the "Bounty," sighted part of the group in 1789, and was chased by a canoe from the Island of Waya, in the Yasawa group. Missionaries settled in Fiji in 1835, and, after a time, met with great success.

In 1859 Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. The offer was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. In June, 1871, certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king. A constitution was agreed upon, and a Parliament elected. The Parliament and the Government before long drifted into mutual hostility, and the Ministry latterly governed without the aid of the Parliament.

The question of annexing Fiji had been agitated both in Australia and England since 1869 on many grounds, and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. These commissioners, on the 21st of March, 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate. This mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, Maafu, and the other principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated the 10th day of October 1874. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for their government.

### *Climate.*

The climate of Fiji is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and endemic diseases. Dysentery is the only disease to which Europeans are peculiarly liable. Paludal fevers have never been met with.

The highest shade temperature at Suva 1899 was 93° in March, and the lowest 61° in September. The total rainfall during the year was, at Suva, 130.40 inches. There is great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but April to October is the driest period. Between December and April is the hurricane season.

### *Constitution.*

The constitution is regulated by Letters Patent of 2nd Jan., 1875. The Executive Council consists of the Governor and four official members.

(c)

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and six official and six non-official nominated members. To the natives a large share of self-government has been conceded, their system of village and district councils has been recognized and improved, and supplemented by an annual meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. The regulations recommended by these bodies have, however, to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council before acquiring the force of law.

Levuka, in the Island of Ovalau, with a population of 450 souls, was at first selected as the European capital, but during the year 1882 the seat of Government was transferred to Suva, on the south coast of the Island of Viti Levu, with a fine harbour. The white population of Suva and suburbs numbered 834 at the census of 1891. Both Suva and Levuka are ports of registry, and had on 31st December, 1899, 6 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 399 tons. During the year 1899 seagoing certificates were issued by the Marine Board to 174 vessels, of a total tonnage of 1,910; of these 70 were owned by Europeans (tonnage 992), and 104 by natives (tonnage 918).

A considerable portion of the revenue, varying from 15,000*l.* to 19,000*l.* net, is raised from taxation of the natives, as follows:—

The Colony is divided into seventeen provinces, each under the control of a European Commissioner or a Roko Tui (chief native officer). Each province is sub-divided into districts, of which the head officers are termed Bulis. Once every year the provinces are severally assessed by the Legislative Council for a fixed amount of tax, to be delivered in the form of produce. The produce contributed consists of sugar-cane, copra, tobacco, yagona (*Macropiper methysticum*), cotton, maize, bêche-de-mer, and occasionally green fruit and yams.

Sugar-cane is disposed of to the sugar mills under contracts which are generally entered into for a term of years. Copra (the principal item in which native taxes are paid) and cotton are sold by public tender annually, the contractor agreeing to give a fixed price per ton for all that is received.

Tobacco, maize, and other products are sold by tender or by public auction as the quantity from time to time contributed and the state of the market will allow or renders expedient.

The Provincial Council, consisting of the Bulis, presided over by the Roko, distribute the provincial tax among the different districts, and there is then a further sub-division among the different villages by district councils, each presided over by its Buli. The amount and kind of produce paid by each province and district is recorded, and should the total value in any case exceed the amount of assessment, the surplus is returned in the form of money. The amount thus returned in 1899 was 18,684*l.*

The control of the department of native taxation is in the hands of the Receiver-General.

### *Local Government.*

A municipality was established in 1877 in Levuka, and in 1882 one was established in Suva on the transfer of the seat of government. These boards are at present regulated by Ordinance No. 16 of 1883. The governing body in each town is elected by the ratepayers. Rates are collected on land and house property. General rates are limited to one shilling in the pound on the assessed value of rateable property; but special

rates not exceeding one shilling in the pound are further provided for.

A grant in aid not exceeding one-fifth of the sum raised by general rate in the preceding year may be paid from general revenue to any town board.

The revenue and expenditure in 1899 were:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Suva town board ...	1,710	1,639
Levuka „ ...	1,511	1,511
Suva school board ...	759	716
Levuka „ ...	548	560
Total ...	4,528	4,426

Total receipts of local authorities, 4,528*l.*; total expenditure, 4,426*l.*, in addition to the revenue and expenditure of the native local districts above referred to.

### Education.

The Public Education Ordinance, 1890, provides for the election of separate school boards within the constituted districts (at present only Suva and Levuka are so constituted). The expenses of the boards are to be paid out of the "School Fund" of each district, consisting (1) Of an annual grant on the average attendance on a scale fixed by the Governor in Council, and (2) Of a contribution from the rating authorities of the amount required for school purposes beyond the Government grant.

Education is free to children within the school districts between six and fourteen years of age. A fee is charged to children not residing within the school district, or who are under or above the school age. The ordinary subjects of an English education are taught, and fees are charged for tuition in special subjects.

There are two common schools under these school boards, one in Suva with 91 scholars, and one in Levuka with 71 scholars on the roll.

There is also a Roman Catholic school for Europeans in Levuka (attendance 63), and 3 in Suva, with an attendance of 106.

There is a Government technical school on the island of Viti Levu, within ten miles of Suva, where 76 native youths are instructed in primary education (including English), planting, boat building, and other industrial pursuits. The school is partly self-supporting.

The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions provide entirely for the education of the natives throughout the group. The former have 1,499 scholars, with 2,634 native teachers, and 26,464 scholars.

The latter have 146 schools, with 1,832 scholars.

### Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency, and the only coin in circulation, is British sterling.

The Bank of New Zealand has two branches in Fiji—at Suva and Levuka.

Provision is made by Ordinance for the establishment of a Government savings bank. There is no Government note issue.

### Industries.

The trade and commerce of the Colony depends for its existence on three staple industries, viz., (1) the cultivation, manufacture, and export of sugar; and (2) of copra (the dried kernel of the coconut); and (3) the growth and export of fruit, principally bavanas and pineapples.

The principal exports at the date of the annexation of the Colony were copra, cotton (Sea Island), and maize, but the export of maize was soon displaced by that of sugar. Cotton continued to be the third export in point of value until the year 1882, after which it gradually subsided until the year 1888, when only 3½ tons were exported. Since that date the cultivation of kidney cotton has revived, and gives some indications of expansion. In the meantime the fruit trade with the neighbouring Australasian colonies had arisen, after the establishment, through Government subsidy of regular steam communication with Sydney and Auckland. This trade increased year by year, until it ranked as the export second only in importance to that of sugar.

The quantity of fruit exported during the year 1892 was 788,100 bunches of bananas, 5,555 cases, and 3 packages (pineapples for the most part), and 65 cwt. of dried fruit, which, valued at 1*s.* 6*d.* per bunch and 12*s.* per package on an average, amounts to 62,564*l.*, but owing to the competition of Queensland and the maintenance of high rates of freight from Fiji the export fell, in 1893, to 348,599 bunches, and 17,421 cases of fruit, valued at 36,597*l.* In 1894 a slight increase was experienced, the export having amounted to 390,746 bunches and 33,014 cases of fruit, valued at 49,114*l.* In 1895 the export was only 114,024 bunches of fruit, 20,725 cases of fruit, valued at £20,986 16*s.* 0*d.* This falling off has been due to disease locally, and to competition combined with the results of general depression in the Australian and New Zealand fruit markets. The export of fruit consists almost entirely of bananas and pineapples, but there is a small export of oranges, limes, lemons, citrons, grenadillas, and perhaps mangoes and guavas, which might well be extended.

The following table will illustrate the expansion of the trade in the three staple exports of the Colony:—

Year.	SUGAR.		FRUIT.	COPRA.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons	£	£	tons	£
1875	96	3,417	97	3,871	40,058
1880	593	20,920	5,216	7,339	109,758
1890	15,291	244,655	57,563	4,657	42,901
1891	20,470	327,526	61,573	6,669	63,039
1892	18,883	302,133	62,564	6,067	50,812
1893	15,389	246,231	36,598	4,790	42,235
1894	27,265	436,245	49,115	5,833	57,261
1895	23,210	208,889	20,987	10,908	94,084
1896	27,334	336,929	18,438	5,487	48,950
1897	26,491	323,830	16,514	7,757	70,182
1898	34,156	409,884	25,478	6,474	63,140
1899	28,403	340,602	30,606	7,228	73,421

The fourth principal export of the Colony is Colonial distilled spirit, a by-product of the sugar industry, of which 132,440 gallons, valued at 16,343*l.*, were exported in 1899.

The other principal exports in 1899 consisted of:—Peanuts, 220 tons, valued at 3,182*l.*; pearl-shell 39 tons, valued at 3,092*l.*; cocoanuts, 8,247 sacks valued at 1,726*l.*; beche-de-mer, 37 tons, valued at 2,344*l.*; maize, 13,660 bushels, valued at 1,366*l.*; turtle shell, 1,441 lbs., valued at 1,116*l.*; vanilla, 10 cwt., valued at 1,050*l.* Minor exports consist of bark, ginger, gum, angora hair, hides, mats, plants and seeds, sandal wood, tea, tobacco, turtles, yams, and wool.

The cultivation of a superior class of tobacco, specially adapted for use as cigar wrappers, is being entered on by Europeans. The growth of rice has also been commenced, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the markets the cultivation of sugar cane is being extended.

About 90 per cent. of the trade of the Colony is with the Australian colonies and New Zealand. There is no direct communication with the United Kingdom, and all trade between Fiji and Great Britain consequently passes through those colonies.

#### Means of Communication.

The number of letters, newspapers, and book packets received and despatched by the Post Office during the year 1899 is given in the following statement:—

Statement of the estimated total number of letters etc., dealt with in 1899.

	Internal.	External.				Total.
		United Kingdom.		Other Places.		
		From	To	From	To	
Letters ...	267,910	9,066	10,565	77,498	56,407	421,446
Post Cards ...	163,077	84,711	3,343	96,576	11,007	308,714
Book Packets, Samples, and Circulars ...	30,670	4,131	1,123	13,619	4,136	53,579
Parcels ...	—	369	50	729	130	1,278
Telegrams ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Despatched.		Received.		
(Including Registered ...		...	6,368	...	5,520	

There is regular steam communication with the following places outside the colony: Sydney, (5 to 8 days), three or four times a month; Auckland (4 days), fortnightly, in connection with the San Francisco Mail Service. Many extra steamers run during the sugar season. The Colony joins the other Australian Colonies in subsidising the mail service by the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient lines of mail steamers.

(c)

Postage to the United Kingdom, India, and certain Colonies\* is 1d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 2d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. To other countries in the Postal Union 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Internal postal rates: town 1d., country 2d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; newspapers 1d. A Parcels Post with the United Kingdom was established in June, 1890. The rate of postage is one shilling for the first 1 lb., and eightpence per lb. thereafter.

The Colony entered the Postal Union on 1st September, 1891.

Letters from England sent *via* Sydney reach Fiji in about fifty days, letters *via* San Francisco in about 31 days.

A telephone from Suva to Ba, a distance of 120 miles has been constructed, and will be maintained by the Colonial Government, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, and the Union Steamship Company jointly.

There is no railway or telegraph in the colony. The nearest points in telegraphic communication with Europe are Auckland (N.Z.) and Sydney, (N.S.W.). Intercommunication within the group is maintained by sailing boats and steam launches, and by an inter-insular steamer. A few good roads have been constructed on the larger islands, and more are in process of construction.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	66,817	60,826	108,722	117,355
1891	71,250	67,820	125,904	138,141
1892	71,553	67,652	123,369	137,309
1893	76,774	85,982†	136,144	147,388
1894	80,054	72,204	243,754	258,913
1895	78,240	76,204	217,143	235,402
1896	73,869	73,099	220,232	231,056
1897	74,491	73,231	239,330	248,015
1898	94,165	87,594	256,877	266,519
1899	98,621	95,568	240,585	255,447

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	—	194,173	12,585	206,757
1891	195	232,563	20,291	253,049
1892	—	247,735	5,851	253,586
1893	18,479	252,478	5,441	276,398
1894	—	263,822	22,159	285,981
1895	—	222,473	19,286	241,759
1896	—	233,796	8,698	242,492
1897	1,184	241,022	6,642	248,748
1898	—	226,407	8,443	234,850
1899	—	256,761	6,283	263,044

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	—	332,322	32,210	364,532
1891	—	420,783	53,551	474,334
1892	—	388,176	46,615	434,791
1893	9,741	318,080	27,810	355,631
1894	10,809	517,407	53,436	581,652
1895	—	259,279	72,929	332,208
1896	—	401,501	33,841	435,342
1897	—	415,836	16,024	431,860
1898	1064	521,522	11,519	534,105
1899	1,591	425,112	55,154	481,857

\* See end of Introduction.

† Includes 11,438† expended on Suva Water Supply and Public Works between 1893 and 1896 then charged to an advance, and brought to account in 1893.

*Public Debt, 205,076l.*

(Of which 95,476l. is to the Imperial Government bearing no interest.)

The total revenue from customs dues in 1899 was 52,631l.

*Governor.*

- 1874, Oct. . . Sir Hercules Robinson, K.C.M.G.  
E. L. Layard, C.M.G., *Admin.*  
1875, Sept. . . The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon,  
K.C.M.G.  
1878, June . . Lieut.-Gov. Des Vœux, C.M.G.  
1879, Sept. . . The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon,  
G.C.M.G.  
1879, Nov. . . J. B. Thurston, C.M.G., *Act. Gov.*  
1880, Jan. . . Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.  
1883, Nov. . . J. B. Thurston, C.M.G., *Act. Gov.*  
1884, June . . Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.  
1885, Feb. . . W. McGregor, M.D., &c., C.M.G.,  
*Act. Gov.*  
1885, Aug. . . Lieut.-Gov. Thurston, C.M.G.  
1887, Jan. . . Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.  
1887, Dec. . . W. McGregor, M.D., &c., C.M.G.,  
*Act. Gov.*  
1888, Feb. . . Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.  
1895, Mar. . . The Hon. H. S. Berkeley, *Admin.*  
1896, June . . Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.  
1897, Jan. . . Sir H. S. Berkeley, *Admin.*  
1897, Mar. . . Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.

*Executive Council.**The Governor.**The Attorney-General.*

*The Commissioner of Lands* (for the rehearing of land claims only).

W. L. Allardyce, *Assistant Colonial Secretary.*

W. Sutherland, *Native Commissioner.*

M. T. Dods, *Clerk.*

*Legislative Council.**The Governor.**Official Members :*

*The Chief Justice.*

*The Attorney-General.*

*The Receiver-General.*

*The Chief Medical Officer.*

*The Commissioner of Lands.*

*Unofficial Members :*

John Hill, James Murray, James M. Borron,  
R. Gemmell-Smith, Wm. Burton, and D. B.  
Millar.

*Clerk, A. Langton.*

*Civil Establishment.*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., 2,200l.*

*Private Secretary, R. S. D. Rankine, 200l. (Despatch Clerk, 50l.).*

*DEPARTMENT OF COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

*Asst. Colonial Secretary (and Receiver-General, 625l.),*  
W. L. Allardyce,

*1st Clerk, Arthur Langton, 250l. (Clerk Legislative Council, 50l.).*

*2nd Clerk, A. Montgomerie, 200l., and 25l. as Clerk Board of Health.*

*3rd Clerk, T. Lawrie, 175l.*

*4th Clerk, K. J. Allardyce, 125l.*

*5th Clerk, V. C. Witham, 84l.*

*Cadets, G. V. Maxwell, A. B. Edwards, and R. R. Kane, 200l. each.*

*Auditor, J. O. Forth, 370l.*

*Chief Clerk, R. H. Kirkwood, 250l.*

*Clerk, N. S. Heffernan, 50l.*

*DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER-GENERAL.*

*Receiver-General and Commissioner of Stamps,*

W. L. Allardyce, 625l.

*Accountant, R. Scott, 350l.*

*Cashier for Immigration Accounts, William Gibb,*  
275l. (Clerk, Suva Hospital, 50l.).

*Clerk of Native Accounts and Accountant of Native Taxes, A. Gray, 205l.*

*Clerk, C. G. B. Francis, 84l.*

*Collector of Customs, and President of Marine Board,*  
J. K. M. Ross, 400l. and fees.

*1st Clerk and Comparing Officer, and Secretary of Marine Board, W. O. Groom, 270l. and fees, and 25l. as Secretary to Marine Board.*

*2nd Clerk and Bond Keeper and Custodian of Powder Magazine, T. Thomson, 260l. and fees.*

*3rd Clerk, Suva, Geo. Gardiner, 220l. and fees.*

*1st Boarding Officer, Suva, L. Johnstone, 200l. and fees.*

*2nd Boarding Officer, Suva, J. M. Wilson, 100l. and fees.*

*Sub-Collector of Customs, Levuka, R. Bentley, 220l. with fees, and 20l. as Postmaster.*

*Boarding Officer and Bondkeeper, J. March, 175l. and fees.*

*Harbour Master, Levuka, W. W. Wilson, 100l., and 25l. as Marine Board Surveyor, 25l. as Deputy Commissioner Water Supply, and 12l. as Cemetery Manager.*

*Harbour Master, Suva, C. Wooley, 275l.*

*Master S.S. "Clyde" and Assistant Pilot, Surc, J. Callaghan, 216l.*

*Inspectors of Native Plantations—*

W. C. Reay, 250l.; W. J. Ewins, 200l.; R. M.

Booth, 50l.; C. Chalmers, 50l.; N. Chalmers,

50l.; A. B. Joske, 50l.; W. A. Scott, 50l.; W.

Hopkins, 25l.

*Receivers of Native Taxes, J. D. W. Vaughan, 50l. and W. W. Wilson, 50l.*

*GOVERNMENT STORE.*

*Government Storekeeper, J. D. W. Vaughan, 275l.*

*Clerk, H. H. Thurston, 100l.*

*IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.*

*Agent-General of Immigration, John Forster, 375l.*

*Accountant, R. S. Beagley, 150l.*

*Inspector of Immigrants and Native Labourers,*

T. S. Potts, 250l., J. Harper, 300l., and W. E.

Russell, 225l.

*Superintendent, Polynesian Depot, H. T. Milne, 50l. and quarters.*

*Clerks and Hindustani Interpreters, J. W. Davidson, 225l.; H. M. Michael, 150l.*

*Clerk, C. W. R. Hooker, 120l.*

*Emigration Agent (Calcutta), A. C. Stewart, 500l.*

*DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, SURVEYS, AND WORKS.*

*Commissioner of Lands and Works and Crown Surveyor, G. Moore, 500l.*

*Assistant Commissioner of Works, W. C. Simmons, 300l.*

*Clerk, J. Stuart, 100l.*

*Foreman of Works, C. Hansen, 240l.*

*Road Overseer, H. Smee, 200l.*

*Curator, Botanic Station, D. Yeoward, 165l.*

*POSTAL DEPARTMENT.*

*Colonial Postmaster, L. J. Walker 350l. and quarters*

*Clerk and Accountant, H. P. St. Julian 200l.*

*Clerk, A. J. Armstrong, 75l.*

*Junior Clerk, W. Gardiner, 50l.*

*Postmaster, Levuka, R. Bentley, 20l.*

*Clerk to ditto, F. C. Gallagher, 150l.*

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Chief Medical Officer*, B. G. Corney, 600*l*.

*Medical Officers*, G. W. A. Lynch, 450*l*, and 50*l* allowance for house rent; H. N. Joynt, W. A. H. Keith, A. H. Hallen, J. W. Farndale, Aubrey Montague, and F. Hall, 300*l*, and quarters, or 50*l* allowance; private practice and (in certain districts) capitation fees on indentured labourers.

*Provincial Medical Officers*, R. C. Withington and G. P. U. Prior, 300*l* each and quarters.

*Clerk*, Miss M. Walker, 50*l*.

*Chief Warder, Public Lunatic Asylum, and Manager of Cemetery*, Norman Smith, 170*l*, with quarters and board.

*Suva Hospital, Steward*, R. Anderson, 100*l*; *Staff Nurses*, Miss M. Anderson, 75*l*, and Miss E. Austin, 35*l*; *Probationers*, Miss E. Jackson, and Miss M. L. Anderson, 15*l* each, and quarters and board.

*Accountant, Suva Hospital*, W. Gibb, 50*l*.

*Dispenser*, Asaeli Tamanitoakula, 25*l*, and quarters and board.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

*Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles*, Mark T. Dods, 300*l*.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

*Chief Justice and Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific*, Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, 900*l*, and 300*l* from High Commission Funds.

*Registrar of Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates*, John Langford, 400*l*, and 50*l* from High Commission Funds.

*Attorney-General*, F. O. Edlin, 500*l*, and private practice; *Clerk*, N. Graburn, 150*l*.

*Commissioner of Rotumah*, H. E. Leefe, 350*l*.

*Commissioner of Colo West and Stipendiary Magistrate*, Ba, H. Monckton, 400*l*, with quarters and fees.

*Assistant Resident Commissioner Colo West and Stipendiary Magistrate*, C. Chalmers, 150*l* (and Tax Inspector, 50*l*).

*Clerk to Stipendiary Magistrate*, Ba, E. G. Woolcott, 120*l*.

*Commissioner, Colo North and Colo East, and Stipendiary Magistrate*, Ra, A. B. Joske, 375*l*. (*Inspector of Taxes* 50*l*, and *Deputy Commandant*, A.N.C., 25*l*.)

*Stipendiary Magistrate, Rewa, and Commissioner. Naitasiri*, C. R. Swayne, 350*l*, personal allowance 50*l*.

*Stipendiary Magistrate, Levuka*, F. R. S. Baxendale, 300*l*, and quarters; also *Superintendent Levuka Gaol*, 25*l*, and *Commissioner, Lomaviti*, 50*l*.

*Stipendiary Magistrates*, H. Hunter, 400*l*; W. J. F. Hopkins, R. M. Booth, Nath. Chalmers, Islay McOwan, and A. R. Coates, 300*l* each; W. A. Scott, 100*l*. (and 75*l* *Chief Clerk, Provincial Department*, and 50*l* *Tax Inspector*).

*Superintendent of Prisons*, H. T. Milne, 250*l*.

*Goaler, Suva*, F. Sabben, 200*l*.

*Warder*, A. Standing, 150*l*.

## PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner for Native Affairs*, Wm. Sutherland, 400*l*, by 10*l* to 450*l*, travelling allowance 50*l*.

*Provincial Inspectors*—

*Tailvu and Ra*, M. I. Finucane, 500*l*.

*Kadavu and Lomai Viti*, 500*l*.

*Cakaudrove and Bua*, F. Spence, 450*l*.

*Ba and Nadroga*, S. Smith, 400*l*.

*Chief Clerk* (75*l*), *Stipendiary Magistrate* (100*l*), *Inspector of Native Taxes, Kadavu* (50*l*), W. A. Scott,

*Assistant Native Commissioner, Lau*, W. Hopkins, 25*l*, with quarters. (Is also *Stipendiary Magistrate*, 300*l*, and tax inspector 25*l*.)

*Native Lands Commissioners*, David Wilkinson, 300*l*; S. Seniloli, 50*l*.

*Surveyors to Native Lands Commission*, T. Keaney, 250*l*; C. A. Holmes, 225*l*.

*Clerks*, R. Boyd, 125*l*; Ratu Kadavulevu, 60*l*, and ration allowance 20*l*; Ratu Deve Togamivalu, 25*l*, and ration allowance 20*l*, with quarters.

11 Roko Tuis, or Native Administrators of Provinces, with salaries varying from 100*l* to 340*l*.

There are also 175 Bulis, or Administrators of Districts, and a number of other native officers with small salaries.

*Armed Constabulary, Police, and Sheriff's Departments.*

*Commandant Armed Constabulary, Superintendent of Police, and Sheriff*, Colonel Claude Francis, 400*l*, fees, and free quarters.

## Armed Constabulary.

*Deputy Commandant (Major)*,\* A. B. Joske, 25*l*.

*Adjutant and Musketry Instructor*,\* Capt. G. H. May, 100*l*.

*Paymaster and Quartermaster*, E. Barnett (Hon.-Lieut.), 75*l*.

*European Lieutenant*,\* R. Griffiths, 150*l*.

*Native Lieutenants*, †Ratu Edward Wainiu, 30*l*; †Ratu Veli, 24*l*; †Ratu Ireimi, 18*l*; †Ratu Tavita, 12*l*.

*Surgeon-Lieutenant*, †Ratu Joni C. Mataitini, 10*l*.

*Chaplains*, †Rev. Jemesa, 9*l*; †Rev. K. Waimbitu, 6*l*.

*Regimental Sergeant-Major*, †George Wright, 150*l*.

*Sergeant-Major*, T. O. Molloy, 150*l*, and 25*l* as Sanitary Inspector.

## Police.

*Inspector*,\* Captain G. H. May, 150*l*.

*Paymaster and Quartermaster*, E. Barnett (nil).

*Native Inspector and Surgeon*, †Ratu Joni Mataitini, 42*l*.

*European Non-Commissioned Officers*, G. Wright, 150*l*; †M. Lynch, 150*l*; †J. M. Gostfray, 175*l*; †F. H. Shanks, 130*l*.

## Sheriff.

Deputy Sheriffs and Bailiffs are appointed by the Sheriff, and are paid by fees.

## Volunteer Force.

*Commandant*, Col. Claude Francis (nil).

*Adjutant and Musketry Instructor*, Capt. G. H. May (paid out of Armed Native Constabulary Vote).

The other Staff Officers and the Company and Warrant Officers consist of:—1 Major, 1 Surgeon-Major, 5 Captains; 5 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, 1 Quartermaster (Hon. Lieut.), 1 Bandmaster, and a Regimental Sergeant-Major.

## Printing Office.

*Government Printer*, E. J. March, 400*l*.

*Machinist*, G. H. Rolfe, 220*l*.

*Compositors*, E. J. Burke and F. de Frey, 110*l*.

M. Fernando and H. Lobendahn, 100*l*.

*Bookbinder*, W. Kington, 150*l*.

## Foreign Consuls.

*German Empire*.—Paul Hoerder, Levuka.

*Sweden and Norway*.—George Smith.

*United States of America*.—Commercial Agent, A. B. Joske, Suva; B. Morris, Levuka.

\* Free quarters.

† Free uniform, rations, and quarters.

‡ With uniform and quarters.

**THE GAMBIA.***Situation and Area.*

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but contracting to 10 miles between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to little more than two between Barra Point and the town of Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. There are 26 feet of water over the bar of the river at low water. The town of Bathurst, 13° 24' N. lat., 16° 36' W. long., is situated on St. Mary's Island, a sandbank about three and a half miles long and a mile and a quarter broad, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel called Oyster Creek. A large portion of the island is a swamp, the level of which is in many parts below that of the river.

The Colony on the river Gambia consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, and McCarthy's Island, situated between the falls of Barraconda and Bathurst, and 153 miles distant from the latter. This island forms the line of demarcation between those portions of the river known as the *upper* and *lower* river. The total area of the Colony proper is about 69 square miles (equal to Jersey and Guernsey). The Protectorate extends on both banks of the river for 200 miles from its mouth.

*History.*

The Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators, but they made no settlement.

In 1688 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth I. to some merchants in Exeter to trade with the Gambia, and in 1618 a Company was formed for this. It was not successful, and another established two years later also failed. In 1664 a fort was built on the island, now known as Fort James.

In 1724, and subsequently till its abolition, the trade in slaves formed the staple traffic of the Company. The general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off after the abolition of the slave trade (1807) till 1816, when a new settlement was formed at the Island of St. Mary by British merchants from Senegal and the town of Bathurst commenced.

The right of trade was abandoned to England by France in the treaty of 1783, with the exception of a French factory which was subsequently established at Albreda on the north bank of the river. The same treaty gave the Senegal river to the French, with the exception of an exclusive right to trade with the Arabs at Portendic for gum, which was retained by England. These two exceptional rights were exchanged in 1857.

From 1807 the settlement was subject to the Government of Sierra Leone, and was annexed to it by Act of Parliament in 1821, till in 1843 it was created an independent colony, with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils for the administration of its affairs. By the charter of 19th February, 1866, it became a portion of the Government of the West Africa Settlements, and continued to be so under the charter of the 19th December, 1874, until it was made a separate Government in 1888.

McCarthy's Island was purchased in 1823; the Ceded Mile was granted by the King of Barra in 1826 and 1832; St. Mary's Island was ceded in 1827; and British Kombo was granted by the King of Kombo in various cessions in 1840, 1850, and 1855.

*Industry.*

The principal productions of the settlement and of the adjoining districts are ground nuts, hides,

beeswax, rice, cotton maize, corn, palm kernels, indiarubber, wax, and native "pagns" or country cloths. With the exception of the weaving of cotton into native cloths called pagns, the manufacture of vegetable oils, boat building, and some brickmaking, there are no manufacturing industries in the country.

A considerable entrepôt trade is done with the French settlements and the adjoining coast districts, in cotton goods, spirits, tobacco, rice, cola nuts, and hardware.

In 1899 the imports and exports were as follows

IMPORTS.			
Weight.			Value.
—	Cotton goods	...	£51,461
179,089 lbs.	Tobacco	..	4,376
586,576 „	Kola Nuts	...	38,951
43,945 gals.	Spirits	...	5,257
18,890 „	Wines	...	2,431
4,205 cwt.	Sugar	...	3,717
653 tons	Salt	...	479
751 barrels	Gunpowder	...	1,329
35,662 cwt.	Rice	...	16,051

EXPORTS.			
Weight.			Value.
34,353 tons	Ground nuts	...	£210,005
125,955 lbs.	Rubber	...	9,150
2,680 cwt.	Palm kernels	...	953
111,173 lbs.	Wax	...	4,412
1,651	Hides	...	378

Most of the exports go to France, but half of the imports come from England. Bathurst is a port of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1897, 114 vessels registered, of 1,993 tons in the aggregate. The ground nut is the staple product of the Settlement. It is planted in June, and reaped in November, and largely exported to the South of Europe for the extraction of oil. In 1837, 671 tons were exported, in 1858 15,729 tons, in 1898, 33,000 tons.

*Relations with the Interior.*

Since the delimitation of the boundary of the Protectorate by the Anglo-French Commissioners in 1891, steps have been taken to bring the inhabitants of the Protectorate gradually into closer relationship with the Government of the Colony. An Order-in-Council, issued on the 23rd of November, 1893, provided for the establishment of Her Majesty's jurisdiction within the Protectorate, and since then an Ordinance has been passed providing for the establishment of magistrates and also native courts.

Travelling Commissioners regularly, during the eight months of dry weather, travel through the Protectorate on both banks of the river for 200 miles, and in Kombo and Fagnai. These parts of the Protectorate are gradually getting more under the immediate control of the Government. A "yard" or "hut" tax, which averages about 4s. per annum for a family, has been recently imposed in the Protectorate.

Stipends are now only paid in a few cases, and presents are occasionally made to the more influential chiefs, in return for their services in preserving peace and keeping the trade routes open.

*Currency and Banking.*

The legal tender and usual currency is that of the Latin Union; there is no Colonial coinage and no note issue. A Government savings bank was established in 1886, and had on 31st Dec., 1897, 2,562l. deposited by 169 depositors; in 1898, 3,882l.

deposited by 192 depositors; and in 1899, 5,083*l.*, deposited by 203 depositors; but there are no private banks.

#### Education.

The schools, which are wholly in the hands of the several denominations, receive grants in aid. There is one Anglican school, 8 Mohammedan, 3 Wesleyan, and 2 Roman Catholic, with about 1,400 scholars in all. Education is not compulsory and fees are charged.

#### Means of Communication.

The Liverpool mail steamers call every fortnight. Four telegraph cables place Bathurst in communication with Europe and West Africa. There are no railways, internal telegraphs, or metalled roads, save one from Bathurst to Cape St. Mary,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles across the Oyster Creek Bridge, which connects the island of St. Mary with the mainland of British Kommo. Horses will live, and the river forms an unrivalled highway for 250 miles. The roads in the Protectorate are kept clear, and light traps or bicycles could pass along in those districts, which are free from swamps. A Government steamer now runs weekly to and from McCarthy's Island, stopping at intermediate places, carrying 1st-class passengers at 2*d.* per mile and deck passengers at 1*d.* per mile, letters at 1*d.* each, and affording freight and towage according to a fixed tariff.

The postage of letters to the United Kingdom, India, and certain Colonies\* is 1*d.* per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. There is no internal post.

#### Postal Statistics.

	England.	Other Countries.
Letters from ...	9,453	12,870
„ to ...	7,941	13,844
Books from ...	12,210	2,596
„ to ...	715	882

#### Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate is fairly healthy during the dry season. The mean temperature is 82°, the annual range being from 60° to 104°. The average rainfall is 50 inches. The rainfall for 1898 was 48·65 inches, the rainy season being from June to October, and the cool Harmattan from November to February.

The inhabitants are mostly of the negro race, the chief tribes being the Jollofs, Mandingoes, and Jolabs. There are about 50 Europeans resident in the colony, out of a population, in 1881, of 14,150, and 14,266 in 1891. The town of Bathurst contains about 6 000 inhabitants. The population probably remains stationary, but the returns are not considered very reliable.

#### FINANCES.

#### SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	30,573	22,758	149,968	221,686
1891	31,038	27,697	149,951	216,735
1892	30,978	28,740	151,672	217,424
1893	31,898	38,143	162,401	228,706
1894	23,798	31,640	183,317	229,702
1895	20,560	28,867	150,871	188,196
1896	26,172	25,301	151,987	231,625
1897	39,415	27,059	164,940	258,398
1898	46,718	29,035	225,385	328,145
1899	46,840	30,405	210,690	284,635

\* See list at end of Introduction. A new rate on parcels exchanged with the U.K. came into force on the 1st Jan., 1899.

#### IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	75,444	22,634	45,391	143,469
1891	84,798	30,377	45,954	161,129
1892	83,521	31,476	54,976	169,973
1893	82,967	27,250	56,293	166,510
1894	72,893	20,304	37,152	130,349
1895	51,068	17,399	28,932	97,399
1896	57,568	19,987	32,769	110,324
1897	97,181	25,147	53,999	176,327
1898	127,465	24,167	94,459	246,091
1899	115,306	36,310	89,291	240,907

#### EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	26,196	8,465	129,712	164,373
1891	37,522	6,553	135,977	180,052
1892	34,130	1,631	136,436	172,197
1893	21,427	2,852	180,442	204,721
1894	24,630	3,619	120,894	149,143
1895	33,999	994	58,544	93,587
1896	41,022	1,757	74,202	116,981
1897	35,235	1,469	129,189	165,894
1898	45,501	1,955	200,376	247,832
1899	26,546	2,751	212,639	241,936

Customs revenue in 1897—29,736*l.*

„ „ 1898—33,762*l.*

„ „ 1899—36,250*l.*

#### Administrators.

- 1843 H. P. Seagram.
- 1843 E. Norcott.
- 1844 C. FitzGerald
- 1847 R. G. McDonnell.
- 1852 A. E. Kennedy.
- 1852 Colonel L. S. O'Connor.
- 1859 Colonel G. A. K. d'Arcy.
- 1866 Admiral C. G. E. Patey, C.M.G.
- 1871 T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G.
- 1873 C. H. Kortright, C.M.G.
- 1875 Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.
- 1877 V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.
- 1884 C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.
- 1886 J. S. Hay, C.M.G.
- 1888 Gilbert T. Carter, C.M.G.
- 1891 R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (now Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.)
- 1900 Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.

#### Executive Council.

The Administrator, *President*.  
The Treasurer.  
The Chief Magistrate.  
The Collector of Customs.  
Henry Reeve, C.M.G.  
Clerk, A. K. Withers.

#### Legislative Council.

The Administrator, *President*.  
The Treasurer  
The Chief Magistrate  
The Collector of Customs } *Official Members.*  
*Unofficial Members*, S. J. Forster and H. C. Goddard.  
Clerk of Councils, A. K. Withers.

*Civil Establishment.*

*Administrator*, Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l.*, 600*l.* allowances.  
*Confidential Clerk*, A. K. Withers, 250*l.*  
*2nd Clerk*, H. G. Fowlis, 60*l.*  
*Local Auditor*, R. C. Grannum.  
*Assistant Auditor*, A. L. Turner.  
*Clerk for Audit Duties*, S. F. N'Jie, 70*l.*  
*Government Printer*, J. T. Coker, 96*l.*  
*Assistant ditto*, W. J. Thorpe, 30*l.*  
*Treasurer*, H. M. B. Griffith, 500*l.* to 600*l.*, and 90*l.* duty allowance.  
*Chief Clerk and Cashier*, S. D. A. Coker, 175*l.* to 200*l.*  
*Assistant Clerk*, P. Sowe (acting), 50*l.* to 65*l.*  
*Junior Clerk*, J. J. Fowlis (acting), 36*l.*  
*Postmaster*, The Treasurer.  
*Chief Clerk*,  
*Assistant Clerk*, I. G. McCarthy, 50*l.*  
*Collector of Customs*, T. E. Peirce, 400*l.*, and 60*l.* duty allowance.  
*Chief Clerk and Cashier*, S. J. Auber, 175*l.* to 200*l.*  
*2nd Clerk, Customs*, J. C. Chapman, 65*l.*  
*Tide Surveyor and Quarantine Officer*, J. Dougan, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, and 50*l.* personal.  
*Chief Landing Waiter and Locker*, A. Benkă-Coker, 125*l.* to 150*l.*  
*1st Class Landing Waiters*, J. P. Joof, and W. G. Joof, 50*l.* to 60*l.* each.  
*2nd Class Landing Waiters*, James King and C. M. Savage, 40*l.* to 50*l.* each.  
*Colonial Engineer*, Henry Reeve, 500*l.*  
*Clerk of Works*, W. Pickering, 250*l.*  
*Foreman of Works*, G. M. N'Jie, 75*l.*  
*Storekeeper, Timekeeper, and Office Assistant*, John C. Fye, 65*l.* per annum.  
*Colonial Surgeon*, R. M. Forde, 450*l.*, forage 2*s.* 3*d.* per diem.  
*Assistant Colonial Surgeon*, C. R. Chichester, 300*l.* and 2*s.* 3*d.*, forage allowance.  
*Dispenser*, W. S. Smart, 100*l.* to 120*l.*, and residence.  
*Chief Magistrate*, A. D. Russell, M.A., LL.B., 750*l.*  
*Registrar and Clerk of Courts*, W. C. Cates, 250*l.*  
*Assistant Clerk of Courts*, S. C. King, 75*l.*  
*Inspector of Prisons*, Joseph Brown, 50*l.*  
*Gaoler*, C. C. Johnson, 120*l.*  
*Superintendent of Police*, Joseph Brown, 350*l.*, and 50*l.* duty allowance.  
*Assistant Superintendent*, H. F. Sworton, 250*l.*  
*Manager, British Kombo*, G. J. Thomas, 120*l.*  
*Travelling Commissioners*, J. H. Ozanne, C.M.G., 400*l.* each; P. Wainwright, H. L. Pryce, and G. H. Songster, 300*l.*; and 10*s.* per diem travelling allowance.  
*Curator, Botanical Station* (vacant), 200*l.* to 250*l.*  
*Govt. Steamer, Chief Engineer and Master*, 300*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*  
*Engineer*, H. Kelly, 200*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*  
*Inspector of Schools*, M. J. Marke, 50*l.*

*Foreign Consuls.*

*Belgium*,  
*United States*,  
*France*, J. Guiraud, Consular-Agent.  
*Portugal*,  
*Spain*,

All European officers are provided either with unfurnished quarters or lodging allowance.

**GIBRALTAR.***Situation and Area.*

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain, in N. lat 36° 6' 30", and W. long. 5° 21' 12". It consists of a long high mountain called "The Rock," and a very flat sandy plain to the north of it raised only a few feet above the level of the sea, and called the North Front. Its greatest elevation is 1,439 feet, its length is 2½ miles, and its greatest breadth ¾ of a mile. Its area is 1½ square miles.

*History.*

The rock of Gibraltar, the Mons Calpe of the ancients, remained under the dominion of the Moors until the 15th century, when it was incorporated with the Spanish kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British forces under Sir George Rooke, 24th July, 1704, and was ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was successfully defended by Gen. Eliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) in the great siege of 1779-1783.

*General Description.*

The promontory forms one side of a bay, called the Bay of Gibraltar, which is about 4 or 5 miles across, and affords good anchorage for the shipping passing through the straits. The eastern and northern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible precipice rising abruptly from the sea and the sandy plain known as the North Front, which lies between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of La Línea; from the northern end the Rock runs along southward like a knife edge to the ancient site of O'Hara's Tower, from which it slopes gradually till it terminates in a perpendicular cliff about 100 feet high at the water's edge at Europa; these cliffs are continued along the western face to the New Mole, beyond which the fortress is protected by artificial ramparts. Behind these latter lies the larger portion of the town, covering an area of only ¾ by ½ mile. It is one of the most thickly inhabited places in the world, but it is not unhealthy. Between this part of the town and the southern portion is a picturesque public garden, called the Alameda. The civil population in the southern part of the town is confined to the east and south-east of the New Mole, the remainder of the southern portion of the Rock being entirely taken up with barracks, hospitals, &c., for the Military and the Navy.

Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and coaling station by shipping, and it is also an *entrepôt* of the trade between England and the Arabian states of Northern Africa, for which it has many advantages, having been ever since its occupation by the British a free port. Extensive works for an enclosed harbour are now in progress for the Admiralty, and also for the construction of three graving docks.

The northern end of the harbour is to be enclosed by a mole, built at the joint cost of the Imperial Government and the local revenue, by which greatly increased facilities for coaling merchant ships and for landing and shipping cargo will be afforded. The works on this part of the harbour were begun in 1897, and considerable progress has been made. A contract has now been entered into for the completion of the scheme, which, it is estimated, will take 4½ years.

About 450 persons are employed in tobacco manufactories, and about 1,200 in the coal depôts,



It is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1899, 26 vessels, of together 6,810 tons. No statistics of imports or exports are taken, except of wine, spirits, beer, and tobacco.

The revenue is derived from port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, duties upon wine, spirits, beer, and tobacco, and licence duties and fees.

There is no executive council nor any legislative body. The Governor, who is also the General commanding the garrison, exercises by himself all the functions of government and legislation. The management of the drainage, water supply, &c., is in the hands of a nominated body, called the Sanitary Commissioners. Their receipts for 1899 were 57,710*l.*, and their expenditure 55,702*l.*, and their debt on the 31st of Dec., 1899, 126,883*l.*

There is a branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and several private bankers.

A Government savings bank was founded in 1882, and had on 31st Dec., 1899, 125,558*l.* deposited by 3,504 depositors. Since the 1st Oct., 1898, the legal tender currency has been that of the United Kingdom, and the public accounts are now kept in it, but Spanish money is still freely current. The change from Spanish currency, which had previously been the legal tender, was effected under the provisions of the Orders in Council of the 9th of August, 1898.

There is daily postal communication with England by way of Spain and France. Rates of postage: letters 1*d.* per  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., newspapers  $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* The internal postagerate is  $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. There are also branch post offices worked by the Gibraltar postal administration at Tangier, Tetuan, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Saffi, Mazagan Mogador and Fez in Morocco, and direct telegraphic communication with Spain, and by cables to Tangier, Malta, Lisbon, and Cadiz.

#### Postal Statistics.

	Internal.	External.	
		Received.	For- warded.
Letters and postcards	62,296	776,772	1,284,383
Newspapers ... ..	2,236	400,556	74,100
Books and samples ...	—	47,840	20,800
Parcels ... ..	—	15,437	7,535

Education is not compulsory. There are thirteen elementary poor schools subsidised by Government, and several private schools, the number of scholars on average attendance being 2,139 for the year ending 30th March, 1899. The Government aided schools are chiefly managed by Boards of the different denominations, and small fees are charged.

#### Defence.

As an important naval station, Gibraltar is strongly fortified, the whole area forming one large citadel. There is a permanent garrison of about 5,000 men. The naval establishment, exclusive of crews of port guard ships, numbers at present about 250, but is being increased. The Admiralty are constructing large dry docks, and works to provide an enclosed harbour are being rapidly pushed forward.

#### FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue. Pesetas.	Expenditure. Pesetas.	SHIPPING, ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	1,561,542	1,476,078	9,542,035	11,488,693
1891	1,528,417	1,572,128	8,606,413	10,665,744
1892	1,418,385	1,804,587	6,767,965	8,753,175
1893	1,522,980	1,460,148	7,089,467	9,248,019
1894	1,580,419	1,516,375	7,595,769	9,841,007
1895	1,548,201	1,385,275	7,322,549	9,078,256
1896	1,581,785	1,508,705	6,718,821	8,660,931
1897	1,652,781	1,531,784	6,654,993	8,720,169
1898	1,624,551	1,417,462	7,142,661	9,114,390
1899	59,954 <i>l.</i>	59,520 <i>l.</i>	6,466,290	8,628,537

The Customs revenue in 1899 was 18,245*l.*

#### Population (exclusive of military).

Census, 1881, 18,381; Census, 1891, 19,100; estimate, 1899, 19,048.

Governor, General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., V.C., 4,500*l.*, with table allowance of 500*l.* from Army Funds.

Assistant Military Secretary, Major W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G.

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. H. A. Cape, 18th Hussars  
Lieut. R. G. Hooper, 5th Lancers.

#### Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary, Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G., 900*l.* to 1,000*l.*, and free house.

Assistant Colonial Secretary, J. C. King, 350*l.*, and 50*l.* as Secretary to Board of Health.

Chief Clerk, J. Porral, 190*l.* to 250*l.*, and 55*l.* for translating and interpreting.

1st Class Clerk, E. P. Griffin, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

3rd Class Clerk, J. Bruzon, 75*l.* to 135*l.*

#### Crown Property Department.

Chief Commissioner, the Colonial Secretary.

Commissioner, A. Porral, 255*l.*

1st Class Clerk, R. Giraldi, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

#### Revenue Department.

Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood, 400*l.* to 600*l.*

Chief Clerk and Cashier, A. Podesta, 250*l.* to 350*l.*

1st Class Clerk, R. H. Pogue, 190*l.* to 250*l.* (also Registrar of Marine Court, 10*l.*, and clerk to Registrar of Shipping, 21*l.*).

2nd Class Clerk, J. Gareze, 140*l.* to 180*l.*

3rd Class Clerk, C. Prendergast, 75*l.* to 135*l.*

#### Port Department.

Captain of the Port and Shipping Master, Com. L. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., 370*l.*, free quarters, shipping fees, and 60*l.* as Superintendent of Lighthouse.

1st Class Clerk and Clerk to Shipping Master, F. B. Planello, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd Class Clerk, J. B. Triay, 140*l.* to 180*l.*

#### Public Works.

Colonial Engineer, J. Rowland Crook, A.M.I.C.E., 500*l.*

Clerk of Works, F. Robson, 291*l.*

3rd Class Clerk, H. Maxted, 75*l.* to 135*l.*

#### Electric Light Department.

Controller and Resident Electrical Engineer, Marcus Chambers, M.I.E.E., 500*l.*, and transport allowance.

Assistant Electrical Engineers, J. A. Windham, E. W. Hearn, Frank Preece, each 180*l.*

Cashier, H. H. Rushton, 150*l.* to 180*l.*

*Audit (under the Comptroller and Auditor-General).*

*Local Auditor*, W. D. Bathurst, 800*l.* to 350*l.* and 63*l.* as auditor to the Sanitary Commissioners.

*Judicial Department.*

*Chief Justice*, S. H. Gatty, 1,000*l.*, and 150*l.* personal.

*Attorney-General*, A. W. Fawkes, K.C., 800*l.*, and 70*l.* personal.

*Clerk to the Attorney-General*, A. Bosano, 190*l.* to 250*l.*

*Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c.*, E. M. Hutton, 500*l.*, and 50*l.* personal.

*Assistant Registrar*, J. Discombe, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*Marshal and Interpreter Supreme Court*, T. J. Vecchio, 182*l.*

*3rd Class Clerk*, C. J. Edwards, 75*l.* to 135*l.*

*3rd-Class Clerk*, A. S. Prescott, 75*l.* to 135*l.*

*Police Magistrate*, A. M. Coll, 500*l.* to 600*l.*, 42*l.* for forage allowance, and 60*l.* as Inspector of Schools.

*Clerk to Magistrates*, A. M. Requena, 140*l.* to 180*l.*, and 20*l.* allowance.

*Clerk in Police Magistrate's Office (2nd class)*, R. F. King, 140*l.* to 180*l.*

*Chief of Police*, J. L. Bennet, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, quarters, and 42*l.* for horse allowance as Supervisor of Markets.

*Coroner*, G. F. Cornwell, K.C., 60*l.*

*Registrar of Births, &c.*, J. Porral, 45*l.*

*Post Office and Telegraph Department.*

*Postmistress*, Miss M. Creswell, 500*l.*, 100*l.* house allowance, and 100*l.* personal.

*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, A. Bosano, 190*l.* to 250*l.*, and quarters.

*3rd Class Clerks*, J. S. Coll; W. B. Edwards; J. Chipulina; J. Shakery; A. Chipulina; T. Chipulina; J. Desoiza, 75*l.* to 135*l.*

*Postal Agent, Tangier*, P. Lyons, 75*l.* to 135*l.*, and 30*l.* house allowance.

*Medical Department.*

*Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Gaol, and Lunatic Asylum*, W. Turner, M.D., 372*l.*, with free quarters.

*Asst. Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Police, and Port Surgeon*, J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., 250*l.*, with free quarters.

*Surgeon, Smallpox Hospital and District Medical Officer*, A. J. Triay, M.B., 174*l.*

*District Medical Officer*, L. L. Verano M.R.C.S., 64*l.*

*Secretary, Colonial Hospital*, H. Recaño, 218*l.*

*2nd Class Clerk, ditto*, M. Montegriffo, 140*l.* to 180*l.*

(Note—All the medical officers are allowed private practice.)

*Civil Prison.*

*Gaoler*, W. Boulton, 150*l.* to 250*l.*, quarters, fuel and light; 7 Warders, and one Matron.

*Lunatic Asylum.*

*Superintendent*, F. Tamplin, 162*l.*, quarters, fuel and light; 6 Male and 4 Female Attendants.

*Board of Sanitary Commissioners (under Ordinance, 1893).*

*Official Members*:—Col. J. F. Lewis, R.E. (*Chairman*); Principal Medical Officer (*ex officio*); Edward M. Hutton; Staff Surgeon, W. H. Norman, R.N.; and A. C. Greenwood.

*Unofficial Members*:—A. Rugeroni, J. A. Patrón, T. Meiklereid; W. J. S. Smith.

*Ecclesiastical.*

*Anglican Bishop*, The Right Rev. C. W. Sandford, D.D.

*Civil Chaplain*, The Ven. Archdeacon D. S. Gövett, M.A.

*Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic*, The Right Rev. James Bellord, D.D., Bishop of Milevis.

*Chief Military and Naval Officers.*

*Assistant Military Secretary*, Major W. E. Fairholme, R.A., C.M.G.

*Major-General*, Sir H. Colville, K.C.M.G., C.B.

*Assistant Adjutant-General*, Colonel H. L. Dundas, (Chief Staff Officer).

*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Major-General F. G. Slade, C.B.

*Commanding Royal Engineer*, Colonel J. F. Lewis.

*Senior Naval Officer*, Capt. W. H. Pigott, R.N.

*Chief Ordnance Officer*, Colonel C. H. W. Tate.

*Principal Medical Officer (Military)*, Colonel W. H. McNamara, C.B., R.A.M.C.

*Senior Chaplain to the Forces*, Rev. J. Hackett, B.D.

*Chief Naval Engineer*, Fleet Engineer, J. S. Sanders, R.N.

*Consuls.*

*Argentine Republic*, C. Rugeroni.

*Austria-Hungary*, H. Schott.

*Belgium*, M. Y. Ibergel.

*Bolivia*, J. Garese.

*Brazil*, A. Onetti.

*Chili*, J. Abrines.

*Columbia*, F. Gonzalez.

*Costa Rica*, A. Carrara.

*Denmark*, C. W. Mathiasen.

*Dominica*, A. Gomez.

*Ecuador*, Dr. Rodriguez Lopez (Vice-Consul).

*France*, E. Neuville.

*Germany*, F. Schott.

*Greece*, M. J. Coll.

*Guatemala*, H. Cavanna.

*Holland*, J. A. Patron.

*Honduras*, J. da Costa Freire.

*Italy*, Z. Bianco.

*Liberia*, F. Bassadone.

*Mexico*, J. da Costa Freire.

*Morocco*, Cid Abdslam Ben Bou Zian.

*Nicaragua*, A. Bosano.

*Paraguay*, J. Garese.

*Peru*, L. F. Imossi.

*Portugal*, Visconde de Wrem.

" J. Requena (Vice-Consul).

*Russia*, L. M. O Power.

*Siam*, H. Schott.

*Spain*, Don José Cengosto.

" A. Berea (Vice-Consul).

*Sweden and Norway*, G. Prescott.

*Turkey*, C. T. Hutcheson.

*U. S. of America*, H. J. Sprague.

*Uruguay*, A. Corsi.

*Venezuela*, A. Bosano (Consul); F. Vasquez (Vice-Consul).

## THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

(See Map under head of Lagos.)

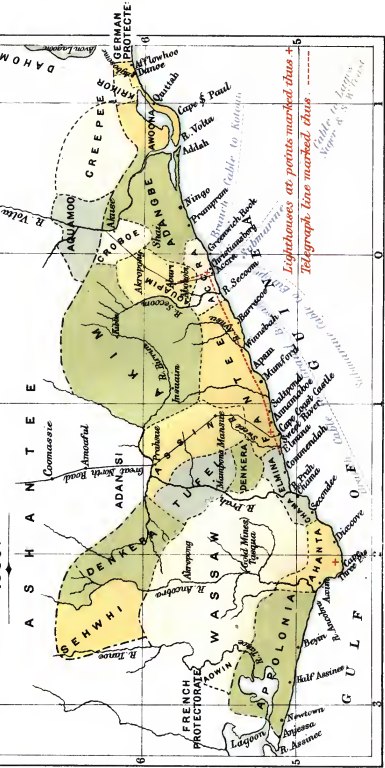
*Situation, Area, and Native Tribes.*

The Gold Coast is the name given to that portion of Upper Guinea, between 3° W. long. and 1° 10' E. long., and is bounded on the West by the French settlements of Assinie, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland.



# GOLD COAST PROTECTORATE. 1886.

1886.



The country is inhabited by a large number of native tribes more or less independent of each other, but with similar customs and forms of government. Each tribe has its own head chief or king, and every town or village of the tribe a chief. The chiefs form the king's council, and assist him in dealing with matters affecting the general welfare of the tribe. The succession both to the king's and chiefs' stools is for the most part hereditary by the female side, the heir to the stool being the son of the occupant's eldest sister, or failing male offspring by his sisters, his brothers according to seniority, and back from them to the male offspring of his aunts on the father's side.

The principal coast tribes are the following:—Appolonia, Ahanta, Chama, Kommenda, Elmina, Cape Coast or Fanti, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Accra, Adangme, Awuna, Agbosome and Afflao. Some of these, on account of tribal differences, are split up into divisions more or less independent of each other, and as education and civilization spread, a tendency to further disintegration develops itself.

In the interior the principal tribes are:—Aowin, upper and lower Wassaw, Seŋwhi, upper and lower Denkera, Tchuful, Assin, Esse Kuma, Edjumako, eastern and western Akim, Akwapim eastern and western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Kwahu, Atabubu, Shai, Ningbo, Krikor, and Anum.

For the purposes of administration the Colony is divided into fourteen districts, each presided over by a commissioner, who besides performing judicial duties as magistrate, is the Chief Executive Officer of the district. The headquarters of each district with two exceptions, are on the coast.

The districts are known by the following names:—Wassaw, Axim, Dixcove, Sekondi, Elmina, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba, Accra, Pram Pram, Ada, Kwitta, Volta River, and Kwahu-Akim.

### *History.*

It is generally accepted that the Gold Coast, with the adjacent territories bordering on the Gulf of Guinea, were discovered by French navigators in the fourteenth century. The first really historic accounts that are extant of the Gold Coast are dated 1866, when a company was formed at Rouen, to trade with West Africa. Thirty years later the French established themselves in force at a place which they named La Mine, now called Elmina, and built there a large castle, the towers and bastions of which are still well preserved. The Rouen Company remained predominant on the Coast for nearly a century, when their trade failed, and they finally abandoned it.

The fame of the wealth of the Gold Coast attracted a large number of adventurers of all nations to the Gulf of Guinea, and during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a vast number of factories were established at various points along the seaboard, and the trade of the coast was eagerly disputed by the French, Portuguese, Danes, English, Bradenburghers, Dutch and Swedes, who dotted the whole coast line with formidable forts, erected to defend their commerce.

In 1672 an English company was formed, called the Royal African Company, which built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabu, Winneba, Accra, and Whyda, besides strengthening Cape Coast Castle, which was already in existence. It

was succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and to form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. This company, which received an annual subsidy from the Government, suffered by the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, and was dissolved in 1821 by Act of Parliament, and the forts transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements. The fort at Whyda was abandoned.

In 1824, the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles Macarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle, found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors, and led an army of them, with a few disciplined soldiers, against the Ashantis at Ensimankao, where on the 24th of January, 1824, he was killed, and his force totally routed.

The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1827. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831 between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government had inclined to the policy of retiring from the coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at command, and with a Government subsidy of only 4,000*l.* a year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his government over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast Protectorate. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the Slave Trade, the forts were resumed by the Crown, and a Lieut.-Governor appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of Native Affairs, under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

In 1850, the Danish forts at Christiansborg, Tessi, Ningbo, Ada, and Kitta were purchased from the King of Denmark for 10,000*l.*, the Danish Protectorate, which included the country inhabited by the Shais, Krobo (Eastern and Western), Akims (Eastern and Western), Akwapims, Akwamus, and Krepis being at the same time transferred.

In 1852 a large meeting of the native chiefs (afterwards known as the "Legislative Assembly") agreed to pay a poll tax in exchange for British protection. This tax gradually fell in arrear, and was abandoned, though some was received up to 1861.

Interspersed amongst the British settlements there had always been a number of Dutch forts. This circumstance was an abiding source of embarrassment to the British Government, as, the Dutch settlements being free ports, no appreciable customs duties could be imposed at the British ports. A partition of the coast was therefore effected by a Convention which came into force on the 1st of January, 1868, the Dutch taking the country west of the Sweet river, the British that lying to the east. The Dutch acquired Dixcove, Appolonia, Sekondi, and Kommenda; the British acquired Dutch Accra, Berraku, Appam, Kormantine, and Mori. Her Majesty also relinquished to the King of Holland the protectorate over the two Wassaws, Appolonia, Tchuful, and Denkera.

The Dutch found their new possessions extremely unruly. Their authority was defied by the protected tribes of the interior, and their officers outraged and ill-treated on the coast; and by a convention, signed at the Hague in 1871, they abandoned to Great Britain the whole of their rights on the coast. Before the Convention was ratified, an assurance was first sought and received from the King of Ashanti that he had no claim on the Dutch settlements of Elmina, and the forts were transferred on the 6th of April, 1872.

#### *Relations with Ashanti.*

Ashanti is inhabited by a large number of confederated tribes, the principal of which are the Bekwais, Juabins, Kokofus, Kumassis, Daniassis, Mampons, Nsutas, Nkwantas, Dadiassis, Ofinsus, and Adjisus. Each tribe has its own king, but from time immemorial the King of Kumassi has been recognized as the King paramount of the Confederation. As King paramount, he succeeds to what is known as the "golden stool," and is installed by the Kings of Bekwai, Juabin, and Kokofu, the ceremony of instoolment lasting several weeks, and being observed by the performance of native customs, which in times past consisted largely in the sacrifice of slaves.

On 9th Dec., 1872, the King of Ashanti, despatched from Kumassi an army of 40,000 men to invade the British Protectorate. His army crossed the Pra on the 29th of January, 1873, and spread itself slowly over the country, ravaging as it advanced. In April it met and defeated the Fanti allies at Dunkwa, and again in June at Jukwa, and then attacked the fortress of Elmina, where it was entirely defeated by the seamen and Marines of the Fleet, in conjunction with the Colonial Forces, all under the command of the late Colonel (afterwards Sir) Francis Festing.

After this the war languished for some time, until the late Captain, afterwards Sir John Glover was commissioned to repair to the eastern districts of the Protectorate, and organise the tribes in that quarter for a flank movement against the Ashanti territory. At the same time Sir Garnet, now Viscount, Wolsley, was despatched with troops to the Gold Coast. The British troops arrived early in December, but a good road to the Pra not having been completed, they were sent to sea again. In the meantime Sir Garnet Wolsley, by the aid of native levies, West Indian troops, and seamen and Marines, had been driving the enemy towards the Pra, which they crossed in the end of November. The white troops landed towards the end of December, and Sir Garnet Wolsley and his headquarters crossed the Pra on the 20th of January. The King of Ashanti now begged for peace, and sent the captive missionaries and others to the British camp; but as his language and acts were not satisfactory, Sir Garnet Wolsley continued his advance, and on the 31st of January came into general engagement with the enemy at Amoafu, where, after desperate resistance, he drove them from their position. The next four days were employed continuously in fighting, until, on the evening of the 4th of February, the British force entered Kumassi. The King had fled to the bush. Negotiations were opened with him, but without result, and on the 6th Sir Garnet Wolsley quitted Kumassi and commenced his march to the Coast, the Royal Engineers firing the city as the force marched out. In the meantime Sir John Glover had been advancing from the east with Hausas and native allies, and on the 12th he passed through the burning ruins of Kumassi.

On the 13th messengers sent by the King concluded a peace with Sir Garnet Wolsley at Fommana, which was afterwards signed with a pencil cross by King Kofi. By the Treaty of Fommana the King of Ashanti renounced all claims on the Protectorate, promised to protect traders, to abandon human sacrifices, to keep up a good road to the Pra, to pay an indemnity of 50,000 ozs. of gold, and to respect the independence of the Adansis, a tribe inhabiting the country between Pra and that of the powerful Ashanti tribe of Bekwai. King Kofi Kari-Kari was deposed, and was succeeded by King Mensah, who, in his turn, was deposed in 1881.

Early in 1881 fresh troubles broke out with Ashanti, the affair having at one time a serious aspect. Awusu, a prince of Gaman, who was also connected with the Ashanti Royal family, escaped from Kumassi, where he had been kept under surveillance, to Elmina. He was followed by Ashanti ambassadors, demanding that he should be at once sent back. These envoys brought with them the golden axe, an emblem which was considered by the Government to be a threat of war. The demand was of course refused, and preparations were commenced by Lieut.-Governor (now Sir Brandford) Griffith for the defence of the Protectorate. Reinforcements from the West India Regiments at Sierra Leone and the West Indies were despatched, a small Naval Brigade was landed, and early in March Sir Samuel Rowe, who had just been appointed Governor, arrived. About the same time Ashanti messengers were sent to deny that any threat of war had been intended. The force in the Colony now consisted of about 1,200 men of the W.I. Regiments and Hausa Police. In April the Ashanti ambassadors were received by the Governor at Prasu, and eventually an apology from them, together with 2,000 ounces of gold as an indemnity, was accepted. The gold axe was sent home as a present to the Queen.

After an interregnum of about two years, during which period much trouble and disturbance of trade was occasioned through intrigues designed to replace Kari-Kari upon "The Stool," Kwaku Dua was elected king in April, 1884, but he died June, 1884.

After the death of Kwaku Dua II dissension broke out among the confederated tribes. The Kokofus and Juabins fought against each other, the latter were driven out of the country, a large number finding an asylum within the Protectorate, and being located at Konforodua, where they have built a town and still reside. Dissensions also arose as to the succession to Kwaku. The Kokofus, Mampons, Nsutas, Nkwantas and Dadiassis favoured the claims of Atcheri Boanda, while the Kumassis, Bekwais, Ofinsus and Adjisus advocated those of Prempeh. Wars ensued, resulting in great loss of life and injury to trade, and Captains Lonsdale and Barnett were therefore sent to Ashanti to endeavour to adjust differences, and in April, 1888, Prempeh, whose adherents had gradually driven their adversaries out of the country into the Protectorate, was recognised as king. He took the title of Kwaku Dua III, but was never placed on the Golden Stool in accordance with native custom, and was never therefore actually king of Ashanti. From time to time he made overtures to the kings of the fugitive tribes with a view to their return to Ashanti, but the principal condition, namely, that he should be recognized as king paramount and placed on the Golden Stool, was not acceptable and the proposals fell through.

In 1894 Prempeh, having successfully fought against the Nkoranzas who had revolted against his rule, threatened to attack the Attabubus who had been given protection in 1890. This attack was averted by the despatch of a force under Sir Francis Scott, and an ultimatum was then sent to Prempeh warning him not to enter British territory, and suggesting that he should acquiesce in the establishment of a Residency at Kumassi. No definite reply to this suggestion could be obtained, and in 1895 Prempeh sent messengers to England who were not received. A further ultimatum was sent to him in September, to which he was requested to reply by the 31st October. No reply was sent, and a military expedition to Kumassi, to compel compliance with the demands of Her Majesty's Government, was therefore decided upon. The expedition, under the command of Sir Francis Scott, entered Kumassi without resistance. January, 1896. Prempeh made submission, but, failing to comply with the terms dictated, was brought to the coast as a political prisoner and lodged in Elmina Castle. A Resident was at the same time installed at Kumassi, and thus commenced an entirely new departure in the relations of the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti.

An account of the disturbances which occurred during the year 1900 will be found in the Introduction.

#### *The Northern Territories.*

In 1897 the territories in the "Hinterland" of the Gold Coast, to the north of Ashanti, were constituted a separate district with the title of "the Northern Territories," and placed in charge of a Commissioner, and a grant in aid of the expenditure in the Northern Territories was voted by Parliament of 45,000*l.* in respect of the financial years 1897-8 and 1898-9.

Major H. P. Northcott was appointed Commissioner and Commandant of these territories with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The negotiations between the British and French Governments for the settlement of territorial questions in West Africa, which had been suspended in 1896, were resumed in October, 1897; and on 14th June, 1898, after a period of considerable tension in consequence of the proximity of the British and French forces in the disputed territories, a convention was signed at Paris with a proviso that it should be ratified within six (subsequently extended to twelve) months. By this Convention the boundary between the Gold Coast and the French colony of the Ivory Coast, which had only been settled in 1889 as far as the 9th parallel of north latitude, was continued northwards along the course of the Black Volta River to the 11th parallel, and it was then drawn along the 11th parallel with a deflection to the north in the neighbourhood of Mamprusi, until it met the Franco-German boundary of 1897. The effect of the Anglo-French Convention of 14th June, 1898, was to leave Bona, Lobi, and Mossi to France, while Dagarti, Wa, Mamprusi, and the southern portion of Gurunsi were included in the British sphere.

On 14th November, 1899, an agreement was concluded with Germany for the partition of the "neutral zone," a district constituted as neutral territory by the Anglo-German Agreement of 1888. This partition assigned Salaga to Great Britain, and Yendi to Germany, and to the north of the zone gave Mamprusi to the former and Chakosi to the latter.

#### *Constitution.*

At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken for placing the government of the Gold Coast upon a footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West Africa Settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor-in-Chief, with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements, and one Supreme Court. The charter of 1874 was superseded by letters patent dated the 23rd of January, 1883, and 13th January, 1886, respectively. By the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown. Two unofficial members have been appointed to the Legislative Council.

By Order of the Queen in Council of 6th August, 1874, the Legislature was empowered to regulate by Ordinance or Ordinances all such powers as Her Majesty may enjoy in the protected territories.

The Supreme Court of the Colony was a Court of Appeal for Lagos, and also under the West African Order in Council, 1884, but legislation providing for the establishment of separate courts of appeal in each colony was passed in 1888.

#### *Law and Justice.*

The law of the colony is the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of Local Ordinances passed at various periods since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892, and civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance passed in 1876.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, Divisional Courts held in different parts of the colony by three puisne judges, and thirteen inferior Courts with limited criminal and civil jurisdiction presided over by District Commissioners. The Supreme Court has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction, and decides appeals from the inferior courts in civil matters, while the Chief Justice has a power of revision of the decisions of the Commissioners in criminal cases. Appeals from Divisional Courts are heard by a full court.

Native law is administered in all the Courts, in as far as it is not incompatible with any Statute or Ordinance, and not repugnant to natural justice.

The Forts of St. James at Accra, St. Jago at Elmina, and Cape Coast Castle are utilised as prisons pending the erection of a central prison at Elmina.

At Accra convicts are taught trades, remunerative industries are carried on, and the English penal system is carried out in a modified form.

#### *Climate.*

The climate is very unhealthy, especially for Europeans. In 1891 the death rate among the non-official European population was 32·7 per 1,000; in 1892, 70·7 per 1,000; in 1893, 64·93 per 1,000; in 1894, 19·6 per 1,000; 59·02 per 1,000 in 1895; 48·78 per 1,000 in 1896; 93·92 per 1,000 in 1897; 37·52 per 1,000 in 1898; and 45·0 per 1,000 in 1899; and among the European officials 30·7 per 1,000 in 1891; 36·3 per 1,000 in 1892; 31·25 per

4,000 in 1893; 35·7 per 1,000 in 1894; 83·33 per 1,000 in 1895; 60·10 per 1,000 in 1896; 37·5 per 1,000 in 1897; 36·36 per 1,000 in 1898; and 54·2 per 1,000 in 1899. No data are at hand for estimating the death rate among the natives. Infant mortality is great. The mean temperature in the shade during the past seven years was, at Accra, 85° F. The average annual rainfall at the same place and during the same period was 26·54 inches. The rainfall varies with the physical configuration of the country, and is very great in Axim and the mining districts of Tarkwa, Upper and Lower Wassaw, &c. The "first rains," or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July, the "latter rains" are spread over the months of September and October. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February. It is characterized by a cool wind which is sometimes dry and bracing but often moist and then very depressing. The climate generally is hot and moist and very malarious.

#### *Domestic Slavery.*

Domestic slavery existed from time immemorial on the Gold Coast, as in other parts of Africa, the slave population consisting partly of native-born slaves, and partly of Donkos, slaves purchased from Ashanti importers. Slavery was mainly an emanation of parental authority, every man being saleable either by his father or mother, according to the character of the union subsisting between his parents, and the consequent *status* of the mother; but there was also a species of slavery called pawning, founded on contract, which arose when a debtor gave to his creditor, as a security, either himself, or a child or slave, to be a temporary slave in the hands of the creditor until debt and interest were paid.

Within the British possessions on the Gold Coast, slavery was abolished by force of the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 73, but no attempt had been made to deal with it in the Protectorate, which was not affected by that statute. The harsher usages of slavery were, however, appreciably mitigated by the action of the court of the "judicial assessor to the Native Chiefs" and other magistrates. At the conclusion of the war of 1873-4 the question was taken in hand anew by the newly established Legislative Council at its first meeting, and settled by two ordinances. One of these prohibits, under penalties, the introduction of slaves into the Protectorate, and the buying and selling, and pawning of slaves and other persons within the Protectorate; and the second declares, that henceforth no court, native or British, shall take notice of, so as to give effect to, the relations between master and slave, except in so far as those relations may be in accordance with the law of England relating to master and servant.

#### *Mail and Steamship Service.*

A steamer of the British and African Company, or the African Steamship Company, leaves Liverpool every other Wednesday, calling at Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Axim, Sekondi, Cape Coast and Accra, the length of the voyage to Accra being 18 days. Every alternate Saturday one of these two companies' steamers leaves Liverpool touching at Madeira and Tenerife and every port on the West Coast as far as Opobo, the voyage being timed to occupy 39 days. Every month a steamer of one of the above lines leaves Hamburg, calling at most of the West African ports as far as Kotonou, the voyage to Accra occupying 30 days.

There is a monthly departure from Liverpool of one of the Company's steamers for Sierra Leone, Accra, Lagos, and ports on the South-West Coast as far as Loanda, the journey to Accra averaging 21 days. There is also a German line of steamers starting from Hamburg, and a French line starting from Havre, which call at the Gold Coast and other ports.

#### *Internal Communication.*

There is no railway at present in the colony, but certain surveys have been made, and the construction of a railway from Sekondi (Takoradi Bay) to Tarkwa, a distance of about 40 miles, was commenced early in 1898, and, it is expected, will be completed early in 1900. This railway will give access to an important auriferous region. Other projects have been under consideration.

The only roads properly so called in the colony are, the road between Accra and Christiansborg, a distance of 2½ miles, the road from the latter place to the Government Sanitarium at Aburi, a distance of 26 miles, the military road between Cape Coast and Prahsu, a distance of 75 miles, and the road from Cape Coast to Anamaboe, a distance of 12 miles. In addition to these the road from Aburi through Akwapim and Eastern and Western Krobo to Kpong and Akuse, and the road from Chama to Tarkwa (Upper Wassaw) are all under more or less constant Government supervision, and on that account are kept in fair order. The native kings and chiefs who can be induced to keep their bush tracks clear of bush and passable for traders and travellers at all periods of the year are paid 10s. a quarter, per mile, and cutlasses and hatchets are lent to them by the Government to assist them in the work, but it is only within the immediate vicinity of the several Government stations that the bush-tracks are as a rule in fair order. A European Staff has been appointed, and attached to the Department of the D. P. W. to supervise the maintenance of roads and the construction of new ones, and road overseers have been appointed in several districts.

The principal waterway is the Volta River, which rises in the Kong Mountains, and falls into the sea at Ada, after a course of 200 miles. It is usually navigable for not more than 60 miles, and only for small boats. The Ankobra River is navigable for boats for about 50 miles. The Pra is almost useless as a waterway.

There is no harbour along the whole coast of the colony, and goods and passengers must everywhere be landed in surf-boats through what is often a dangerous surf.

#### *Postal Communication.*

The Colony is included in the Postal Union. Foreign money order and parcel-post systems are in operation between it and the United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Lagos and the Niger Coast Protectorate. An inland postal-order system has been introduced for facilitating the exchange of small remittances between the principal stations in the Colony. A tri-weekly postal service is maintained between all the principal stations, a weekly service between the Colony and the French protectorate of Grand Bassam and Assinie, as well as between the sea-coast stations and Kumassi in the Hinterland, and a bi-weekly service between the Colony and the German protectorate of Togoland. The number of letters, &c., posted and received in 1899 was 654,565 and



1,659,667 respectively. The rates of postage are as follows:—

For a single Letter, per ½ oz.	For a single Post Card.	For Newspapers, Books, and other Printed Papers, per 2 oz.	Registration Fee.
1d.	½d.	1d.	2d.
1d.	1d.	½d.	2d.
2½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

\* See list at end of Introduction.

On parcels exchanged between the Gold Coast and the United Kingdom, and between the Gold Coast and British Colonies in West Africa:—Weighing not over 3 lbs., 1s.; weighing over 3 lbs., but not over 7 lbs., 2s.; weighing over 7 lbs., but not over 11 lbs., 3s. On parcels exchanged between the Gold Coast and British Colonies to which the triple scale of postage applies, viz., England:—Weighing not over 3 lbs., 1s. 8d.; weighing over 3 lbs., but not over 7 lbs., 3s. 4d.; weighing over 7 lbs., but not over 11 lbs., 5s. On parcels exchanged between the Gold Coast and Foreign Countries, and other places not mentioned above, postage to be collected according to the rates shown in the British Post Office Guide, with the addition of 8d. on parcels not weighing over 3 lbs., 1s. 4d. on parcels not weighing over 7 lbs., and 2s. on parcels not weighing over 11 lbs.

Money Order commission, 2d. on every 10s.

#### Telegraphs and Telephones.

Telegraphs were first introduced in 1882, when a line 2½ miles in length was put up between Accra and Christiansborg. This was in 1885 extended to Aburi, distant 25 miles. A line has since been constructed along the coast from Accra to Axim, a distance of 180 miles, with intermediate stations at Winneba, Appam, Saltpond, Anamaboe, Cape Coast, Elmina, Chama, Sekondi, Adjina, and

Dixcove. This has been duplicated for half the distance, viz., between Accra and Elmina. Another line of about 114 miles in length extends from Accra to the Anglo-German frontier, where it joins the line of the German settlement of Togoland, with intermediate stations at Pram Pram, Ada, Kwitta, and Danoe. A third line strikes inland from Ada, and connects the towns of Akuse and Kpong, on the River Volta. A fourth has been constructed through the interior, starting at Cape Coast, and reaching as far as Wa, with intermediate stations at Mansu, Pralsu, Brafa Edru, Kumassi, Nkoranza, Kintampo, and Bo/e. The total length of line is, so far, about 750 miles.

In 1893 the number of telegrams forwarded was 60,031; in 1894, 73,776; in 1895, 81,690; in 1896, 79,911; in 1897, 84,580; in 1898, 119,242; and in 1899, 128,026.

There is a telephone exchange at Accra, which provides communication between all the Government and some private offices.

Accra is in telegraphic communication with Europe—via Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, and Madeira—with Grand Bassam, and with Lagos, Brass, Bonny, Cameroons, and St. Thomas. It is also connected with the Cape, via Kotonu, Loanda, and Mossamedes, there being altogether four cables.

#### Defence.

Most of the stations along the coast have old forts, but there are no modern fortifications. A colonial armed constabulary force (Hausas) was raised by Captain Glover, R.N. (afterwards Sir John Glover), and Mr. (now Sir Roger Goldsworthy) for service in the Ashanti War of 1873-4, and was known as Glover's Hausas. The establishment is at present 35 European officers, 8 native officers, 113 non-commissioned officers, and 1,200 privates. The organization is military, and the force is available for service in any of the British West African Colonies. It is divided into artillery and infantry, the former armed with 16 7-pounder R.M.L. guns, 10 Maxim, 3 Nordenfolt, 1 Gatling machine gun, and 17 (9-pr. and 24-pr.) rocket troughs.

The infantry are armed with Martini-Metford carbines and bayonets.

#### Gold Coast Rifle Volunteers.

This corps was organized in 1892, and the establishment at present consists of 11 officers, 51 non-commissioned officers, 7 buglers, and 140 privates.

#### Education.

Elementary education in the Colony is chiefly in the hands of the Wesleyan, Basel, and Roman Catholic Missionary Societies; these receive annual grants from the Government. The Government has established schools at Accra, Cape Coast, and Insuaim, in Western Akim; there are also Government schools at Accra in connection with the Hausa Constabulary and Civil Police force. The various missions have schools situated in outlying districts, reaching far into the interior. Schools have been established at Kumasi and the neighbourhood by the Wesleyan Society, and these are now under inspection of the Education Department. A scheme of technical education, under a European master, has been introduced into the Government school at Accra, and many of the mission schools in the interior have small plantations attached, where the scholars receive

instruction in the cultivation of coffee and other native products. The Basel Mission has also established a training school for their teachers at Akropong, and at their head stations instruction is given in carpentry, masonry, bookbinding, and various other crafts.

Returns of assisted schools in the Colony:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Grants Earned.		
			£	s.	d.
Government ...	7	1,768	—	—	—
Wesleyan ..	50	4,950	1,628	4	2
Basel Mission ...	60	4,046	1,781	18	3
Roman Catholic ...	12	1,437	708	6	0
Mohammedan ...	1	39	11	3	0
Total	130	12,240	4,129	11	5

In addition there are about 100 more schools which do not yet receive Government support.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

The currency and legal tender is British sterling, with Spanish, American, and French gold coins, as fixed by Ordinance No. 2 of 1880. Gold dust was demonetized by Ordinance No. 9 of 1889, but still remains a medium of exchange in the districts of the interior. A number of United States silver half-dollars are in circulation, but are not legal tender. German gold and silver coins circulate in the Trans-Volta districts since the Customs Union. Copper coins are little used, owing to the dislike to them entertained by the natives in most places. Cowries are still in use, but only for the purchase of articles of little value. Accounts are kept in sterling. The Bank of British West Africa have establishments at Accra and Cape Coast. It commenced business at the former place on the 1st January, 1897, and at the latter on the 22nd January, 1900. In March, 1888, a Government savings bank was established, and had, on the 31st December, 1899, a credit of 4,969l. 14s. 11d., in the names of 458 depositors. Penny Banks have also been established in the principal schools. The rate of exchange is at par.

#### *Population.*

The census returns for 1891 give the population of the Colony and protected territories as 768,882, exclusive of the countries of Kwahu and British Krepi, but the census committee estimate that owing to the great difficulty in getting at the people in the interior parts of the Colony, and to the great reluctance on the part of the natives to be enumerated, an addition of 205,000 should be made to the returns. The estimated population of Kwahu and British Krepi is 500,000, making the probable total population 1,473,882. The chief towns are, Accra (16,276); Cape Coast (11,614); Elmina (10,530); Kwitta, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim, and Ada.

#### *Trade and Industry.*

The staple products of the territories are palm oil, palm kernels, and rubber. The palm does not grow near the coast, and the produce is brought down on the heads of carriers from an area extending forty

miles inland, and by canoe down the Volta River from a greater distance. Gold is found in many parts, notably in the Wassaw district, in the north-west of which Tarkwa and Prestea are centres. Unsuccessful management, the distance of four of the mines from the nearest port (Axim), and the lack of a good road, have proved obstacles to successful mining on a large scale in the past, but much greater energy has been exhibited in mining enterprise since the year 1889, four companies with established plant and staff having been actively at work, and gold to the value of 96,999l. was raised and exported in 1893. Indiarubber abounds in the interior forests, and is an important export. Cotton grows wild, but is not cultivated. Small quantities of coffee and ground nuts are grown, and the exports also include kola nuts, ivory, copra, guinea grains, gum copal, camwood, and benised. An export of valuable native woods opened about two years ago promises to be an industry which will largely increase the trade of the Colony. The quantities and values of the principal exports in 1899 were:—

		value
Cocoa ...	714,929 lbs.	£16,064
Cola nuts ...	2,671 pkgs.	57,021
Dye stuffs and substances used in tanning ...	83,237 lbs.	1,090
Gold and gold dust	14,249 oz. 14 aek	51,300
Guinea grains ...	17,243 lbs.	504
Gum copal ...	35,039 lbs.	472
Ivory ...	5,605 lbs.	1,201
Palm kernels and other nuts for pressing oil therefrom ...	13,060 tons	109,592
Palm oil ...	3,323,919 galls.	183,204
Rubber ...	5,572,554 lbs.	555,731
Timber ...	11,990,832 ft.	87,076

The trade with Salaga and Ashanti has hitherto been slight, owing to the difficulties of communication and the frequent native wars. Fishing is extensively carried on. There are but few manufactures, and these on the smallest scale. Native cloth is woven, fish is salted and cured, bricks are made, and simple boats built. Gold is worked into native ornaments with some skill. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, hardware, and coopeage. More than three-quarters of the total trade is with the United Kingdom, the rest being with the United States, Germany, Holland, and France.

In April, 1890, a Botanical Station was established at Aburi, where the Government Sanatorium is situated, at an elevation of 1,400 feet above the sea, and a curator from the Royal Gardens Kew, appointed, the objects in view being to teach the natives the most approved methods of planting; to introduce fresh seed and trees from other tropical countries, and to develop the agricultural resources of the colony and increase the number of its economic exports generally. At present there are some 44 acres planted with cocoa, coffee, cotton, tobacco, jute, spices, eucalypti, and various fruit trees and other plants. These young plants will be for sale to European and native planters and chiefs, and it is intended to apprentice boys from the schools of the colony to the gardening work and ultimately to assist them to start fresh centres in other parts of the colony. A sample of cotton sent home from Christiansborg in December, 1892, was of better quality and obtained a higher price than the average West African cotton. A coffee plantation of the Liberian variety has been established about twelve miles from Cape Coast by a European firm, and promises well.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expen- diture.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	£156,449	£117,899	455,158	643,015
1891	186,021	133,406	546,104	777,169
1892	183,074	158,103	225,106	826,910
1893	201,783	178,935	564,652	830,766
1894	218,261	226,931	695,775	1,006,053
1895	230,076	265,289	744,615	1,013,366
1896	237,460	282,277	729,096	1,103,836
1897	237,867	406,369	714,814	1,158,027
1898	303,822	377,976	695,607	1,122,016
1899	322,796	309,658	824,485	1,250,410

*There is no Public Debt.*

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere	Total.
1890	£422,740	£5,861	133,502	562,103
1891	399,054	5,085	175,163	665,781
1892	407,037	9,925	180,132	597,094
1893	524,037	8,719	185,597	718,353
1894	582,273	13,168	217,388	812,830
1895	630,000	91,165	210,372	931,537
1896	659,562	31,484	219,165	910,211
1897	610,967	63,459	236,114	910,540
1898	824,584	45,853	251,109	1,101,546
1899	976,036	57,313	289,869	1,323,218

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Else- where.	Total.
1890	£494,237	£643	106,467	601,347
1891	423,753	436	134,512	684,305
1892	471,218	2,053	191,791	665,064
1893	550,300	27,016	164,791	722,107
1894	571,387	29,225	208,240	850,343
1895	586,415	38,212	253,177	877,804
1896	536,106	37,471	218,534	792,111
1897	581,904	35,667	240,793	857,793
1898	713,335	41,662	237,996	992,998
1899	767,575	70,762	273,401	1,111,738

Customs revenue, 1899—279,058*l*.*Governors of the Gold Coast.*

1874. Captain George Cumine Strahan, R.A.  
 1876 Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.  
 1878. Capt. C. C. Lees, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Gov.).  
 1879. Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., C.M.G.  
 1880. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.  
 1881. Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.  
 1884. William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.  
 1885. W. (now Sir W. B.) Griffith, K.C.M.G.  
 1887. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.  
 1889. F. M. Hodgson (Acting-Governor).  
 1890. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.  
 1891. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (Acting-Governor).  
 1892. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.  
 1893. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (Acting Governor).  
 1894. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.  
 1895. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G.  
 1896. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (Acting-Governor).  
 1897. Sir W. E. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.  
 1898. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G.  
 1898. W. Low (Acting Governor).  
 1899. Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.  
 1900. Major Matthew Nathan, C.M.G.

*Executive Council.*

- The Governor, President.*  
*The Colonial Secretary.*  
*The Attorney-General.*  
*The Treasurer.*  
*The Inspector-General of Constabulary.*

(c)

The Legislative Council is composed of the same members as the Executive Council, with the addition of the Chief Justice, and of T. H. Hutton Mills, and J. H. Batty, unofficial members.  
*Clerk of the Councils*, G. C. Clark, 50*l*.

*Civil Establishment.*

*Governor*, Major Matthew Nathan, R.E., C.M.G., 3,000*l*., and 500*l*. table allowance.  
*Private Secretary*, Lieut. E. A. Fitzgerald.

*Governor's Office.*

*1st Clerk*, S. H. Brew, 150*l*. to 200*l*.  
*Clerks*, C. M. Holm, 80*l*. to 100*l*.; F. J. Ribeiro, 80*l*. to 100*l*., and 24*l*. as shorthand writer.

*Colonial Secretary's Office.*

*Colonial Secretary*, William Low, 1,000*l*. to 1,250*l*.  
*Chief Assistant ditto*, G. B. Haddon Smith, C.M.G., 600*l*. to 700*l*.  
*Assistant Colonial Secretaries*, C. H. Hunter, H. M. Hull, and one vacancy, 400*l*. to 500*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, G. C. Clark, 300*l*. to 350*l*.  
*Cadets*, G. A. E. Poole, C. H. Harper, and W. F. Boyer, 250*l*. to 300*l*.  
*1st-Class Clerk*, A. Reinhold, 120*l*. (24*l*. as Government interpreter).  
*2nd-Class Clerks*, T. N. Hagan, J. A. Brown, 70*l*. to 100*l*.  
*Third-Class Clerks*, Paul Azu, J. J. Simons, jun. (12*l*. as shorthand writer), T. W. Parker, C. D. Quartey, E. J. Duker, C. W. Norman, T. E. T. Catiline, and one vacancy, 50*l*. to 70*l*. each.

*Treasury.*

*Treasurer*, C. Riby Williams, 700*l*.  
*Chief Assistant Treasurer*, H. B. Walcott, 400*l*. to 500*l*.  
*Assistant Treasurers*, W. W. Rattray, A. G. Lloyd, and H. M. Lewis, 300*l*. to 350*l*. each.  
*Chief Clerk and Book-keeper*, 250*l*. to 300*l*.  
*First-Class Clerks*, T. T. C. Fleischer, A. Mensah, J. D. Gardiner, J. F. Thompson, T. B. Crentsil, A. Konuah, 100*l*. to 150*l*.  
*Second-Class Clerks*, W. J. Mould, E. A. Obiri, J. Van Lare, N. Z. Peregrino, W. A. Johnson, P. H. Schandorf, J. G. Morgan, and C. R. Hammond, 80*l*. to 100*l*. each.  
*Sixteen Third-Class Clerks*, 50*l*. to 70*l*. each.

*Customs.*

*Comptroller*, G. Attrill, 700*l*.  
*Assistant Comptroller*, G. P. Cropper, 400*l*. to 500*l*.  
*Inspectors of Preventive Service*, T. E. Fell, C. Patterson, and W. L. Clements, 400*l*. to 500*l*.  
*Travelling and Inspecting Supervisor*, W. J. Lamont, 800*l*. to 850*l*.  
*First-Class Supervisors*, W. C. A. Riach, J. Rafferty, J. A. Crabb, H. C. Vere-Stead, A. C. J. Ross, and one vacancy, 250*l*. to 300*l*.  
*Warehouse-Keeper*, A. Smith, 250*l*. to 300*l*.  
*Second-Class Supervisors*, E. D. R. Paull, G. C. Griffiths, G. R. Griffith, A. C. Mansfield, F. R. S. Campbell, T. E. L. Alldridge, F. W. H. Migeod, H. M. Berkeley, R. Browne, and W. W. G. Archer (one over estab.), 225*l*. to 275*l*.  
*Temporary Supervisors*, W. E. Conbrough and H. J. Hobbs.  
*Chief and Statistical Clerk*, J. F. Ribeiro, 150*l*. to 200*l*.  
*First-Class Officers*, J. L. Minnow and Barend Annan, 150*l*. to 200*l*.  
*Second-Class Officers*, Charles Bruce, C. C. Aikins, A. Teschemaker, J. T. G. Duncan, S. S. Johnston, J. E. Fritz, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

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*Third-Class Officers*, A. R. Chinery, J. B. Thompson, W. A. Sackey, J. A. M. Wilson, N. B. Ghartey, G. A. Taye, and J. E. Andorh, 75*l.* to 100*l.*

Seven Fourth-Class Officers, 60*l.* to 75*l.*

Thirty Fifth-Class Officers, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

Forty-one Sixth-Class Officers, 36*l.* to 48*l.*

Five Powder Magazine Keepers, 30*l.* to 50*l.*

#### *Customs Preventive Service.*

*Native Patrolling Officer*, F. Grant, 75*l.* to 100*l.*

Ten Preventive Officers, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

Three hundred and forty Preventive Service Men (50 at 2*s.* a day each, and 290 at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day each).

One hundred and sixty-two Canoe-men (36 at 18*l.* and 126 at 12*l.*).

#### *Post and Telegraph Department.*

*Postmaster-General*, Thomas Deacon, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

*Inspector of Post and Telegraph Offices*, W. A. Parr, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

*Chief Clerk and Accountant* (vacant), 250*l.* to 300*l.*

*Two First-class Post Offices*—

Accra—*Chief Clerk*, Wm. Bannerman, 120*l.* to 150*l.*

Ditto, *Accountant Clerk*, H. R. Blankson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Cape Coast—*District Postmaster*, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

*Director of Telegraphs*, M. S. Andrews, 500*l.*

*Superintendent*, E. B. Branch, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

*Clerk and Accountant*, J. W. Quaye, 60*l.* to 90*l.*

*Telegraph Foremen*, J. B. Dodd, R. Tucker, M. Cunningham, and W. R. Ash, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

*Assistant Telegraph Foreman* (vacant).

*Clerks in Charge*, A. Stones, T. Mumby, and one vacancy, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

*Mechanician*, O. J. L. Jensen, 300*l.*

*Chief Lineman*, J. P. Plange, 75*l.* to 100*l.*

#### *Medical Department.*

*Chief Medical Officer*, W. R. Henderson, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*

*Colonial Surgeon*, W. A. Murray, 600*l.* to 700*l.*

*Senior Assistant Colonial Surgeons*, D. H. R. Waldron, P. J. Garland, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

*Assistant Colonial Surgeons*, B. W. Q. Papafio, J. O. Coker, G. R. Hall, S. H. R. V. R. de Groot, K. F. T. Buée, G. F. N. Taylor, J. Stalker, E. H. Tweedy, and G. J. Rutherford, 400*l.* to 500*l.* each; E. G. H. Williams, L. O. Dillon, T. B. Riddall, H. B. S. Montgomery, W. M. Graham, A. E. Knight, W. B. Thain, J. Roche, P. M. Tobit, W. Smart, J. B. Hay, S. O. Browne, G. L. Barker, G. Metcalfe, G. G. Mambery, W. H. Jamison, and six vacancies, 350*l.* each.

*European Nursing Sisters*, *Matron*, 130*l.* to 150*l.*, and an allowance of 5*s.* per diem.

*Nursing Sisters*, A. M. Deeks, A. Wallace, 100*l.* to 120*l.*, and an allowance of 5*s.* per diem to each.

*Chief Clerk*, H. H. Wartemberg, 100*l.* to 130*l.*

*1st Class Clerk*, S. George Ricketts, 60*l.* to 90*l.*

*Storekeeper and Issuer*, S. P. Bruce, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*1st Class Dispenser*, J. Cato, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

#### *Constabulary—Hausa.*

*Inspector-General*, Lieut.-Col. P. S. Wilkinson, 700*l.* and 144*l.* duty pay.

*Deputy Inspector-General*, Capt. W. T. M. Reeve, 500*l.*

*Inspectors*, Captains R. A. Irvine, W. B. Davidson-Hauston, F. R. B. Parimeter, T. A. P. Green, C. G. D. Haslewood, and F. E. Bishop, D.S.O., 400*l.* each.

*Assistant Inspectors*, H. J. C. Leland, H. R. Stirke, E. J. H. Walker, F. A. Fenton, T. C. Lawes, E. H. Hobart, A. O. Luckman, T. J. Reynolds, C. K. Dawson, C. Slater, J. F. Crean, K. J. Roy and A. P. Berthon, Boyd Alexander, J. B. Thornhill, W. C. Van Eeden, M. St. John, A. F. Watson, M. R. Williams, J. G. Hunter, A. M. Fleury, H. A. Kortright, and D. J. Sweetzer, 300*l.* to 350*l.* each.

*Pay and Quartermaster*, E. C. Elliot, 350*l.* and 48*l.* duty pay.

*Quartermaster-Sergeant* (vacant), 100*l.* to 150*l.*

*Native Officers*—*Ali*, 5*s.* 6*d.* per diem; *Mardah*, *Harri Zenuwah*, *Osumamu*, and *Iddi Bakana*, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per diem each.

*Regimental Sergeant*, Major J. W. M. Augustus, 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

*First-Class Clerks*, E. Laing, J. W. Yorke, and J. C. Renner, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Northern Territories Commissioner*, Major A. H. Morris, D.S.O.

*Special Service Officers*, Captains G. C. Digan and J. F. Sheppard.

#### *Civil Police.*

*Commissioner*, A. W. Kitson, 400*l.*

*Assistant Commissioners*, W. W. Durham Hall, 300*l.* to 350*l.*, and one vacancy.

*Sub-Assistant Commissioners*, D. Donovan, B. Burke, and P. Crorkin, 300*l.* each.

*Chief Superintendent*, 5*s.* per diem.

*Senior Superintendents*, T. S. Coppin and C. A. Parks, 5*s.* per diem each.

*Superintendents*, J. A. Duncan, D. Arkrafie, N. C. Coker, and R. E. Wesley, 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem (one vacancy).

*Chief Clerk and Interpreter*, C. H. Randolph, 78*l.*

*Storekeeper*, H. G. Zuzer, 54*l.* to 72*l.*

#### *Gold Coast Volunteer Corps.*

*Honorary Colonel* (vacant).

*Major Commanding*, (vacant).

*Adjutant*, Capt. E. A. C. Wilcox, 350*l.* to 400*l.*

#### *Judicial Department.*

*Chief Justice*, Sir W. Brandford Griffith, Kt., 1,500*l.*

*Puisne Judges*, F. Smith, 1,000*l.*; W. Nicoll, 800*l.*; and S. W. Morgan, 800*l.*

*Attorney-General*, W. Clark, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*

*Clerk*, 42*l.* to 60*l.*

*Solicitor-General*, J. A. McCarthy, 600*l.*

*Clerk*, J. W. Quarcoo, 42*l.* to 60*l.*

#### *District Commissioners.*

L. N. Peregrine, W. H. Adams, and C. A. O'Brien, 525*l.* to 600*l.*; L. W. Bristowe, 420*l.* to 500*l.*;

E. G. Rainsford, A. L. C. Stuart, A. P. Bushe, J. Bowen Rowlands, T. F. Evans, C. W. Murphy, C. H. Edwards, G. Hunt, G. P. Steevens,

E. A. Covey, A. B. Baldwin, 400*l.* each; H. Vroom, C.M.G., 350*l.*; J. A. Williams and A. W. Thompson, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

*Travelling Commissioners*, F. B. Henderson, R.N., and G. W. C. Soden, 400*l.* to 500*l.* by 20*l.* per annum.

#### *Registrars and Clerks.*

*Chief Registrar*, C. N. Curling, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

*1st-Class Registrar*, P. W. Bernasko, 120*l.* to 180*l.*

*2nd-Class ditto*, J. Bossman, H. Brew, J. R. Acquay, and R. A. Crabbe, 70*l.* to 100*l.*

*2nd-Class Clerks*, P. V. Coulou, H. Thompson, and T. O. Newman, 70*l.* to 100*l.*

*Public Works Department.*

*Director of Public Works*, A. M. Anderson, M.I.C.E., 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*  
*Senior Superintendent*, E. F. W. Wilkinson, C.E., 400*l.* to 600*l.*  
*Junior Superintendent*, W. Parker, C.E., and F. A. Jackson, C.E., 300*l.* to 400*l.*  
*Draughtsmen*, W. G. Lathbridge and F. G. Crowther, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Surveyors of Roads* (vacant) 400*l.* to 500*l.*  
*Assistant Surveyors of Roads*, A. G. Hamar, R. S. F. Dring, J. R. Douglas, and E. W. Cozens-Hardy, 300*l.*  
*Maintenance Foreman*, E. O. Pugh, 250*l.* to 275*l.* (two vacancies).  
*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, J. W. Cherry (acting).  
*Assistant Clerk and Accountant*, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Land Surveyor*, W. F. Hackman, 300*l.* to 360*l.* and duty allowance.  
*First Class Clerk*, M. D. Thorpe, 150*l.*  
*Second Class Clerks*, B. Mathieson, A. W. Addy, D. J. Thorpe, S. Coleman and J. E. Andoh, 60*l.* to 80*l.*  
*Third Class Clerk*, L. R. Rattmern, and G. A. Noi, 40*l.* to 60*l.*  
*Foremen of Works*, M. Thomas and T. H. Smith, at 350*l.*; J. A. Rogers, W. G. McGill, W. H. Pierce, R. Muir, A. G. Ford, J. H. Jackson, and A. Ballentine, at 300*l.*; J. Jardine, and A. Wren, at 275*l.*; H. Fletcher, J. Price, J. C. Jordan, F. W. Queree, C. R. Tinson, and J. Nicoll, 250*l.*  
*Head Storekeeper*, W. A. Hampton, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Assistant ditto*, A. T. Curtis, 200*l.* to 250*l.*  
*Assistant Storekeepers*, S. Aidoo, 85*l.* to 100*l.*; and (vacant), 60*l.*  
*Store Accountant*, J. J. Simons, 80*l.* to 100*l.*  
*Assistant ditto*, J. H. Blankson, 60*l.*  
*Clerk and Storekeeper, Cape Coast*, A. Yarquah, 85*l.* to 100*l.*  
*Ditto, Elmina*, E. A. Gorman, 60*l.* to 75*l.*  
*Furniture Clerk, and Storekeeper* C. F. P. Nichol, 60*l.* to 75*l.*

*Printing Department.*

*Government Printer*, S. S. Cole, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Assistant Printer*, G. T. A. Thompson, 120*l.* to 150*l.*  
*First-Class Compositors*, U. U. P. Fleischer, and T. R. Asante, 72*l.* to 96*l.* each.  
*Second-Class Compositors*, Alexander Lawrence, M. G. Okai, and H. H. Vanderpuye, 50*l.* to 70*l.* each.  
*Third-Class Compositors*, J. A. Thompson, W. Armartie, P. Cole, S. Quaye, and W. Hesse, 36*l.* to 48*l.* each.  
*Bookbinder*, F. R. Coleman, 60*l.* to 72*l.*

*Prisons Department.*

*Head of Prisons*, H. Walton, 400*l.* to 500*l.*  
*Storekeeper*, C. F. Hutchinson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*  
*Sheriff's Clerk*, J. H. Opoku, 50*l.* to 70*l.*  
*Accra, Keeper of Prison*, J. Baafoe, 100*l.* to 120*l.*  
*Chief Warder*, Sani Owoh, 60*l.* to 80*l.*  
*Elmina, Keeper of Prison*, J. H. Anquandah, 100*l.* to 120*l.*  
*Cape Coast, Keeper of Prison*, G. M. Graves, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

*Education Department.*

*Director of Education*, W. C. F. Robertson, 500*l.*  
*Inspector of Schools*, F. Wright, 350*l.* to 400*l.*  
*Technical Master*, J. A. Cree, 250*l.*

(c)

*Accra Government School:—*

*Principal Teacher*, P. S. Sampson, 100*l.* to 126*l.*  
*Chief Assistant Teacher*, A. T. George, 84*l.* to 100*l.*

*Schoolmistress*, Iris Parkes, 84*l.* to 90*l.*

*Assistant ditto* (vacant), 54*l.*

*Cape Coast Government School:—*

*Schoolmaster*, J. A. Britton, 120*l.* to 150*l.*

*Schoolmistress*, E. A. Sarbah, 72*l.* to 80*l.*

*Insuaïm Government School:—*

*Schoolmaster*, J. B. Kwofi Kari-Kari, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Botanical Station, Aburi.*

*Curator*, W. H. Johnson, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

*Assistant Curator*, T. W. Brown, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

*Audit Office.*

(Under the administration of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, London.)

*Local Auditor*, E. A. Grannum, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

*Assistant Auditor, Gold Coast and Lagos*, R. H. Stokes, 300*l.*; (Gold Coast, 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and Lagos, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*)

*Clerks*, R. E. Quartey, 150*l.*; T. L. Yorke, 70*l.* to 100*l.*

*Ecclesiastical.*

*Colonial Chaplain, Accra*, Rev. H. Hastings Kelk, 500*l.*

*Assistant Colonial Chaplain, Cape Coast* (vacant), 200*l.*

*Kumassi.*

*Resident*, Donald W. Stewart, C.M.G., 1,250*l.*, and 250*l.* duty allowance per annum.

*Foreign Consuls.*

*Germany, Consul-General*, Herr Zimmerer, Governor of the Cameroons; *Consul*, C. Funk, Kwitta.

*United States of America, Consular Agent* (vacant).

*France* (vacant), *Consular Agent*, Elmina.

*Congo Free State*, J. H. Cheetham.

*Netherlands, Consul*, J. H. Batty, Cape Coast.

**HONG KONG.***Situation and Area.*

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, and lies about 40 miles east of Macao, 91 miles south of Canton, between 22° 9' and 22° 17' N. lat., and 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. long. The island is an irregular ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising to the height of nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area rather more than 29 square miles (a third larger than Guernsey). It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon (24 square miles) was ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China and now forms part of the Colony; which also includes Stonecutter's, Green, Apleechow Middle, Round, and other islets.

In 1898 an agreement was concluded with the Chinese Government for the extension of Hong-Kong territory by an area adjacent to British Kowloon, in the province of Kwong-tung, including Mirs Bay and Deep Bay, this area to be leased

for 99 years; a stipulation was included that within the city of Kowloon (which lies outside of British Kowloon) the Chinese officials then stationed there should continue to exercise jurisdiction except so far as might be inconsistent with the military requirements for the defence of Hong-Kong but that within the remainder of the newly-leased territory Great Britain should have sole jurisdiction. In 1899 the Chinese officials ceased to exercise jurisdiction within Kowloon City, which thereafter, by Her Majesty's Order in Council, was incorporated in the leased territory and became subject to British rule. The area of the mainland leased is over 300 square miles and is at present undergoing careful survey.

#### General Description.

The waterways of the Colony form one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, having an area of ten square miles. The granite hills which surround it rise between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, the whole offering a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy. The City of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hills which protect the south side of the harbour, and contains, with its suburbs, more than 200,000 inhabitants. Being built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are shaded with well-grown and handsome trees. On the new Praga Reclamation, which is approaching completion, many new and handsome buildings are in course of erection.

The rainfall for 1898 was 57·025 inches at the Observatory Station, while the range of the thermometer was from 46·1° to 91·5°. The rainy season extends from May to October.

#### History.

The Colony, then a desolate island, sparsely inhabited by fishermen, was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 6th April, 1843.

It did not become of much commercial importance until the discovery of gold in Australia, in 1851, and the consequent Chinese emigration. Its trade has gradually increased with the opening up of China to foreign trade.

Large local banking, dock, steamboat, and insurance companies were established between 1865 and 1872, and the trade was greatly increased by the opening of the Suez Canal.

The city is the *dépôt* for an incessant flow of Chinese emigration and immigration, the number in 1898 being 165,873 (principally to and from the Straits); emigrants, 60,432; immigrants, 105,441.

#### Industry.

The island produces little or nothing, but its position has made it a centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal are opium, sugar, flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton, and cotton goods, sandal-wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The transactions of the tea and silk trade are largely controlled by Hong Kong firms. There are a few manufactories, which are rapidly increasing in number and importance, producing rope, sugar, rum, paper, vermilion, sauce, bricks, and bamboo work, and stores of every description for the supply of shipping.

As Hong Kong is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade with which it is connected may be approximately estimated from the amount of the shipping. The exports from the fourteen principal countries to Hong Kong amounted in 1885 to 21,869,145*l.*, and the imports into those countries from Hong Kong were 18,635,181*l.* Since that date the trade has greatly increased, and the total exports may now be estimated roughly at 25 millions, and the imports at 20 millions sterling. Nearly half of this trade is with China, and a third with India, mainly in tea, silk, and opium.

Hong Kong is well provided with dock accommodation. There are five docks and three slips which are well supplied with shears, engineer's and carpenter's shops, foundries, and every requirement for making repairs to large ships of war and merchant vessels. The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company was aided by two loans from the British Government in 1864 and 1885, under The Colonial Docks Act.

#### Currency and Banking.

The currency of Hong Kong consists of the following coins (*vide* Order in Council, 2nd Feb., 1895):—

1. The silver dollar of Mexico.
2. British dollar.
3. The Hong Kong dollar, half-dollar, and 20-cent, 10-cent, and 5-cent pieces, issued from the Hong Kong Mint (1866-68).
4. Half-dollars, 20-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces, imported from England, and coined at the Royal Mint and Birmingham Mint.
5. Copper coins representing one-hundredth part of the dollar (called one cent), and one-thousandth part of the dollar (mil or cash), imported from England.

There were issued from the Hong Kong Mint 2,108,054 dollars, and 58,587 half-dollars; and 20-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces to the nominal value of \$402,671. There have been obtained from England, and put into circulation up to 31st Dec., 1898, subsidiary coins (which now include half-dollars) to the nominal value of \$21,778,125.

The coins issued from the Hong Kong Mint are never met with in the Colony now, and of the coins imported from England it is estimated that not more than 10 per cent. remain in the Colony.

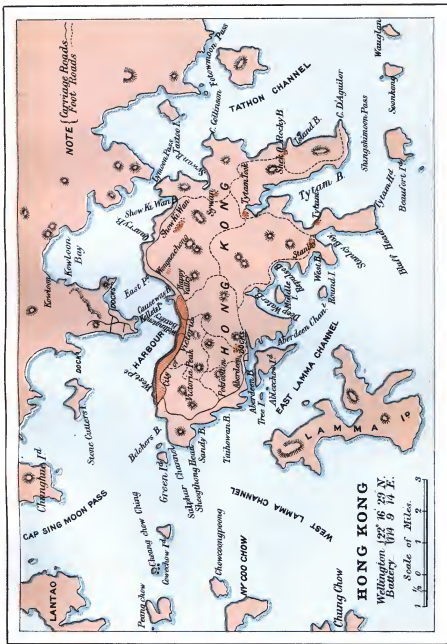
There are six principal banks (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., China, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, National Bank of China, the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, and the Yokohama Specie Bank), having a note circulation of \$10,121,597 on 31st Dec., 1898. There is no savings bank under Government control, but one conducted by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has an agency in the Colony.

Local weights and measures are the following: 1 tael = 1½ oz.; 1 picul = 133 lbs.; 1,000 Chinese cash =

#### Means of Communication.

There is telegraphic communication with nearly the whole world by a cable to Shanghai (and thence to Japan and Russia) and two cables to Singapore *via* Saigon and Hné respectively; and there is very extensive steam communication with Europe, America, and Australia.

In addition to the regular mail lines of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Com-







pany and the Messageries Maritimes which convey the European mails weekly, the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company have a fortnightly service, via Yokohama, Japan, to San Francisco, and the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company and the China Navigation Company have a frequent service to the Australian Colonies. The Norddeutsche Lloyd and the Austrian Lloyd steamers go to and from Europe monthly, and the Canadian Pacific Mail Company have a three-weekly service to Europe *via* Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway; also the Portland Line of steamers have a monthly service to Portland, Oregon, touching at Japanese Ports, and Victoria, British Columbia. Letters from England reach Hong Kong in about 31 days.

There is daily steam communication between Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton, and almost daily with Swatow, Amoy, Foo Chow, Shanghai, and other ports on the coast of China. The communication with Japan is three or four times a week. There are no railways (but a cable tramway from the city to the higher levels was opened in 1888); and no internal telegraph communication except for police and military purposes.\* The island possesses few roads, and the usual means of conveyance outside Victoria is by boat. The rates of postage are as follows:—

Letters per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao . . . . .	2 cents
United Kingdom, India, and certain Colonies† . . . . .	4 „
Europe, America, and Australasia . . . . .	10 „
South Africa . . . . .	20 „

The postal agencies in China at Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, and Hoihow are under the superintendence of the postmaster at Hong Kong.

#### Education.

There is the Queen's College (a secondary Government Boys' School, with low fees) a Police school and a Reformatory, and 10 free Government schools (8 teaching English). A Government Girls' School was opened in 1890. Besides these, there are 93 grant-in-aid-schools, 90 of which are free, belonging to 10 different Missionary Societies. These are denominational, the Government schools being strictly secular. There were 11,341 scholars on the rolls in 1898. The only central administrative organisation is the education department in charge of the Inspector of Schools. The languages taught are English, Portuguese, and two separate dialects of Chinese. Some scholarships have been founded by Government and by private individuals for higher education. There is one school for industrial education, and a college of medicine for Chinese.

#### Revenue.

One-fourth of the revenue is derived from municipal rates for police, lighting, water and other purposes, 13 per cent. on the annual value in Victoria, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the Hill Districts, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. at Kowloon, and 7 per cent. in the outlying villages, payable by the owners. The remainder is derived from opium and other licences, land revenue, stamps and fees.

#### Defence.

There is an Imperial garrison of about 3,251 men, including the Hong Kong Regiment, which arrived in 1891, towards the cost of which the Colony contributes 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the public

revenues annually. There is also a Volunteer Corps (Artillery and Maxim Guns) with about 300 members. The port is the head-quarters of the China Squadron of some 36 vessels, and there is usually at least one war vessel present. Land batteries of powerful armament have been erected with the view of protecting the town and anchorage. There is an armed police 666 strong, of whom 126 are Europeans, 211 Sikhs, and the rest Chinese.

#### Constitution.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 19 Jan., 1888, by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of six official and two unofficial members besides the Governor. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of seven official and six unofficial members, three of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (two being usually Chinese), one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," regulates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Admiralty cases. The English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system, modified by Colonial Ordinances. The law as to civil procedure was codified by Ordinance No. 13 of 1873.

#### Governors.

- 1843 Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
- 1844 Sir John P. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
- 1848 Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
- 1852 Major-General Jervois (acting).
- 1853 Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
- 1854 Sir John Bowring, Knt.
- 1854 Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor)
- 1859 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt.
- 1862 William T. Mercer (acting).
- 1864 Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.
- 1865 W. T. Mercer (acting).
- 1866 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
- 1869 Major-Gen. Whitfield, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1871 Sir R. G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1872 Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1875 J. G. Austin, Administrator.
- 1876 Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1877 Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
- 1882 W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1885 Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
- 1885 Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B.
- 1886 W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1887 Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (acting).
- 1887 Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G.
- 1891 Major-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B. (acting).
- 1891 Sir W. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
- 1898 Major-Gen. W. Black, C.B. (acting).
- 1898 Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.

Year.	FINANCE.		SHIPPING CLEARED AND ENTERED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	£		
1890	1,995,220	1,915,350	6,994,919	13,676,293
1891	2,025,302	2,449,086	7,190,589	14,305,698
1892	2,236,933	2,342,837	7,576,323	14,152,849
1893	2,078,135	1,920,523	7,732,195	14,349,122
1894	2,287,203*	2,299,096	7,778,396	13,951,306
1895	2,486,228	2,972,378	8,589,687	15,632,113
1896	2,609,878	2,474,910	8,758,294	16,515,953
1897	2,686,914	2,641,409	8,268,766	15,938,174
1898	2,918,159	2,841,805	8,705,648	17,265,780

There is a public debt of 341,799*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

\* Expenditure exclusive of £236,810 for public works extraordinary chargeable to the Loan raised in 1893.

\* There are telegraph lines connected with the Gap Rock and Cape d'Aguilar Lighthouses, in connection with the signalling of ships, &c.

† See list at end of Introduction.

	<i>Population.</i>			<i>Total.</i>
	<i>European and American.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	
1841	—	—	—	7,000
1848	—	—	—	23,998
1855	—	—	—	72,607
1862	1,604	120,539	1,368	123,511
1872*	4,931	115,564	1,490	121,985
1876*	7,525	130,168	1,451	139,144
1881	7,990	150,690	1,722	160,402
1891	8,545	210,955	1,901	221,441
1895	—	—	—	248,498
1897	—	—	—	245,000
1898	—	—	—	248,710
1899	—	—	—	254,400

*Executive Council.*

*Governor, &c.,* Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.  
*Officer Commanding the Troops,* Maj. Gen. W. J. Gascoigne, C.M.G.  
*Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General,* J. H. S. Lockhart, C.M.G.  
*Attorney-General,* W. Meigh Goodman.  
*Director of Public Works,* R. D. Ormsby.  
*Harbour Master,* R. Murray Rumsey, R.N.  
*Col. Treasurer,* A. M. Thomson.  
*Unofficial Members,* C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and J. J. Keswick.

*Legislative Council.*

*Governor,* Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.  
*Officer Commanding the Troops,* Maj.-Gen. W. J. Gascoigne, C.M.G.  
*Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General,* J. H. S. Lockhart, C.M.G.  
*Attorney-General,* W. Meigh Goodman.  
*Colonial Treasurer,* A. M. Thomson.  
*Director of Public Works,* R. D. Ormsby.  
*Harbour Master,* R. Murray Rumsey, R.N.  
*Capt. Supt. of Police,* F. H. May, C.M.G.  
*Unofficial Members,* C. P. Chater, C.M.G., T. H. Whitehead, Dr. Ho Kai, R. M. Gray, and Wei Yuk.  
*Clerk of Councils,* H. H. J. Gompertz.

*Civil Establishment.*

*Governor,* Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., 5,000*l.*, of which 800*l.* is an entertainment allowance.  
*Private Secretary,*  
*Aide-de-Camp,* (vacant), \$2,400.†

*Colonial Secretary's Office.*

*Colonial Secretary,* J. H. S. Lockhart, C.M.G., \$10,800.  
*Assistant Colonial Secretary,* H. H. J. Gompertz \$4,800.  
*1st Clerk,* P. H. Rozario, \$1,920.  
*2nd Clerk,* J. M. Gutierrez, \$1,612.  
*3rd "* J. A. dos Remedios, \$1,200.  
*4th "* F. F. dos Remedios, \$720.  
*Cadets,* C. McJ. Messer, E. R. Hallifax, J. H. Kemp, R. F. Johnston, C. Clementi, and J. R. Wood, E. D. C. Wolfe, S. B. C. Ross, \$1,500, and \$540 each for quarters.

*Treasurer's Department.*

*Treasurer,* A. M. Thomson, \$6,000.  
*Assessor under the Rating Ordinance* (No. 15 of 1888), A. Chapman, \$3,600.†

*Audit Department (under the Comptroller and Auditor-General, London).*

*Local Auditor,* H. C. Nicolle, \$4,800.  
*Clerk,* B. E. Hanson, \$960.

\* Inclusive of naval, military, and shipping.

† With \$360 chair allowance.

‡ \$360 of this is a personal allowance.

*Public Works Department.*

*Director of Public Works,* R. D. Ormsby, M.I.C.E., \$7,800, and \$480 allowance.  
*Assistant Director of Public Works and Officer in Charge of the Praya Reclamation Works,* W. Chatham, M.I.C.E., \$4,800 to \$5,400, and \$288 allowance.  
*Executive Engineers,* H. P. Tooker, A.M.I.C.E., and B.E. (Queen's), \$4,800, and \$288 and \$144 allowance.  
*Assistant Engineers,* C. H. Gale, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,000, and \$288 allowance; A. H. Hollingsworth, A.M.I.C.E., \$2,700, and \$288 allowance; H. G. C. Fisher, A.R.I.B.A., \$2,400, and \$288 allowance; J. Mossop, A.R.I.B.A., Mem. San Inst., \$2,400, and \$288 allowance; J. M. Xavier, A.M.I.C.E., \$1,800, and \$288 allowance; T. G. Hughes, \$1,800 and \$216 allowance.  
*Chief Draughtsman*  
*Draughtsman*  
*Superintendent of Crown Lands,*  
*Land Surveyor,* T. Jacob, \$1,500, and \$216 allowance.  
*Land Bailiff,* G. J. W. King, \$2,000, and \$288 allowance.  
*Office Assistant and Accountant,* David Wood, \$3,600 and \$144 allowance  
*Clerk,* J. G. Gutierrez, \$1,440; P. Julyan, \$1,200.

*Praya Reclamation Branch.*

*First Executive Engineer,* J. R. Mudie, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,600 and \$288 allowance.  
*Second Executive Engineer,* J. F. Boulton, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,600, and \$288 allowance.  
*Clerk,* I. A. Dos Remedios, \$1,560.

*Sanitary Department.*

*Secretary Sanitary Board,* C. W. Duggan, \$3,000 to \$3,600.  
*Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Superintendent,* Dr. Francis Clark, \$3,600 to \$4,200, \$720 for quarters, and \$288 chair allowance.  
*Colonial Veterinary Surgeon,* C. V. Ladds, \$3,600 to \$4,200, and \$288 chair allowance.  
*Sanitary Surveyor,* J. J. Bryan, \$2,400 to \$3,000, and \$288 chair allowance.  
*Chief Inspector of Nuisances,* J. H. Dandy, \$1,800 to \$2,400, \$420 for quarters, and \$288 chair allowance.

*Botanical and Afforestation Department.*

*Superintendent,* Charles Ford, F.L.S., \$3,600, house, and \$360 and \$120 allowance.  
*Assistant Superintendent,* W. J. Tutchter, \$1,200, and \$600 quarters.

*Observatory Department.*

*Director,* Dr. W. Doberck, \$3,600, and quarters.  
*Chief Assistant,* J. I. Plummer, \$2,700.  
*First Assistant,* F. G. Figg, \$2,400.  
*Assistant Meteorologist,* A. Doberck, \$1,000.  
*Second Assistant,* Ho-To-Shang, \$840.

*Registrar-General's Department.*

*Registrar-General,* J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G.\*  
*Assistant Registrar-General* (vacant), \$3,600.

*Harbour-Master's Department.*

*Harbour-Master, &c.,* Commander R. M. Rumsey, R.N., \$6,000.  
*Assistant Harbour-Master,* Basil R. H. Taylor, \$3,000.

\* Is also Colonial Secretary.

1st Clerk, J. L. de S. Alves, \$2,304.  
 2nd „ A. P. Guterres, \$1,968.  
 3rd „ A. C. Botelho, \$1,500.  
 4th „ F. A. Cordeiro, \$840 to 1,000,  
*Boarding Officer*, Edward Jones, \$1,920, and \$420  
 house allowance.  
 2nd ditto, E. J. Meugens, \$1,770, and \$420 house  
 allowance.

*Marine Surveyor's (Sub-Department).*

*Marine Surveyor*, R. C. Dixon, \$4,200.  
*Assistant Marine Surveyor*, J. Macdonald, \$3,000.

*Postmaster-General's Department.*

*Postmaster-General*, Comdr. W. C. H. Hastings,  
 R.N., \$4,800, and 100l. from Imperial Funds.  
*Assistant Postmaster-General*, E. Cornwell Lewis,  
 \$2,700.  
*Accountant*, A. J. Reed, \$1,680.  
*Superintendent, M. O. Office*, H. Dixon, \$2,160.  
*Superintendent Registration Department*, T. A. V.  
 Remedios, \$1,800.  
*Senior Clerk*, G. G. Burnett, \$1,440, and \$540 for  
 house allowance.  
 Three marine officers at \$1,440, \$1,200, and \$900,  
 with \$480 travelling allowance for each.  
 Two branch officers, \$600 each.  
 One clerk at \$1,560; one clerk at 1,272; one clerk  
 at \$1,080; two clerks at \$720; three clerks at  
 \$660; four clerks at \$600; eighteen clerks at  
 \$540.  
*Postmaster, Shanghai*, W. J. Solly, \$3,000, and  
 quarters.  
*Senior Clerk, Shanghai*, J. Chas. Kaya, \$1,440.  
 2nd Clerk, ditto, Sydney Bult, \$1,200.  
 Two clerks, one at \$720 and one at \$480.

*Judicial Establishments.*

*Supreme Court.*

*Chief Justice*, Sir J. W. Carrington. Knt., C.M.G.,  
 \$13,500.  
 *Puisne Judge*, A. G. Wise, \$8,400.  
*Registrar, Official Assignee, Official Administrator,*  
*Registrar of Companies and Land Officer*, J. W.  
 Norton-Kyshe, \$5,400.  
*Deputy Registrar and Appraiser*, A. Seth, \$4,536.  
*Deputy Land Officer*, Bruce Shepherd, \$3,720.  
*Deputy Registrar and Accountant*, F. Hazeland,  
 \$3,600.  
*Clerk*, C. J. Xavier, \$1,458.  
*Interpreter*, J. D. Ball, \$3,072, of which \$480 is per-  
 sonal allowance.  
*Assistant Interpreter*, Li Hung Mi, \$2,000.  
*Attorney-General*, W. Meigh Goodman, K.C., \$8,400.

*Police Court*

*Police Magistrate and Coroner*, T. S. Smith, \$6,000.  
 2nd Magistrate, E. R. Halifax (acting), \$4,800.  
 1st Clerk, vacant, \$2,232, and quarters.

*Gaol Department.*

*Superintendent of Victoria Gaol*, F. H. May.  
 C.M.G.  
*Assistant Superintendent*, R. H. Craig, \$2,400 to  
 \$3,000, and quarters.  
*Warden*, E. J. Pierpoint, \$1,440 to \$1,680, and  
 quarters.

*Police.*

*Captain Superintendent of Police*, F. H. May, C.M.G.,  
 \$6,000 to \$7,200, and quarters.\*  
*Deputy Superintendent*, F. J. Badeley, \$3,600 to  
 \$4,200, and quarters.†  
*Assistant Superintendent*, P. P. J. Wodehouse,  
 \$2,400.

\* Is also Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

† Is also Assistant Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

1st Clerk, Geo. Ng Fuk Shang, \$1,800.  
 2nd „ R. H. Kotewall, \$720.  
 3rd „ Kwok Fung, \$600.  
*Clerk and Hindustani Interpreter*, Sheik Ali Bux,  
 \$960.

*Educational Department.*

*Inspector of Schools*, A. W. Brewin, \$4,800 to  
 \$5,400. \$288 for conveyance, and \$120 for  
 Chinese teacher.

*Queen's College.*

*Head Master*, G. H. B. Wright, D.D. \$4,800 to  
 \$5,400.  
*Second Master*, A. J. May, M.R.A.S. \$3,600 to \$4,200,  
 and \$180 for knowledge of Chinese, and \$120  
 allowance for Chinese teacher.  
*Assistant Masters, Senior Grade*, T. K. Dealy, Inter.  
 B.A., J. W. Jones, \$3,000; W. C. Barlow, M.A.,  
 G. A. Woodcock, A.C.P., \$2,700 to \$3,000.  
*Junior Grade*, E. Ralphs, A.C.P., A. W. Grant,  
 B.A., B. Tanner, \$1,800 to \$2,400.  
*Head Mistress of Girls' School*, Mrs. Bateman,  
 \$1,200, and \$600 for quarters.  
*Assistant Mistress*, Mrs. Tutchter, \$720, and \$180  
 for quarters.

*Medical Department.*

*Principal Civil Medical Officer*, J. M. Atkinson,  
 M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond.,  
 D.P.H. Camb., \$5,400; \$288 and \$240 allowance  
 and quarters.  
*Health Officer of Port and Inspector of Emigrants*,  
 G. P. Jordan, M.B., C.M. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng.,  
 \$3,000.  
*Assistant Surgeon*, J. A. Lowson, M.B.C.M. Edin.,  
 440; \$720 for quarters, and \$216 and \$180  
 allowance.  
*2nd Assistant Surgeon*, J. Bell, M.R.C.S. Eng.,  
 L.R.C.P. Lond., \$3,900 and \$216 allowance  
 and quarters.  
*Third Assistant Surgeon*, J. C. Thomson, M.A.,  
 M.D. Edin., R.C., \$3,900, \$720 for quarters,  
 and \$216 allowance.  
*Apothecary and Government Analyst*, F. Browne,  
 F.C.S., \$2,400, and \$144 allowance and quarters.  
*Assistant Apothecary and Analyst*, T. J. Wild, R.C.,  
 \$1,800, and \$144 allowance and quarters.  
*Accountant and Storekeeper*, R. Chapman, \$1,740,  
 and \$120 allowance and quarters.

*Fire Brigade.*

*Superintendent*, F. H. May, C.M.G.\*  
*Assistant Superintendent*, F. J. Badeley.\*  
*Engineer*, J. W. Kinghorn, \$720.  
*Assistant Engineer*, W. Robertson, \$1,296, and  
 quarters.

*Foreign Consuls.*

*Austria*, M. Kutschera, consul.  
*Belgium*, L. Vincart, consul.  
*Brazil*, A. G. Romano, consul; J. J. Leiria, vice-  
 consul.  
*Chili*, R. Shewan, consul.  
*Denmark*, E. Goetz, acting consul.  
*France*, E. Leroux, consul; M. Labassière, cons.  
 agent.  
*Germany*, Dr. F. C. Rieloff, consul.  
*Italy*, Z. Volpicelli, consul.  
*Japan*, K. Uyen, consul.  
*Mexico*, A. J. de Rozario.  
*Netherlands*, F. J. Haver-Droeze, consul-general.  
*Peru*, Don J. M. de Zuniga, consul.  
*Portugal*, A. G. Romano, consul-general.

\* Salary merged in Police Pay.

*Russia*, A. Haupt, consul.

*Siam*, C. P. Chater, C.M.G., consul.

*Spain*, A. Spagnolo, consul; Don J. M. de Zuniga (honorary).

*Sweden and Norway*, G. Harling, acting consul.

*United States*, , consul-general.

#### *Officers—Military, Naval, &c.*

*Major-General*, W. J. Gascoigne, C.M.G.

*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Col. A. R. Fraser (Senior Officer, R.A.).

*Commanding Royal Engineers*, Col. L. F. Brown.

*Naval Officer in Charge of Naval Establishments*,

Commodore F. Powell, C.B.

*Staff Captain*, A. W. Miller.

*Naval Storekeeper and Accountant*, H. Simmins.

*Naval Deputy Medical Inspector General*, T. Bolster.

*Senior Ordnance Store Officer*, Assist. Com.-General J. L. Wheeler.

*Principal Medical Officer (Military)*, vacant.

## JAMAICA.

### *Situation and Area.*

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, to the southward of the eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, within N. lat.  $17^{\circ} 43'$  and  $18^{\circ} 32'$ , and W. long.  $76^{\circ} 10'$  and  $78^{\circ} 20'$ . It is the largest of the British West Indies, being 144 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth, and containing about 4,207½ square miles, about half the size of Wales. The island is very mountainous, the main ridge running east and west, with numerous subsidiary ridges, some parallel to the main ridge, others spreading out in a N.W. and S.E. direction from it, terminating in the famous Blue Mountains in the east, the highest peak being 7,423 ft. high. There are numerous rivers and streams, with a rapid fall for the most part, and not navigable. The largest are the Black River in the S.W., and the Rio Grande in the N.E. Kingston, the capital, with a population of 48,604 in 1891, is situated on the south coast of the Island, and has a fine harbour. In St. Ann's Parish, in the middle part of the island, on the north of the main ridge, is the Roaring River, so called on account of its many picturesque waterfalls.

The Cayman Islands, lying between  $19^{\circ} 10'$  and  $19^{\circ} 45'$  N. lat., and  $79^{\circ} 30'$  and  $80^{\circ} 35'$  W. long., are dependencies of Jamaica.\* Pedro and Morant Cays are also dependencies, being two guano islands in  $17^{\circ}$  N. lat., as well as the Turks and Caicos Islands.†

It is estimated that Jamaica contains 2,692,480 acres, from which may be deducted 80,000 acres as useless for agriculture, consisting chiefly of swamps, rocks, and inaccessible lands, leaving 2,612,400 acres available for cultivation. Of this 663,560 acres are returned as under cultivation in 1897. The dependencies have an area of 89 miles.

### *History.*

The island was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, while Governor of Hispaniola. Although invaded by Sir Anthony Shirley in 1596, and by Colonel Jackson in 1638, it

remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was again attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Admiral Penn and General Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 11th May, 1655. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1660 a regular civil government was established by Charles II, who appointed General Edward D'Oyley Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the bucaners, who made Port Royal their headquarters and storehouse. This town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston then consisted of a few sheds, and St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish town) became practically the capital. During the 18th century the island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections, as well as wars with the maroons, or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves left by the Spaniards, who inhabited mainly the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains. When the Slave Trade was abolished, in 1807, there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received 6,161,927½ of the 20,000,000½ granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre with unnecessary violence, and he was recalled.

### *Climate and Inhabitants.*

There is great variety of climate; the mean temperature of Kingston is  $78^{\circ} 1'$ , rising to  $87^{\circ} 8'$  in the day time, and falling to  $70^{\circ} 7'$  at night. As the temperature falls about  $1^{\circ}$  for every 300 feet of ascent, it is possible, in a few hours, to reach, in the central range of mountains, a cool and delightful climate. From Kingston, the capital, a change of  $10^{\circ}$  or  $15^{\circ}$  in temperature can be attained by a ride of three hours.

The rainy seasons are in May and October, and last for about three weeks; but besides these heavy and periodical rainfalls, the ground is refreshed by continual showers. The mean annual rainfall varies throughout the island from about 34 inches at sea level to as much as 197 inches at Blue Mountain Peak.

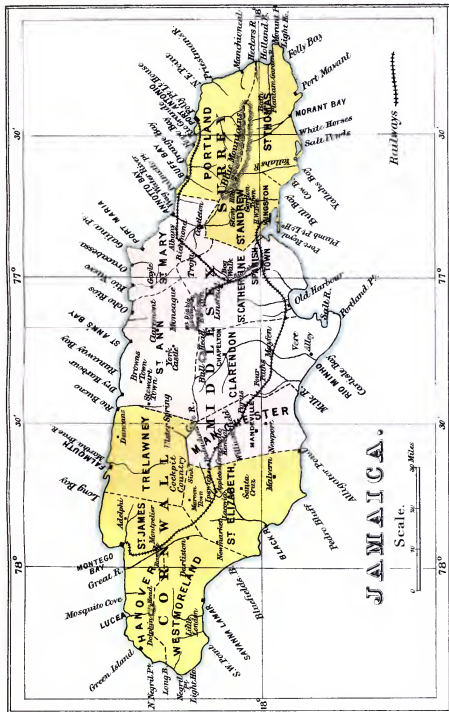
Only two per cent. of the inhabitants are white; the remainder are chiefly of African descent, four-fifths being pure negroes. There are about 14,000 imported coolies, and about 481 Chinese (in 1897). English is universally spoken.

### *Constitution.*

The original Constitution, granted by Charles II. in 1662, which, after existing for nearly 200 years, was surrendered in 1866, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, a Privy Council, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly of 47 elected members. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the assembly refusing to vote supplies, and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, in 1839, actually introduced a bill into Parliament for the suspension of the constitution, but was defeated, and it was not till 1854 that by a change in the constitution of the Council harmony was temporarily restored.

\* See account below.

† See under heading Turks and Caicos Islands.





After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change, by which a strong Government might be created. The Legislature willingly responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

A Legislative Council was, by Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

By Order in Council dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 3rd October, 1895, the constitution was fixed in the following manner:—

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote) and five *ex officio* members, viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Director of Public Works and Collector-General, and such other persons not exceeding ten in number as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint, or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and fourteen persons to be elected as therein provided. The Council shall be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding general election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved.

There is also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, if any, the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-General and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the King, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of His Majesty. The Governor is to preside at each meeting, and the Governor and two members form a quorum.

#### *Local Administration.*

There are elective Parochial Boards in the town of Kingston and 14 other parishes, under Laws 16 of 1885 and 13 of 1900, with jurisdiction over roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water works, and pounds. The chief towns are Kingston (population, in 1891, 48,504), Port Royal (population 1,200), Spanish Town (population 5,689), Montego Bay (population 4,651), Falmouth (population 3,029), and Port Maria (population 6,741).

The parish is the unit of local government, and each parish has its own parochial institutions, viz., poorhouses, &c., &c., managed by the Parochial Board of the parish, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The administration of poor relief by the parochial boards is controlled by a Board of Supervision. The several direct taxes received on land, houses, horses, carriages, &c., &c., are devoted entirely to the parish in which they are collected.

The total revenue of all the local bodies in 1899-1900 was £133,568; their expenditure £128,414, and their debt at the end of the year 98,050. These figures form part of the general revenue and expenditure, as given below.

There is a High Court of Justice, and Petty Sessions of magistrates throughout the island. The Resident Magistrates, besides holding courts

of their own, preside in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

An "island medical service," under the control of a superintending medical officer, was established in 1870. The several medical practitioners, who receive a retaining fee or salary from the Government, are designated "district medical officers." They are located throughout the island, and for the fixed salary paid by Government they have to attend sick paupers, parochial hospitals and almshouses, the constabulary officers and men, and prisons.

The Colonial revenue is derived mainly from import duties on food stuffs, alcohol, and an *ad valorem* duty; the excise on rum (104,000, in 1899-1900) and stamps and licences. There is no direct taxation except that of the local boards, and the total of the direct taxes on land is less than 28,000.

#### *Defence.*

The constabulary was placed on its present footing in 1867, and is modelled on the system of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and "partially under military organisation and discipline." There are 16 officers (inspectors and sub-inspectors), under an Inspector-General, and 753 sub-officers and men, and 744 rural police distributed throughout the island. The force has been strengthened by the addition of sub-officers selected from the Royal Irish Constabulary.

There is an Imperial garrison of 1,790 officers and men, stationed near Kingston, and a naval station at Port Royal. There is a militia force with an establishment of 800 officers and men.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

British currency, United States gold, and gold doubloons are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and Jamaica nickel pence. Total estimated coin 300,000. The Colonial Bank and the bank of Nova Scotia are the only private banking establishments in the Colony. The Colonial Bank has 1 branch and 4 agencies; it has a note circulation estimated at 150,000. British silver coins above 6d. are legal tender to any extent; coins of 6d. and less amount to the extent of 40s. in any one payment.

Government savings banks were instituted in all the principal towns in 1871, the rate of interest allowed being at first 4 per cent., but this was reduced in 1881 to 3 per cent., and in 1897 to 2½ per cent. The total deposits on 31st March, 1900, were £468,616 7s. 4d.

#### *Education.*

Elementary education is left to private enterprise, aided, since 1867, by a system of grants in aid from the Colonial revenue. The number of schools is 746, with 61,219 scholars in average attendance, and the grant in aid for 1899-1900 was 47,330; no fees are charged. The Government maintains a system of inspection, and provides a training college for female teachers which is wholly supported from public funds, besides largely assisting the Mico undenominational college for male teachers, and a denominational college for female teachers. More than 150 students are now under training. By laws passed in 1892 a Board of Education has been constituted, and provision made for the opening of Government secondary schools where required. No provision is made from public funds for technical education, but there are some endowed schools and scholarships tenable at the English universities.

*Industry.*

Fruit, consisting of bananas, oranges, &c., is now one of the largest exports, the output of oranges in 1898-99 being 107,190,041. The value of the total export in 1898-99 was 637,218*l.*, 468,580*l.* of which was for bananas.

The other chief crops are sugar (export 360,748 cwt., value 150,311*l.*); coffee (export 110,289 cwt., value 162,219*l.*); ginger (export 15,196 cwt., value 43,373*l.*); and pimento (export 77,998 cwt., value 127,624*l.*); and the exports comprise, in addition to those products, rum (export 1,564,436 gallons, value 104,295*l.*); dyewood (export 51,528 tons, value 135,533*l.*); cocoa (export 21,001 cwt., value 58,380*l.*), &c. The area under sugar cane in 1899 was 26,121 acres, and under coffee 25,902. There are 150 acres of Government cinchona plantations.

The coffee plantations are mainly on the Blue Mountain range. The great fruit-growing district is in Portland with Port Antonio for its outlet. Sugar is largely grown in the district of Vere in Clarendon parish, and in the seaward parts of St. James and Trelawney, where the best rum in the world is produced. The cattle-raising districts are in St. Ann's, and in Hanover and Westmoreland and the western part of St. James. The uplands of Manchester parish are rich in coffee and fruit. St. Elizabeth parish grows a large quantity of logwood and other dye woods, as well as maize and fine pasture for horses.

The chief imports are food stuffs, clothing, hardware, alcohol, and building materials. Of the total trade of the Island by far the greater portion is with the United Kingdom and the United States, Canada being next in importance.

*Means of Communication.*

There is a regular postal service throughout the island, daily between some places, and elsewhere three times per week, by means of mail coaches.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Within the Colony, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> each.
To places* in Imperial Penny Postage	1	
To other Postal Union countries, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per 20zs.

Parcels post with England;† with United States and British W. I. Colonies, 6*d.* per lb., and Canada 10*d.* per lb.

The estimated number of letters sent to the United Kingdom is 185,801, and the number sent to other places 206,885.

There is regular and frequent communication between Europe and Jamaica. The Royal Mail contract steamers leave Southampton on every alternate Wednesday throughout the year. The average passage is 16 days. The Royal Mail cargo steamers leave Southampton on 11th and 23rd of the month. The West India and Pacific steamers leave Liverpool on the 10th of each month, their average passage being 21 days. There is also frequent steam communication between the United States and Jamaica.

Telegraphic communication with Europe is complete. Jamaica is the first British possession in the West Indies which the two cables from Cuba touch at, whence they branch away *via* St. Thomas, to Demerara, and in the opposite direction to the

Isthmus of Panama. On 31st January, 1898, The Direct West India Cable Company established communication between Jamaica and Halifax *via* Bermuda and Turks Island.

A line of inland telegraph, connecting all the principal towns, and having 70 stations, is now in operation. The total mileage open is 683. The total cost of the telegraphs has been about 20,214*l.* The receipts in 1899-1900 were 5,190*l.* and the expenses (not including interest and the cost of maintaining the lines) 7,396*l.*

The Railway extends from Kingston to Montego Bay, in the Parish of Saint James, a distance of 113 miles 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  chains, and to Ewarton, in the parish of St. Catherine, in the other direction, by a branch line from Spanish Town of 17 miles 17 chains; and to Port Antonio by a branch line from Bogwalk, on the Ewarton branch, of 54 miles 30 chains. The total length of line open is 184 miles 56 $\frac{1}{2}$  chains. The railway was purchased by an American syndicate, who, under agreement, have extended it to Port Antonio on the north-east, and to Montego Bay on the north-west, but the company having failed, the Government is about to resume possession of the line. There is also a line of telegraph along the railway from Kingston to Montego Bay, 113 miles; Spanish Town to Ewarton, 17 miles; and from Bogwalk to Port Antonio 54 miles.

The island is intersected by a system of main roads, the condition of which will bear favourable comparison with those in many European countries. There are 1,911 miles of main roads, and about 4,300 miles of parochial roads.

A weekly steam communication round the island to the principal outports has been established. The circuit is completed within 120 hours.

Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Sav-la-mar, and St. Ann's Bay are ports of registry. During the year ended 31st March, 1899, 22 ships, with aggregate tonnage of 2,631 tons, were registered at Kingston, 6 with a tonnage of 219 tons at Montego Bay.

Year.	FINANCES. Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890-1	784,883	658,003	850,710	1,230,506
1891-2	778,614	746,143	835,004	1,179,063
1892-3	746,776	775,761	890,087	1,285,493
1893-4	863,644	800,418	1,015,614	1,423,793
1894-5	805,215	822,000	1,124,788	1,564,340
1895-6	814,841	836,483	1,125,507	1,607,347
1896-7	777,133	826,894	1,038,714	1,488,905
1897-8	762,535	765,948	1,153,343	1,580,944
1898-9	724,842	741,990	1,224,119	1,627,719
1899-00	758,190	722,341	1,099,410	1,793,511

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1890-1	1,232,085	180,926	775,926	2,188,937
1891-2	862,345	225,841	671,705	1,759,890
1892-3	1,001,228	236,220	704,033	1,941,481
1893-4	1,190,563	212,949	754,282	2,157,794
1894-5	1,106,284	229,645	855,816	2,191,745
1895-6	1,106,177	193,641	989,128	2,288,946
1896-7	927,314	164,978	764,085	1,856,377
1897-8	776,819	146,698	737,080	1,660,667
1898-9	819,438	147,121	848,234	1,814,793
1899-00	813,224	134,523	859,113	1,806,865

\* For list see end of Introduction.

† Jamaica has joined the new arrangement for exchange of parcels with the U.K. (See Introduction *ad fin.*)



Year.	To U.K. £	EXPORTS.		Total. £
		To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	
1890-1	614,913	65,806	1,122,595	1,902,814
1891-2	562,913	88,367	1,070,816	1,722,096
1892-3	511,550	59,754	1,188,502	1,759,806
1893-4	554,082	64,832	1,456,775	2,075,689
1894-5	512,768	49,617	1,359,086	1,921,421
1895-6	517,504	47,613	1,307,988	1,873,105
1896-7	403,922	34,294	1,032,025	1,470,241
1897-8	318,854	39,806	1,090,283	1,448,443
1898-9	342,726	50,211	1,269,605	1,662,543
1899-00	357,705	64,355	1,246,020	1,868,080

*Net Public Debt, 31st March, 1900, 1,838,093*l*.*

*Customs Revenue, 1899-00 353,765*l*.*

#### Population.

	White.	Coloured.	Black.	East Indian, &c.	Total.
1861	13,816	81,065	346,374	—	441,255
1871	13,101	100,346	392,707	—	506,154
1881	14,433	109,946	444,186	12,240	580,804
1891	14,692	121,955	488,624	14,220	639,491

#### Governors.\*

1853 Sir Henry Barkly.	1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.
1857 Sir C. H. Darling.	1882 Gen. Sir H. W. Norman,
1862 E. J. Eyre.	G.C.M.G., G.C.B.,
1865 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	C.I.E.
1866 Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.	1889 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.
1873 W. A. G. Young (admt.)	1898 Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.
1874 Sir William Grey.	

#### Civil Establishment.

NOTE.—All salaries over 100*l*. a year are by Law No. 11 of 1875 subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. payable to a widows and orphans' fund and officers must contribute 2 per cent. of their salaries to entitle them to a pension on their retirement.

*Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G., 5,000*l*.*

*Private Secretary, Eyre Hutson, 400*l*.*

*Hon. A.D.C.'s, Capt. T. L. Roxburgh, K.I.M.; Capt. J. B. Lucie Smith, K.A.M.*

#### Privy Council.

The Senior Officer Commanding the Troops.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

*Director of Public Works, V. G. Bell.*

*Auditor-General, L. J. Bertram.*

C. J. Ward.

J. Pringle.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

##### Ex-officio Members.

The Captain-General and Governor.

The Senior Officer Commanding the Troops.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Director of Public Works.

The Collector-General.

\* The Governors previous to 1853 will be found in the Edition of 1889.

#### Nominated Members.

*Superintending Medical Officer, Dr. Mosse, C.B.*

*Inspector of Schools, Thomas Capper.*

*Custos of St. Mary, John Pringle.*

*Custos of Kingston, Col. Charles James Ward.*

*Solicitor-General, T. B. Oughton.*

#### Elected Members.

S. C. Burke, St. Thomas.

J. T. Palache, Manchester.

Alexander Dixon, St. Elizabeth.

H. B. Wolcott, St. Mary.

Rev. Henry Clarke, Westmoreland.

David S. Gideon, Portland.

P. Stern, Kingston.

R. B. Braham, Clarendon.

Rev. J. Johnston, St. Ann.

Henry Sewell, Trelawny.

C. E. de Mercado, St. Catherine.

Rev. J. Macnee, Hanover.

David Corinaldi, St. James.

Rev. C. B. Berry, St. Andrew.

*Clerk of the Legislative Council, R. A. Walcott, 300*l*.*

#### Colonial Secretary's Office.

*Colonial Secretary, S. Olivier, C.M.G., 1,300*l*.*

*Assistant Secretary, P. Cork, 600*l*. to 700*l*.*

*Clerks, Senior, T. L. Roxburgh, J. B. Lucie Smith,*

*400*l*. to 500*l*.; 1st Class, A. Cork, 300*l*. to 400*l*.*

*Clerks, 2nd Class, J. M. Casserly, G. M. Wortley, and F. L. Pearce, 150*l*. to 300*l*.*

*Clerks, 3rd Class A. C. Finlay, D. Hall, W. Scott Evans, 80*l*. to 150*l*.*

*Sorter, C. E. T. Stewart.*

*Superintendent Government Printing, Jos. C. Ford, 500*l*.*

#### Department of Public Works.

*Director, Valentine Græme Bell, 1,200*l*., and actual travelling expenses.*

*Assistant Director, James Richmond, 800*l*., and actual travelling expenses.*

*Engineer, Eastern District\*, J. D'Aeth, 350*l*. to 450*l*., and actual travelling expenses.*

*Superintendent for Irrigation, F. E. Taylor, 200*l*. to 300*l*., and 50*l*. travelling allowance.*

*1st Class Superintendents, J. F. Brennan, T. O. Garrett, G. A. Mould, R. J. De Cordova,*

*D. J. Feurtado, and C. A. J. Smith, 250*l*. to 300*l*., and travelling allowance.*

*2nd Class ditto, J. E. Streadwick, H. Hollis, E. Morales, A. H. N. Jones, and E. W.*

*Eveleigh, 200*l*. to 250*l*., and travelling allowance.*

*Chief Draughtsman, R. R. Williams, 250*l*. to 350*l*.*

*Accounting Clerk, E. H. Whitehorse, 300*l*. to 400*l*.*

*1st Class Clerks, C. O. Magnan and G. R. Taylor, 200*l*. to 300*l*.*

*2nd Class ditto, T. R. Mould, 100*l*. to 200*l*.*

*3rd Class ditto, P. L. Abraham and G. S. Cox, 80*l*. to 100*l*.*

#### Public Works Stores.

*Superintendent, E. L. Du Quesnay, 200*l*. to 300*l*.*

#### Lighthouses.

*Superintendent, Plumb Point, A. M. Mould, 150*l*. to 170*l*.*

*Superintendent, Morant Point, W. H. Boorman, 150*l*. to 170*l*.*

*Head Keeper, Folly Point, John Sturgeon, 90*l*. to 100*l*.*

*Superintendent, Negril Point, J. S. Brownhill, 150*l*. to 170*l*.*

\* Seconded for service in connection with Imperial Grant in aid of road construction in Dominica.

*Crown Lands Department.*

*Surveyor-General*, Colin Liddell, 500*l.*, and actual travelling expenses.  
*Acting Accountant and Clerk*, E. N. McLaughlin.  
*3rd Class Clerk*, E. G. Wilson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Railways*

*Government Director*, J. Richmond, M.I.C.E.

*Public Gardens and Plantations.*

*Director*, William Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S., 600*l.*, house, 110*l.* travelling expenses.  
*Superintendent, Hill Garden*, W. Harris, F.L.S., 150*l.* to 200*l.*, house.  
 „ *Castleton Garden*, W. J. Thompson, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, house.  
 „ *Hope Garden*, W. Cradwick, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, house.  
 „ *King's House Garden*, T. J. Harris, 100*l.* to 120*l.*, house.  
 „ *Kingston Garden*, J. Campbell, 100*l.*, house.

*Assistant Superintendent, Hope Garden*, J. Briscoe, 100*l.* to 120*l.*, house.

*Overseer, Bath Garden*, A. Groves, 20*l.*

*Clerk*, F. Isaacs, 100*l.* to 200*l.*, house, allowance, 36*l.*

*Institute of Jamaica*

*Secretary and Librarian*, Frank Cundall, 500*l.*

*Curator of the Museum*, J. E. Duerden, Ph.D., 400*l.*

*Audit Office.*

*Auditor-General*, Louis J. Bertram, 800*l.*

*Chief Clerk*, W. C. G. Arrowsmith, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, and 50*l.* for Parochial Inspections.

*Senior Clerk*, G. M. Livingston, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

*Clerks, 1st Class*, W. Duff, H. E. Laidman, and E. du Mont, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

*Clerks, 2nd Class*, G. W. Taylor, J. L. Pietersz, C. C. Kelly, C. B. Taylor, and Ellis Wolfe, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

*Clerks, 3rd Class*, S. W. Royes, P. L. Arscott, W. E. A. Pigou and S. C. McCutchin, 80*l.* to 100*l.*  
*Copyist*, G. A. Bicknell, 85*l.*

*Treasury.*

*Public Treasurer* (vacant).

*Chief Clerk*, E. Jordan Andrews, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

*Bookkeeper*, C. W. Chapman, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

*Cashier*, D. P. Fouché, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*Clerks, 1st Class*, E. W. Astwood, J. B. Hendricks, and E. F. Wilson, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*Clerks, 2nd Class*, H. Priest, A. L. Harris, F. H. McDermott, J. C. Royes, and H. C. Livingston, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

*Clerks, 3rd Class*, A. J. Durant, A. E. Shirley, and C. G. Arrowsmith, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Government Savings Bank.*

*Manager, The Public Treasurer*, 200*l.*

*Accountant*, J. Sinclair, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

*Cashier*, J. M. Tuckett, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*1st Class Clerk*, A. L. Savage, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*2nd Class Clerks*, A. H. Depass, and C. A. Logan, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

*3rd Class Clerks*, C. B. Dignum, T. H. Smith, and A. G. Richards, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Stamp Office.*

*Stamp Commissioner*, E. J. Andrews, 100*l.* (holds this office in conjunction with that of Chief Clerk in Treasury).

*Cashier*, G. S. Thomson, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*Clerks, 3rd Class*, T. E. Frazer, 80*l.* to 100*l.*, and Geo. Desnoed, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Post Office.*

*Postmaster for Jamaica*, G. H. Pearce, 600*l.* to 700*l.*

*Chief Clerk*, T. H. McBayne, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

*Travelling Supervisor*, E. N. Marshall, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*1st Class Clerks*, W. Mackinnon, F. G. M. Lynch, D. G. Parsons, and P. C. Cunha, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*2nd Class ditto*, W. J. Heath, W. R. Thomas, R. H. Fletcher, C. G. Kerr, and H. M. Pearson, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

*3rd Class ditto*, J. E. Fletcher, T. H. Donaldson, D. R. May, M. D. Maxwell (and one vacancy), 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Auxiliary Female Staff*, Eight.

*Superintendent of Telegraphs*, H. C. Wilson, 800*l.* to 400*l.*

*Assistants*, C. F. Duff and G. A. Hart, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, but each drawing 250*l.*, 50*l.* being personal allowance.

*Revenue Department.*

*Collector-General*, J. Allwood, 800*l.* to 900*l.*

*Supervisor*, A. H. Miles, 450*l.* to 550*l.*

*Chief Clerk*, „ 300*l.* to 400*l.*

*First Class Clerks*, H. E. Ramson, W. B. Isaacs, J. C. Bonitto, and A. S. Spratt, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*Second Class Clerks*, H. W. Mortlock, T. S. Chapman, C. M. Arscott, A. W. L. Laing, D. N. Norman, and G. A. Robinson, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

*Third Class Clerks*, G. M. Baines, A. P. Pullar, A. R. Dignum, and B. G. Crooks, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*First Class Collectors of Revenue*, J. W. Gruber, T. F. Clarke, F. H. E. McLaverty, and W. Cork, 450*l.* to 550*l.*

*Second Class Collectors of Revenue*, J. S. Trench, E. P. Pullar, T. J. Breakspear, L. A. Rattigan, E. C. Baines, A. G. Facey, E. A. Savage, W. J. Pearson, and J. Marshall, 350*l.* to 450*l.*

*First Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue*, A. G. Davidson (75*l.* travelling), E. Wilson (100*l.* for travelling), J. V. Thomson (75*l.* travelling), S. Binns, J. A. S. Monaghan, and S. E. Payne (75*l.* travelling), 250*l.* to 300*l.*

*Second Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue*, L. J. Lee (75*l.* travelling), C. M. Gifford, J. L. Lord (50*l.* travelling), T. E. R. Gordon (50*l.* travelling), G. L. Gifford (100*l.* travelling), G. H. Davidson (100*l.* travelling), C. S. Foote, R. H. Brice, (20*l.* travelling), J. Addison (50*l.* travelling), E. P. Mudie (50*l.* travelling), H. Bamed, M. H. Bogle (50*l.* travelling), H. G. B. Murray, (50*l.* travelling), C. M. Muir (50*l.* travelling), J. P. K. King (100*l.* travelling), S. H. W. Allwood (100*l.* travelling), C. I. Scarlett (100*l.* travelling), W. C. Gauntlett (75*l.* travelling), and W. M. Robertson, P. J. Broune, 180*l.* to 220*l.*

*First Class Landing Waiters*, D. M. Robertson, J. K. Collymore, and J. Smythe, 130*l.* to 200*l.*

*Second Class Landing Waiters*, H. F. P. Read (20*l.* travelling), E. J. Kennedy, F. A. P. Eves, A. W. Kennedy, J. E. Davis, E. A. Davis, A. C. Murray, D. A. Hudson, and A. J. Rogers (50*l.* travelling), J. Gayner, 100*l.* to 120*l.*

*First Class Locker and Gauger*, W. M. Lewin, 130*l.* to 180*l.*

*Second Class Lockers and Gaugers*, W. T. Huggard, Charles Guy, and E. T. Reed, 100*l.*

*First Class Clerks*, F. L. Nicholas, L. S. L. Smyth, D. T. Seaton, J. J. Elliott, H. F. Isaacs, E. A. Millingen, A. J. Depass, L. G. Carvalho, A. H. Packer, and A. Taylor, H. T. Simmons, E. E. Brown, T. A. Ashman, L. D. Brandon, 100*l.* to 140*l.*

*Second Class Clerks*, S. Cross, J. S. Collymore, J. M. Fonseca, St. G. V. Thompson, G. L. Facey, O. M. Seaton, W. F. Jacobs, R. Z. Johnston, J. C. White, C. C. Mantou, W. A. Broune, P. G. Duff, C. H. Dickson, (one vacant), C. J. Heron, C. M. Crawford, D. G. Archer, A. P. Sutherland, 80l. to 100l.

*Outdoor Officers*, R. F. G. Cooper, A. E. Marshall, J. S. Bennett, F. M. Turner, J. A. Marshall, jr., M. A. Sullivan, A. B. MacCatty, and R. E. Fonseca, 80l. to 100l.

#### *Customs, Kingston.*

*Collector, Shipping Master, and Inspector of Invoices*, A. W. Hitchins, 550l. to 650l.

*First Class Clerks*, R. O'C. J. Livingston, B. Daniel, and W. E. M. Drummond, 200l. to 300l. (one vacant).

*Second Class Clerks*, W. Douglas, G. S. Shaw, A. K. McDermott, and E. B. Levy, 100l. to 200l.

*Third Class Clerks*, F. E. Holtz, A. P. Williams, K. W. Hart, and O. C. Pearson, 80l. to 100l.

*Surveyor*, R. E. Nunes, 350l. to 450l.

*Assistant Surveyor*, B. de S. Bell, 250l. to 300l.

*Senior Landing Waiters*, G. A. Burke, C. H. V. Hall, and J. H. B. Mais, 200l. to 300l.

*Junior Landing Waiters*, G. E. R. Pearce, G. P. McGrath, A. A. O'Meally, and O. G. Gauntlett, 130l. to 200l.

*Tide Surveyor, Port Royal*, C. W. Bovell, 100l. to 120l.

*First Class Outdoor Officer*, H. J. Katon, J. S. Melbourne, H. D. Campbell, J. A. Kildare, S. H. Byng, and C. B. Cooke, O. L. Depass, 90l. to 100l.

*Second Class Outdoor Officers*, T. P. Walton, F. Luke, E. A. Leeson, J. Roberts, J. F. L. Henry, R. D. Barclay, E. V. Mellad, and P. St. L. Baquie, 75l. to 85l.

*Third Class Outdoor Officers*, R. R. Stuart, H. C. O'Meally, A. E. Hart, E. B. Depass, J. H. Smith, and H. L. Payne, 60l. to 70l.

#### *Clerks to Parochial Boards on Civil Establishment.*

R. A. Williams, F. H. Hawkins, R. M. Cocking, W. G. Nunes, R. P. Collymore, and F. B. Bowen, 130l. to 150l.

#### *Harbour Master's Office, Kingston.*

T. D. C. Thompson, 500l.

#### *Immigration Department.*

*Agent in India*, Allen C. Stewart, 200l., and house and carriage allowance.

*Protector of Immigrants in Jamaica, and Inspector*, E. W. Pigou, 400l., and travelling allowance.

*2nd Class Clerk*, C. Doorly, 100l. to 200l., and 25l. per annum as Hindustani interpreter.

#### *Jamaica Constabulary.*

*Inspector-General*, E. F. Wright, 800l. (including 320l. as Inspector-General of Prisons), and quarters.

*1st Class Inspectors*, W. McLeod, T. Alexander, A. A. W. Wedderburn, and H. T. Thomas, salary 300l., forage 82l. 2s. 6d., servant 27l. 7s. 6d.

*2nd Class Inspectors*, M. H. Shee, F. S. Church, J. H. McCrea, H. C. G. Purchas, and W. E. Clark, salary 250l., forage 82l. 2s. 6d., servant 27l. 7s. 6d.

*3rd Class Inspectors*, G. E. Mannsell, and W. J. Calder, salary 200l., forage 82l. 2s. 6d., servant 27l. 7s. 6d.

*Sub-Inspectors*, Melville David Harell, G. H. P. Colley, B. Toole, A. F. Strachan, and J. C. Knollys, salary 130l., forage 41l. 1s. 3d., servant 27l. 7s. 6d.

[The officers have either quarters provided for them or an allowance.]

*Chief and Pay Clerk*, C. MacL. Kerr, 400l.

*1st Class Clerk*, J. E. Owen, 200l. to 300l.

*2nd* " H. P. C. Cox, and W. E. Logan 100l. to 200l.

*3rd* " A. J. R. Banbury\* and J. A. G. Smith, 80l. to 100l.

*Clerk, Detective Office*, F. E. Jackson, 75l.

#### *Defence.*

*Staff Officer, Jamaica Militia*, Capt. J. E. L. Gibbs, Bedfordshire Regt., 500l.

#### *Prison Department.*

*Inspector-General of Prisons*, The Inspector-General of Police.

*Clerk*, L. Facey, 200l. to 300l.

*General Penitentiary Superintendent*, G. A. Douglas, 400l. and quarters.

*Overseer of Works*, Clerks, R. Wynter, 80l. to 100l.

*Surgeon*, M. Grabham, 250l.

*Superintendents of County Gaol and District Prisons.*

*St. Catherine District Prison*, J. Thompson, 250l., and quarters.

*Boys' and Girls' Reformatory*, T. Mair, 340l. and quarters.

#### *Registrar-General's Department.*

*Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths*, S. P. Smeeton, 500l. to 600l., also Deputy Keeper of Records, 100l.

*First Clerk*, C. C. Aitken, 200l. to 300l.

*Second Clerk*, A. R. Soares, 100l. to 200l.

*Third Class Clerks*, G. A. Smith, and J. O. Wright, B. M. Ward, A. J. Mohrman, 80l. to 100l.

*Searcher and Copyist*, W. A. Hall, 78l.

#### *Island Record Office.*

*Keeper of Records*, The Chief Justice (*ex-officio*).

*Deputy Keeper of Records*, S. P. Smeeton, 100l.

*1st Class Clerk*, W. M. Fraser (acting), 200l. to 300l.

*3rd* " (vacant), 80l. to 100l.

*Clerical Assistant*, E. P. Fletcher, 100l.

#### *Medical Department.*

*Superintending Medical Officer*, Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., 1,000l., and travelling expenses.

*Chief Clerk*, T. Pearson, 300l. to 400l.

*1st Class Clerk*, L. E. Delfosse, 200l. to 300l.

*2nd* " M. C. Solomon, 100l. to 200l.

*3rd* " Karl Depass, 80l. to 100l.

*Medical Storekeeper*, Charles Don, 200l. to 250l.

*Analytical Chemist* (vacant), 500l.

*Assist. Chemist*, A. J. Story, 150l.

*Secretary, Quarantine Board*, T. Pearson, 36l.

*Secretary, Central Board of Health*, T. Pearson, 36l.

*Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital*, C. W. M. Castle, 600l.

\* Mr. Banbury receives a personal allowance of 20l. and Mr. Smith one of 10l. per annum, in addition to their pay.

*Resident Medical Officers*, G. V. Lockett, 350*l.* to 400*l.*; J. A. Allwood, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, with quarters.

*Chaplain*, Rev. G. W. Downer, 50*l.*

*Clerk*, A. A. Samuel, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*Assistant Clerk*, J. H. Phillips, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Medical Superintendent, Kingston Lunatic Asylum*, J. W. Plaxton, 600*l.* to 800*l.* and residence.

*Senior Assistant Medical Officer*, D. J. Williams, 350*l.* to 400*l.*, and a furnished residence.

*Junior Assistant Resident Medical Officer*, Richd. Dowden, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, and a furnished residence.

*District Medical Officers*, H. L. Clare, 500*l.*; J. H. Peck, J. L. Cox, H. Joslen, G. J. Neish, J. A. L. Calder, G. Cooke, C. R. Edwards, V. ff. Mullen, R. G. S. Bell, C. E. Harvey, C. A. Moseley, C. T. Dewar, W. G. Farquharson, L. Gifford, H. G. Tillman, J. Hobbs, E. R. C. Earle, I. Costa, A. W. Thomsou, and T. F. Shackleton, D. M. Macphail, R. S. Turton, F. A. G. Purchas, L. M. Clark, G. Hargreaves, J. J. Rogers, F. A. Sinclair, J. P. Rennie, E. V. Halliday, and T. M. Bartlett, P. O. Malabre, G. H. K. Ross, and H. D. B. Castle, Jas. Neish, D. Alexander. The fixed salaries of the District appointments vary from 75*l.* to 200*l.* per annum.

*Lepers' Home*, W. D. Neish, 400*l.* to 450*l.*

*Health Officer at Port Royal for the Port of Kingston and Quarantine Station*, J. F. Donovan, 450*l.*

#### *Judicial Establishment.*

*Chief Justice, and Keeper of the Records*, Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt., 2,000*l.*, and travelling allowance.

*Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature*, Ernest A. Northcote, 1,200*l.*; and C. F. Lumb, LL.D., 1,000*l.*

*Attorney-General*, H. R. Pipon Schooles, 15,000*l.*

*Clerk to ditto*, Sydney Scoltock, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

*Solicitor-General*, T. Bancroft Oughton, 500*l.*

*Crown Solicitor*, A. W. Farquharson, 820*l.*

*Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature*, O'Connor de Cordova, 600*l.*

*First Class Clerk*, C. H. Yorke-Slader, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*Second Class Clerks*, A. G. Richards and E. F. H. Cox, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

*Third Class Clerks*, G. R. Rickard and B. O. Clunie, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Librarian, Supreme Court Library*, E. F. H. Cox, 20*l.*

*Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy*, (includes salary of office of Stamp Commissioner).

*First Class Clerk*, J. M. Nethersole, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

#### *Resident Magistrates.*

*Kingston*, E. Vickers, 800*l.*

*Assistant Resident Magistrate*, A. V. Kingdon, 500*l.*

*St. Andrew*, A. L. Vendryes, 600*l.*, and 80*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. Catherine*, J. V. Leach, 800*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. Thomas*, , 750*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

*Portland*, J. T. Musson, 750*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

*Westmoreland and Hanover*, C. M. Calder, 650*l.*; 180*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. Elizabeth*, S. L. Thornton, 700*l.*; 130*l.* travelling allowance.

*Clarendon*, W. P. Clark, 650*l.*; 120*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. Ann*, I. R. Reece, 700*l.*; 130*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. Mary*, C. H. Beard, 700*l.*; 130*l.* travelling allowance.

*Manchester*, W. W. Fisher, 650*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance.

*Trelawny and St. James*, Maxwell Hall, 700*l.*; 150*l.* travelling allowance.

#### *Clerks of the Courts.*

*Kingston*, H. S. Fisher, 350*l.* to 400*l.*

*St. Andrew's*, D. Balfour, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. Catherine*, W. G. Clough, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. Thomas*, J. L. Hill, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

*Portland*, Leonard Gray, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

*Westmoreland*, C. P. Huggins, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. Elizabeth's*, F. E. Cole, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 130*l.* travelling allowance.

*Clarendon*, H. C. Robinson, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. Ann's*, J. S. Thomas, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. Mary*, D. A. Tucker, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 130*l.* travelling allowance; G. B. Pilliner, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance; 150*l.* personal allowance.

*Trelawny*, S. C. Burke, jun., 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 60*l.* travelling allowance.

*St. James*, J. C. Humber, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance.

*Hanover*, R. Lewis, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

#### *Ecclesiastical Department.*

*Bishop of Jamaica (and Archbishop of the West Indies)*, Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D.

*Assistant ditto*, Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.

*Registrar of the Diocese*, The Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

*Island Curates*, at 340*l.* each. E. Nuttall, D.D.

(Bishop); C. F. Douet, D.D. (Assistant Bishop); F. H. Sharpe; E. A. Stewart; G. W. Downer.

*Stipendiary Curate* (at 300*l.* per annum, paid partly from the British Treasury), H. M. F. MacDermot.

*Stipendiary Curate* (paid wholly from the British Treasury), C. H. Davis, 50*l.*

There are also about 90 clergymen who are paid by the Diocesan Church Fund of the Disestablished Church of England.

#### *Educational Department.*

*Superintending Inspector of Schools and Inspector of Industrial Schools*, T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., 700*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance.

*Inspectors of Schools*, Geo. Hicks, 250*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance; J. R. Williams, 200*l.*, and 150*l.* travelling allowance; J. D. Kerrich, 150*l.* to 200*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance; A. E. Lockyer, 150*l.* to 200*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance; A. Young, 150*l.* to 200*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance; R. B. Strickland, 150*l.* to 200*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance; P. J. O. Bradbury, 150*l.* to 200*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance.

*Examiner*, F. E. Reed, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

*Senior Clerk*, E. A. Andrews, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*2nd Clerk*, E. N. Romney, 100*l.* to 200*l.*  
*Assistant Clerks*, W. E. B. Sinclair, P. H. Morris,  
 105*l.* : C. M. Virtue, 80*l.* to 103*l.*

*Industrial School for Boys (Hope).*

*Master in Charge*, A. J. Hopwood, 100*l.*, with  
 quarters.

*Industrial School for Girls (Shortwood).*

*Superintendent*, Miss A. S. Marvin, 50*l.*

*Matron*, Miss Duncan, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Medical Officer*, 25*l.*

*Secretary, Board of Visitors*, 10*l.*

*Board of Education.*

*Superintending Inspector of Schools, Chairman*  
*ex officio.*

*Rev. Canon Simms, M.A., Vice-Chairman.*

*Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D.* ; *Right Rev. C.*  
*Gordon* ; *Revs. T. M. Geddes, J. Reinke, Hon.*  
*Dr. Jas. Johnston, Hon. and Rev. J. Macnee,*  
*Mrs. C. L. Maiz, Miss M. M. Barrows, B.A.,*  
*Revs. Wm. Pratt, M.A., J. Watson, and Mr.*  
*W. E. Sant.*

*Secretary*, J. D. Kerrich, B.A., 75*l.*

*Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor.*

*Chairman*, Hon. John Pringle, C.M.G.

*Members*, Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G.,  
 Wellesley Bourke, S. Soutar, Hon. H. R. Pipon  
 Schooles, Hon. J. V. Calder, P. C. Cork, Hon.  
 Geo. McGrath, Dr. A. A. Robinson.

*Secretary*, Robert Johnstone, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

*Schools Commission.*

*Chairman*, *Most. Rev. the Archbishop of the West*  
*Indies.*

*Vice-Chairman (vacant).*

*Members*, *Right Rev. C. F. Douet* ; *Hon. Thos*  
*Capper* ; *Rev. W. Gillies, Hon. R. B. Braham*,  
 and C. Leslie Mais.

*Secretary*, Robert Johnstone, 110*l.*

*Foreign Consuls.*

*United States*, E. Watts, Kingston.

*Spain*, Celestino Marconel.

*Denmark*, S. Soutar.

*Venezuela*, J. Duff.

*Austria and Germany*, Wm. Schiller.

*Belgium*, S. E. Pietersz.

*Netherlands*, E. A. H. Haggart.

*Haiti*, C. B. Carvalho.

*Sweden and Norway*, S. Soutar.

*Ecuador*, A. Morrice.

*Costa Rica and Colombia*, W. P. Forwood (Consul-  
 General).

*Guatemala*, G. C. H. Lewis.

*Greater Republic of Central America*, M. de Cordova  
 (Consul-General).

*Greece*, Arthur George.

*Brazil*, E. A. H. Haggart.

*Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents.*

*France*, M. Mounet, V.C., Kingston.

*Spain*, J. B. de Dulman ; C. M. Ogilvie, Kingston.

*Sweden and Norway*, S. C. Peynado, Black River ;

Z. Jones, V.C., Sav. la Mar ; W. G. Price,  
 V.C., Milk-River.

*United States*, J. S. Twells, Vice and Deputy  
 Consul, Kingston ; C. A. Nunes, C.A., Fal-  
 mouth ; G. L. P. Corinaldi, C.A., Montego Bay ;  
 R. W. Harris, C.A., St. Ann's Bay ; C. S. Far-  
 quharson, C.A., Sav. la Mar ; N. R. Snyder  
 (Commercial Agent) Pt. Antonio ; D. S. Jack-  
 son, Vice and Deputy Com. Agent Pt. Antonio ;  
 L. D. Baker, junior, C.A., Port Morant ; R. R.  
 Baker, Port Maria ; C. M. Farquharson, Black  
 River.

*Venezuela*, S. Soutar, V.C., Kingston.

*Colombia*, S. L. Schloss, Kingston.

*Officers, Military, Naval, &c.*

*Major-General*, A. G. Raper.

*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Major Powell, R.A.

*Commanding Royal Engineer*, Col. A. H. Bagnold.

*Naval Officer in charge*, Commodore E. H. M.  
 Davis, C.M.G., R.N.

*Naval and Victualling Storekeeper*, &c. N. A. Hay.

*Naval Dep. Med. Insp. Gen.*, J. W. Coppinger.

*Senior Ordnance Store Officer*, Dep. Assist. Com-  
 Gen. Major Crawford.

*Staff Paymaster*, J. A. R. Bell.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands (a dependency of Jamaica)  
 consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Little  
 Cayman, and Cayman Brac, lying between 79° 44',  
 and 80° 26' W. longitude, and 19° 44', and 19° 46' N.  
 latitude. They were discovered by Columbus on  
 his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola,  
 but were never occupied by the Spaniards. The  
 English took possession of them soon after the  
 conquest of Jamaica, and they were mainly colo-  
 nized from that island.

Grand Cayman is distant about 178 miles from  
 the nearest point of Jamaica. It is 17 miles in  
 length, and varies from 4 to 7 miles in breadth.  
 The coasts are for the most part rock-bound, pro-  
 tected by coral reefs, and enclosing some fair-  
 sized harbours. One on the north side of the  
 island, called the Great Sound, measures over six  
 miles across.

The principal industry of the inhabitants is  
 catching turtle off the coasts of Central America,  
 and among the Cuban Cays these turtle are  
 brought to the island and placed in "kraals," to  
 recover and fatten before being sent to their next  
 stage, Jamaica, from whence they are exported.  
 Over 5,000 turtles a year are thus disposed of at  
 an average price in Caymanas of 1*l.* each.

The Island of Grand Cayman is in some parts  
 fruitful, and the usual tropical products are grown,  
 but a considerable average is traversed by cliffs,  
 and unfit for cultivation. Mahogany, cedar and  
 other valuable timber and some dye-woods are  
 found in quantities. Phosphate deposits of some  
 value exist, and were worked, but have lately  
 been neglected.

There are two towns, Georgetown and Bodden-  
 town, and several villages. The population of  
 Grand Cayman numbered 4,322 at the census of  
 1891.

The smaller Cayman Islands, viz., Little  
 Cayman and Cayman Brac, are about 70 miles  
 distant from Grand Cayman ; they are almost  
 entirely given up to the growth of cocoanuts.  
 Their inhabitants numbered at the last reckoning  
 60 and 528 persons respectively.

Fine schooners of native woods are continually being constructed at these islands for sale and for local use, the people being first-rate shipwrights.

The Legislative Assembly of the Cayman Islands consists of the Justices of the Peace and elected Vestrymen, and the laws passed by this body are subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica before becoming operative.

The Government of the Dependency is administered by a Commissioner, who is also the Judge of the Grand Court.

#### *Civil Establishment.*

*Commissioner, His Honour Frederick Shedden Sanguinetti, 500l.\* and residence.*

*Government Medical Officer, Dr. G. I. S. Tait, 100l. and private practice.*

*Acting Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Courts, R. H. Thomas, 50l.*

*Collector of Customs (Georgetown), Arthur Rodden, 50l.*

*Stipendiary Magistrate and Collector, Smaller Cayman Islands (vacant), 60l.*

### LABUAN.

(See Map of British North Borneo.)

The island of Labuan is situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat., and 115° 15' E. long. Its area is 30·23 square miles. It is distant from the coast, at the nearest point, about six miles, and from Brunei, the capital of the Protected State of that name, about thirty miles; and from Singapore 725 miles, or three days' steam.

The average annual rainfall is about 168 inches, and the thermometer ranges from 71° to 93°.

The island, then uninhabited was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846 and occupied in 1848.

Much expectation as to the success of the new settlement was founded upon the existence of rich coal deposits in the island. Hitherto the companies formed to develop these coal resources have not met with great success, but in 1893, the Central Borneo Company was re-constructed under the name of the New Central Borneo Company, who have since transferred their undertaking to the Labuan and Borneo Company. The mines are now progressing more favourably, and a railway of 9 miles in length between the mines and the wharf at Port Victoria has been completed and is connected with another line leading to side workings.

The Company has completed several buildings both in Victoria and at Coal Point.

#### *Export of Labuan Coal.*

1896 .....	52,071 tons.
1897 .....	43,891 "
1898 .....	46,770 "
1899 .....	88,100 "

The output will be increased next year, as stronger machinery for pumping has been ordered. Labuan has a fine port (Victoria Harbour), perfectly safe, and easy of access. Vessels drawing 23 feet can go alongside the outside jetty, and vessels drawing 15 alongside the old jetties to coal.

A stone pier, with a wooden T-head to allow of coal wagons being directly discharged into vessels drawing 27 feet is under construction by the Coal Company.

\* Made up partly of a pension from Jamaica

Ships are supplied with water at \$1 per ton from standcocks close to the piers, and H.M. ships with coal, by agreement, at 15s. per ton.

It is a market for much of the produce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo and the Sulu Archipelago, such as sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gutta-percha, indiarubber, rattans, tortoise-shell, and trepang, which are forwarded by the Labuan traders to Singapore. Cattle and goats are reared, and 2,000 acres are estimated as under cultivation.

There are four sago manufactories in the island, where the raw material received from the coast is converted into sago flour, which is exported to Singapore. There is no bank or savings bank. The currency is Mexican dollars and copper cents, and North Borneo notes, but since the Japanese dollars were demonetised, British dollars have taken the leading place.

The inhabitants are chiefly Malays from Borneo, and Chinese, the latter being mostly petty traders.

A school and two hospitals are aided by Government grants, but there are no Government schools, and education is not compulsory.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who, under the Letters Patent of 6th November, 1889, alone makes ordinances, there being no legislative council.

Until the year 1869 the expenditure of the Colony was partly defrayed by an Imperial grant in aid, but since then the Colony has supported itself. In 1871 the military garrison maintained by the Imperial Government was withdrawn, and an armed police force substituted by the Colony, which in turn has been replaced by armed constabulary from British North Borneo. At the end of 1889 it was arranged that the Governor of the territory of the British North Borneo Company should be appointed Governor of Labuan.

A railway has been made 2-feet 5-inch gauge, and of about 10 miles in length, from Victoria Harbour to the coal mines at Coal Point, where it will join the existing line which connects the mines with the wharf at Coal Point. The railway is the property of the Labuan & Borneo Company, Ltd.

The Labuan Water Company was started in 1885, and, with two miles of piping, supplies the town of Victoria and shipping with potable water. A yearly dividend of 7 per cent. is paid.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has connected Singapore, Borneo and Hong Kong by cable *via* Labuan. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Singapore.

Steamers go about once in ten days to Singapore, and also to North Borneo and Sulu. The Sarawak Government steamer runs about once a fortnight between Kuching and Labuan. Most of the vessels calling at Labuan are engaged in the North Borneo trade, and ply regularly between the ports of that State, Singapore, and Manila, making Labuan a port of call. 109 vessels called for bunker and cargo coal during the year, on their way to and from northern ports of China, Siberia, and the Philippines. With the latter islands a steady and increasing business in Labuan coal is done.

An excellent rifle range of 1,000 yards affords facilities for H.M. ships exercising their crews; and provisions are cheaply supplied by a Navy contractor. The Colony has joined the Postal Union, and the Imperial Penny Post.\*

\* See end of Introduction.

## POSTAL RETURNS.

## Received.

	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.
1894	9,511	11,334	121
1895	11,498	12,771	319
1896	14,796	13,930	410
1897	18,305	16,996	252
1898	24,574	22,717	392
1899	30,271	26,986	510

## Despatched.

	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.
1894	10,813	4,211	69
1895	15,085	7,072	140
1896	19,015	8,496	180
1897	26,612	11,081	214
1898	28,712	13,509	283

The chief sources of revenue are the farming of licences to sell tobacco, spirits, opium (retail), and the rent of market stalls.

## FINANCE.

## SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1890	22,567	25,745	102,178	114,750
1891	41,520	29,970	113,722	124,134
1892	40,287	32,674	106,690	115,455
1893	39,734	36,129	93,588	109,142
1894	36,962	45,464	92,539	114,036
1895	47,907	70,316	132,600	140,995
1896	55,008	53,888	117,592	128,873
1897	55,702	49,146	263,114	324,786
1898	52,934	60,617	381,577	448,640
1899	47,340	54,073	274,455	348,219

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$
1890	337,376	207,898
1891	363,022	265,107
1892	565,772	365,556
1893	518,414	247,399
1894	852,880	482,820
1895	685,889	566,621
1896	707,749	593,938
1897	884,833	653,688
1898	928,829	797,615
1899	1,122,184	746,931

## Population.

Census of 1881, 5,995, of whom 47 were Europeans.

Census of 1891, 5,853, of whom 28 were Europeans.

Census of 1898, 5,853, of whom 50 were Europeans.

## Governors.

- 1847 Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.  
 1848 William Napier, *Lieut.-Governor*.  
 1850 J. Scott, *Lieut.-Governor* (now Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.)  
 1856 Hon. G. W. Edwardes.  
 1861 T. F. Callaghan.  
 1866 Hugh Low (acting), (afterwards Sir H. Low).  
 1867 Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.  
 1871 Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.  
 1875 Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G.  
 1879 Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G.  
 1881 P. Leys (acting).  
 1888 A. S. Hamilton (acting).  
 1890 Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G.  
 1891 Leicester Paul Beaufort (acting).  
 1892 Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G.  
 1895 Leicester Paul Beaufort.  
 1899 Hugh Clifford, C.M.G.  
 1901 E. W. Birch, C.M.G.

## Governor.

E. W. Birch, C.M.G. (in conjunction with Governorship of North Borneo, see Appendix).

## Establishment.

*Deputy-Governor and Resident*, R. M. Little.

*Treasurer and Police Magistrate*, G. M. O'B. Horsford.

*Postmaster and Harbourmaster*, W. W. Boyd.

*Medical Officer*, R. E. Adamson, M.B., C.M. (leave).

" " H. F. Conyngham, L.R.C.P. (acting).

## LAGOS.

## Situation and Area.

The Colony of Lagos is situated on the Bight of Benin, and consists of the coast line from the boundary of Dahomey on the west, to Ode on the Mahin Beach on the east, and includes Badagry, Lagos Island (the capital of the Colony), Ebute Metta, Iddo Island, Ikorodu Ejirin, and Epe, with Palma, Leckie, and Ode.

Ikorodu is the latest acquisition to the Colony (ceded August, 1894), and the Jebu strip on the north bank of the lagoon now extends from Orichi on the Ogun River, in a direct line half a mile to the north of the village of Majoda, situated on the road between Epe and Jebu Ode, and from thence proceeding due east to the Oshun River. By this acquisition the Colony commands all the main routes to the Interior.

The Protectorate before 1900 comprised the kingdoms of Pokra, Okeodan, Ilaro, Addo, and Igbesa, with the Awori Country, Jebu Remo (1894), Mahin, Itebu, Ayesan, and Ibu, up to the town of Ogbo on the east, where it adjoins the territory of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

By an Order in Council issued at the end of 1899, the Protectorate was extended to the boundaries of Northern and Southern Nigeria. It includes the whole of the Yoruba country.

The boundary with Dahomey is at the coast at 2° 46' 55" east long., and was delimited in 1896 by an Anglo-French Commission as far as the 9th parallel.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into the central, the western, the north-western, the eastern, and the north-eastern districts, with district commissioners stationed respectively at Lagos, Badagry, Ikorodu, Leckie, and Epe. In the Hinterland, resident officers are stationed at Ibadan, Jebu Ode, and Shaki. There is also a commissioner for the railway at Aro, 3 miles from Abeokuta, and a superintendent of native affairs at Abeokuta, who is an Egbo.

Lagos Island has an area of 3½ square miles, and the whole Colony and Protectorate probably includes about 1,500 square miles.

The port is 4,279 miles from Liverpool, 1,203 miles from Freetown, 315 miles from Cape Coast, and 232 miles from Brass. At this part of the West Coast a series of low islands runs along the coast, separating the mainland from the sea, and forming numerous lagoons and creeks. Along these lagoons steamers ply, without entering the ocean, as far as Porto Novo on the west and Aboto on the east; and the only opening for many miles to the sea is at Lagos. Vessels drawing more than 10' 6" cannot safely get through the bar; passengers are transferred into tenders by means of surf boats, and the vessels proceed with most of their cargoes to Forcados, a distance of 200 miles, and there tranship into tenders.

*History.*

The King of Lagos (Kosoko), having refused to co-operate in putting down the slave trade, was expelled by a British force in 1851, and his cousin Akitoye placed on the throne, by whom a treaty was concluded under which he bound himself to put down the slave trade. A Consul was appointed, but the treaty was not fully adhered to by Akitoye's son and successor, King Docomo, who was induced on the 6th of August, 1861, to cede his possessions to the British Crown, in consideration of a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year, which he continued to draw until his death in 1885.

The territories were erected into a separate Government by Letters Patent dated the 13th of March, 1863.

By the charter of the 19th of February, 1866, Lagos became a part of the Government of the West Africa Settlements, having a separate Legislative Council, but being subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone.

By the charter of the 24th July, 1874, Lagos became an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony.

By further letters patent dated 13th January, 1886, the whole of these territories were separated from the Gold Coast Colony, and erected into a separate Colony.

The original British settlements were Lagos Island and Iddo Island. In 1862, Palma and Leckie became British, and in 1863 Badagry was ceded by its chiefs. In 1879 the kingdom of Ketonu, lying to the south and east of the Denham waters, was, at the request of the king and chiefs, included in the protectorate, and in 1883 the kingdom of Appa, lying east of Ketonu, was also brought under British jurisdiction. On the east also the protectorate was, in 1885, extended as far as the Benin River, by the inclusion of part of the kingdom of Mahin, and of the Ogbo and Jakri territories.

In 1890, Ketonu was exchanged with the French Government for the kingdom of Pokra, lying between Porto Novo and Badagry.

In 1891 the kingdoms of Igbesa, Addo and Ilaro were included in the Protectorate, and in 1894 Jebu Remo was similarly dealt with, Mahin, Itetu, Ibu, and Ayessan being proclaimed protectorates in 1895.

An expedition was sent against the Jebus in May, 1892, which resulted in the military occupation and eventual inclusion into the Colony of a portion of their country, and in the opening of a most important trade route to the interior.

*Constitution.*

The Government is conducted by a Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The latter includes four nominated unofficial members. The law consists entirely of local ordinances and Orders in Council, with such English Acts as are of general application.

The Colony was associated with Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast Colony in contributing towards the salary of the Bishop of Sierra Leone, but it now forms part of the Diocese of Western Equatorial Africa, a subsidy of 1,000*l.* per annum is paid for telegraph maintenance. It also contributes towards the total cost of the audit of the accounts of the Colony by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

*Industry.*

There are no manufactures except the weaving of native cloths and mats, boat and canoe building, and brickmaking. A saw mill has recently been

established, and native builders, carpenters, and blacksmiths do fair work.

Fishing is extensively pursued in the inland waters, the fish being dried and sent into the interior.

Lagos was formerly one of the chief entrepôts for the export of slaves. It possesses a good harbour, which forms the only safe port along 1,000 miles of coast. It has unrivalled water communication with the interior by means of a network of lagoons and creeks. A very extensive trade has therefore grown up, amounting, in 1899, to over a million and three-quarters sterling. There is a large transit trade with Porto Novo and the leeward coast, as well as with the interior. The principal exports are palm oil and kernels, cotton goods, rubber, country cloths, rum, geneva, and tobacco. The chief imports are cotton goods, spirits, tobacco, and hardware, nearly the whole trade being with England and Germany, some exports going, however, to Brazil and France. The quantities and values of the principal exports during 1899 were palm kernels, 49,500 tons, value 412,817*l.*; palm oil, 3,292,881 gals., value 168,457*l.*; cotton goods value 13,030*l.*; rum, 19,155 gals., value 999*l.*; geneva, 3,363 gals., value 203*l.*; specie, 81,576*l.*; tobacco, 152,168 lbs., value 1,839*l.*; rubber, 1,993,525 lbs., value 160,314*l.*; shea butter, 157,713 lbs., value 5,322*l.*; mahogany, 7,680 logs, value 34,737*l.*; country cloths, value 6,590*l.*

*Chief Towns.*

Lagos town has now about 33,000 inhabitants, and is the largest town on the whole West African coast. Epe is probably the largest town in the Colony outside Lagos, population about 6,000. The next largest towns are Badagry, with a population of 4,022, Leckie, and Ikorodu. In the interior Abeokuta and Ibadan are believed to contain about 150,000 and 200,000 inhabitants respectively.

*Currency and Banking.*

By Ordinance No. 2 of 1880, the legal tender currency, and that generally in use, is British sterling, with gold dust and nuggets, and some Spanish, American, and French gold coins; but by Ordinance 7 of 1894 gold dust and nuggets were demonetized. Cowries (1,000=3*d.*), are still occasionally employed for small transactions. Accounts are usually kept in sterling, but occasionally still in gallons of palm oil, or in cowries by the smaller native traders. A Government savings bank was established on the 1st January, 1887, under the management of the Colonial Treasurer, and on 31st December, 1897, held deposits amounting to 16,553*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

During 1891 a branch of the African Banking Company was established at Lagos, which has since been merged in a company named The Bank of British West Africa.

*Means of Communication.*

A railway is in course of construction *viâ* Otta to Abeokuta, a distance of 60 miles, and the section beyond to Ibadan (66 miles) has the line laid within about 15 miles of the town. The terminus will be on Iddo Island, where a fine station has been erected, and is connected by bridges with the mainland and with Lagos. Lagos Island is now in telegraphic communication with the Congo, South Africa, Bonny and Brass, the Gold Coast, and Europe, and *viâ* Accra, with the Gaboon, Loanda, Kutonu, and Porto Novo, and there is also a land line connecting it with Saki and Jebba on the Niger. There is also a weekly mail service to and







from these places, and communication about once a month with Hamburg. With Brazil and the United States there is frequent communication by sailing vessels. The internal communication is chiefly by water, along the network of lagoons. There is telephonic communication between the various government offices.

#### Rates of Postage.

	Letters per ½ oz.	News- papers per 4 ozs.
Within the Colony . . . . .	1d.	1d.
To the United Kingdom, India, and certain Colonies*	1d.	1d.
Other Postal Union countries . . . . .	2d.	1d.
Parcels to and from British Colonies in West Africa, 6d. per lb.		

Money Orders are issued at a commission of 2d. for every 10s., or portion of 10s., for sums not exceeding 20l.

In 1898—158,413 letters; 8,064 postcards, 102,076 book packets, samples, and circulars, and 3,981 parcels were dealt with in the Lagos Post Office. The value of money orders sent from Lagos was 8,781l. 19s. 6d.; received in Lagos, 9,863l. 2s. 10d.

#### Education.

A system of Government inspection and examination has been introduced under the supervision of an Education Board and a Local Inspector of Schools, under which grants were made during the past year to the schools of the various Christian denominations amounting in all to 1,338l.; about 4,000 school children are on the school rolls. Fees are charged, and education is not compulsory. The Mohammedans, who are much on the increase, maintain their own schools, where Arabic is taught, and three Government schools in which elementary English instruction is given have been established for this section of the population.

#### Climate and Inhabitants.

The mean temperature is 81°, the extreme range being from 68° to 91°. The rainy season extends from May to October, a lull occurring generally in July and August. The annual rainfall is about 70 inches.

The native inhabitants are mainly of the negro race; about one-fourth of them speak English. There are about 300 persons of European birth in the Colony.

#### Defence.

There is an armed force of Hausa constabulary of 844 men, and a civil police numbering 421. The Hausa force is armed with the Martini-Metford carbines and the civil police with Martini-Metford rifles.

#### FINANCE.

#### SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expendi- ture. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	56,341	63,701	385,746	541,184
1891	78,625	66,388	442,646	597,645
1892	68,421	86,513	506,892	679,354
1893	115,317	101,251	526,032	694,840
1894	137,017	124,829	560,983	757,701
1895	142,049	144,484	640,846	795,052
1896	179,745	168,445	648,130	805,405
1897	177,421	182,669	604,725	799,827
1898	206,444	203,803	596,929	821,378
1899	192,791	223,289	696,412	968,828

\* See list at end of Introduction. A new rate on parcels exchanged with the U.K. came into force on the 1st of Jan., 1899 (see Introduction).

(c)

#### IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Else- where. £	Total. £
1890	336,714	7,674	156,440	500,828
1891	435,388	6,879	165,452	607,719
1892	323,565	13,782	184,694	522,041
1893	525,287	25,749	197,991	749,027
1894	486,896	28,157	229,508	744,561
1895	605,464	23,223	187,128	815,815
1896	667,801	31,852	201,822	901,475
1897	574,938	29,661	165,912	770,511
1898	723,650	39,497	145,204	908,351
1899	788,580	47,988	130,027	966,595

#### EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where £	Total. £
1890	210,141	18,990	366,062	595,193
1891	385,822	18,043	413,778	717,643
1892	212,513	25,342	339,228	577,083
1893	327,613	20,472	488,210	836,295
1894	302,018	14,876	504,788	821,682
1895	430,527	77,195	477,873	985,595
1896	497,864	23,610	443,789	975,263
1897	400,114	67,549	343,310	810,975
1898	408,938	44,053	434,338	882,329
1899	332,336	72,782	510,816	915,934

(Total Customs revenue 1899, 175,697l.)

#### Administrators of Lagos.

- 1861. H. S. Freeman (Governor).
- 1864. J. Hawley Glover, R.N. (Lieut.-Governor).
- 1866. Admiral C. G. E. Patey. } Subject to the
- 1870. W. H. Simpson. } Governor-in-
- 1871. J. Hawley Glover, R.N. } Chief at Sierra
- 1872. George Berkeley. } Leone.
- 1874. Capt. G. C. Strahan, R.A. } Subject to the
- 1874. Capt. C. C. Lees (Lt.-Gov.) } Governor,
- 1880. W. Brandford Griffith, } Gold Coast.
- C.M.G. (Lt.-Gov.)
- 1886. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (Administrator).
- 1887. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (Governor).
- 1889. George C. Denton (acting).
- 1890. Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. (Governor).
- 1890. George C. Denton, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1891. G. T. Carter, C.M.G. (Governor).
- 1893. George C. Denton, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1893. Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G. (Governor).
- 1895. George C. Denton, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1896. Frank Rohrweger (acting).
- 1896. W. Brandford Griffith (Administrator).
- 1897. Lt.-Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, R.E., K.C.M.G.
- 1898. G. C. Denton, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1899. Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G.

#### Executive Council.

The Governor, President.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Queen's Advocate.  
The Treasurer.

#### Legislative Council.

The Governor, President.  
The Chief Justice.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Queen's Advocate.  
The Treasurer.  
Charles Joseph George, Esq. } Unofficial members.  
F. C. Osborne }  
J. A. Otonba Payne }  
M. Brown } Provisional.

*Civil Establishment.*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir Wm. MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., L.L.D., D.Sc., 2,500*l.*, and 1,000*l.* duty allowance.

*Private Secretary and A.D.C.*, Captain C. H. Elgee, 300*l.*

*Confidential Clerk and Clerk of the Legislative Council*, J. A. Mensah, 150*l.*

*Clerk and Interpreter*, H. Libert, 120*l.*

*Secretariat.**Colonial Secretary*

*Assistant Colonial Secretaries*, F. B. Archer, 400*l.* to 500*l.*; H. Carr (for Native Affairs), 400*l.* to 500*l.*

*Chief Clerk*, A. L. C. Laborde, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

*1st Class Clerks*, J. St. V. Hand, 200*l.* to 250*l.*, and S. I. de Souza, 168*l.* to 204*l.*, and 15*l.* as *Shorthand Writer*.

*2nd Class Clerk*, C. P. J. I. Akinsan, 108*l.* to 150*l.*

*3rd Class Clerk*, F. T. Wey, 72*l.* to 96*l.*, and 9*l.* as *Shorthand Writer*.

*4th Class Clerk*, E. S. Willoughby, 54*l.* to 66*l.*

*5th Class Clerk*, E. M. d'Assumpcao, 42*l.* to 48*l.* and 25*l.* as *Storekeeper*.

Ditto. W. G. Howells, 42*l.* to 48*l.*

*6th Class Clerks*, H. H. I. Willoughby and D. M. Elliott, 24*l.* to 36*l.*

*Attorney-General's Office.*

*Attorney-General*, E. Arney Speed, M.A., LL.B., 700*l.*

*Clerks*, A. E. Carrena, 54*l.* to 66*l.*; J. T. Vaughan, 36*l.*

*Registrar-General's Department.*

*Registrar-General the Attorney-General (ex-officio).*

*Registrar of Births, &c.*, C. R. Cole, 150*l.* to 175*l.*

*Clerks*, D. Akitoye, 72*l.* to 96*l.*, S. A. Pratt, 42*l.* to 48*l.*

*Treasury.*

*Treasurer*, C. H. Harley Moseley, 500*l.* to 700*l.*

*Chief Clerk*, H. A. Caulerick, 240*l.* to 300*l.*

*1st Class Clerks*, A. L. J. Nicol and C. J. Porter, 168*l.* to 204*l.*

*2nd Class Clerks*, J. A. Williams, J. E. Smith, and J. Leigh, 108*l.* to 150*l.*

*3rd Class Clerks*, J. T. Pratt and S. D. T. Shaw, 72*l.* to 96*l.*

*4th Class Clerks*, W. K. Fafunwa, and J. A. Richards, 54*l.* to 66*l.*

*5th Class Clerk*, J. S. Taylor and S. A. Wilson, 42*l.* to 48*l.*

*6th Class Clerk*, J. O. Coker, 24*l.* to 36*l.*

*Customs.*

*Collector of Customs, Shipping Master, Registrar of Shipping, and Receiver of Wrecks*, E. A. Lovell, M.A., Ph.D., 500*l.* to 700*l.*

*Assistant Collector*, H. Kopke, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

*Chief Clerk*, George Smith, 260*l.*, personal allowance of 25*l.*, also rent allowance of 25*l.*

*1st Class Clerk*, J. T. Leigh, 168*l.* to 180*l.*

*2nd Class Clerk*, C. A. Robbin, 96*l.* to 108*l.*

*3rd Class Clerks*, G. N. Martins, 100*l.*; A. J. Cole, 72*l.* to 96*l.*

*4th Class Clerks*, J. Adoniji and J. H. G. Willoughby, 54*l.* to 66*l.*

*Customs Warehouse.*

*Supervisor of Wharves and Warehouses*, T. M. Bell, 120*l.* to 200*l.*

*3rd Class Officers*, J. M. Johnson and J. C. Fore-sythe, 72*l.* to 96*l.*

*4th Class Officers*, J. B. Coker, M. T. George, D. T. Coker, M. J. Porter, G. W. Meadows, F. G. T. Coker, and A. W. Davies 54*l.* to 66*l.*

*Petroleum Magazine Keeper*, I. E. Abraham, 54*l.* to 66*l.*

*Outdoor Branch.*

*Chief Examining Officer*, J. S. Taylor, 168*l.* to 204*l.*

*District Examining Officer*, S. F. Leigh, 144*l.*, and 2*s.* per diem allowance.

*3rd Class Officers*, A. S. Johnson, D. T. Sasegbon,

J. O. Turner, G. A. Shyllon, and B. B. Smith, 72*l.* to 96*l.*

*4th Class Officers*, A. C. Macaulay, S. A. Green, S. J. R. Coker, I. A. J. Sodeyinde, S. B. A. Campbell, G. M. John, E. J. Davies, and W. A. Thompson, 54*l.* to 66*l.*

*5th Class Officers*, J. F. Gomes, A. E. N. Campbell, D. Williams, F. Coker, O. L. Johnson, E. A. Alawode, H. Williams, A. O. Somefun, and J. P. Alcantara, 36*l.* to 48*l.*

*Supreme Court.*

*Chief Justice*, Sir T. C. Rayner, Kt., 1,200*l.*

*Police Magistrate* (vacant), 500*l.* to 600*l.*

*District Commissioners*, A. Ehrhardt, F. P. Pinkett, C. Hornby-Porter, H. F. Duncombe, R. J. B. Ross, H. W. H. Cumming, A. R. Pennington, J. W. W. Dunlop, T. S. Sidney, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

*Chief Registrar*, A. E. Scholefield, 400*l.*

*Chief Interpreter*, T. W. Johnson, 96*l.*, and personal allowance of 16*l.*

*Police Magistrate's Clerk*, J. H. Stanley Robbin, 100*l.*

*Deputy Registrars*, T. B. Buko, J. A. Walker, M. O. H. Obafemi, 54*l.* to 66*l.*

*Assistant Clerk to Police Magistrate*, J. T. N. Cole, 54*l.* to 66*l.*

*Messenger and Caretaker*, W. A. West, 24*l.*, and personal allowance of 20*l.*

*Bailiffs*, J. Dawodu, 40*l.*, and fees, and C. S. Cole, 24*l.*, and fees.

*Interior Department.*

*Resident at Ibadan*, F. C. Fuller, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

*Railway Commissioner* (vacant), 500*l.* to 600*l.*

*Travelling Commissioners*, Major J. H. Ewart, Major W. R. Reeve-Tucker, and Capt. W. G. Ambrose, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

*Superintendent of Native Affairs*, W. A. Allen, 120*l.*, and horse allowance.

*2nd Class Clerks*, A. W. Allen, 108*l.* to 150*l.*, D. Agbebi, 120*l.*

*3rd Class Clerk*, M. A. Sunday, 72*l.* to 96*l.*

*4th Class Clerks*, S. C. R. Macaulay, A. B. Green, I. O. Martins, 54*l.* to 66*l.*

*5th Class Clerk*, M. T. A. Liye, 48*l.*

*Constabulary Department.**Haussa Force.*

*Inspector-General*, J. G. O. Aplin, C.M.G., 600*l.* to 700*l.*

*Inspectors*, L. E. H. Humfrey, and H. V. Neal, D.S.O., 400*l.*

*Assistant Inspectors*, J. E. Cochrane, D.S.O., L. N. Blackwell, W. R. H. Iles, W. D. Byrne, B. M. Read, G. Anderson, G. A. Sabine, J. C. Ralph, A. W. Galston, A. H. Blair, C. A. L. Campbell, and C. L. Anderson, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

*Instructor of Musketry*, 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

*Inspector General, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors*, 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem. Horse allowance.

*Paymaster*, W. R. Harding, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*Quartermaster*, J. T. George, 100*l.*

*Adjutant*, allowance to officer acting, 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

*3rd Class Clerks*, S. M. Reffell and D. M. Savage, 72*l.* to 96*l.*

*5th Class Clerks*, E. S. Jacobs and J. K. L. Coker, 42*l.* to 48*l.*  
*6th Class Clerk*, A. E. Brown, 24*l.* to 36*l.*  
*Armourer*, H. J. Cochins, 80*l.*

#### Police Force.

*Commissioner of Police*, C. E. Johnstone, 400*l.*  
*Assistant Commissioners*, J. S. Owens and vacancy, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Superintendent*, A. Pratt, 200*l.*  
*Assistant Superintendents*, F. C. Green, 175*l.*; H. A. Willoughby, 100*l.* to 150*l.*  
*Paymaster and Quartermaster*, T. A. Adu, 120*l.*  
*5th Class Clerk*

#### Prison.

*Sheriff*, The Commissioner of Police, 50*l.* and fees.  
*Keeper of Prison*, S. M. Wood, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Chief Warder*, E. H. Oke, 100*l.*  
*Assistant Warders*, W. K. L. Mills, 70*l.*; I. H. Randall, S. T. Pereira, and G. Gay, 60*l.*  
*4th Class Clerk and Storekeeper*, C. J. Johnson, 54*l.* to 66*l.*

#### Medical.

*Chief Medical Officer*, H. Strachan, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*  
*Senior Assistant Colonial Surgeon*, F. G. Hopkins, 400*l.* to 500*l.*  
*Assistant Colonial Surgeons*, H. MacDonald, T. E. Rice, J. D. Small, F. Manning, W. H. G. H. Best, E. H. Read, W. F. Macfarlane, J. A. Pickels, A. J. Brodie, and E. A. Cleugh, 350*l.* to 400*l.* (one vacancy); C. J. Lumpkin, S. A. Leigh-Sodipe, and O. O. Sapara, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Dispensers*, A. J. Phillips, 100*l.*; A. J. Crane, T. B. Wright, Rowland Benjamin, and M. R. L. Macaulay, 54*l.* to 66*l.*  
*Clerk*, Gabriel Taylor, 72*l.* to 96*l.*  
*Steward*, C. E. Foresythe, 100*l.* to 150*l.*  
*Matron Colonial Hospital*, Miss 100*l.* and allowance.  
*Nurses*, Miss Isabella Mann, Miss C. E. Bright, and Miss Jane Grower, 100*l.* and allowances.  
*Government Chemist*, W. Ralston, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

#### Printing Office.

*Government Printer*, J. S. George, 150*l.*  
*Assistant Printer*, H. A. Phillips, 60*l.* to 80*l.*  
*1st Class Compositors*, E. T. Green and A. R. Benardin, 54*l.* to 66*l.*

#### Public Works Department.

*Director*, H. B. H. Chapman, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*  
*Deputy Director and Sanitary Engineer*, I. T. Hawkins, 600*l.*  
*Foremen of Works*, J. E. Bly, C. W. Browne, and E. Vaughan, F. J. Green, 350*l.*; J. E. Parker, W. H. Higgins, Thomas Lewis, and E. W. Osborne, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Bookkeeper*, G. G. Bell, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Draughtsman*, J. E. Potts, 250*l.*  
*Accountant*, R. S. Williams, 96*l.*  
*3rd Class Clerk*, E. H. King, 72*l.* to 96*l.*  
*5th Class Clerk*, D. E. Akevele, 42*l.* to 48*l.*  
*6th Class Clerk*, E. Meadows, 24*l.* to 36*l.*  
*Storekeeper*, E. Sogunro, 100*l.* to 150*l.*  
*Assistant ditto*, M. A. G. King, 30*l.* to 40*l.*  
*Brickmaker*, A. E. Roots, 250*l.* to 300*l.*  
*Road Constructors*, J. E. Stone, 250*l.*; W. I. Martin and T. M. Rawnsley, 200*l.*

#### Sanitary.

*Sanitary Engineer*, I. T. Hawkins (*ex-officio*).  
*Health Officer*, Dr. F. G. Hopkins, 96*l.*  
*Inspector of Nuisances*, W. J. Lumpkin, 150*l.*  
*Assistant ditto*, W. P. Johnson, 48*l.* to 60*l.*

#### Land and Survey Department.

*Commissioner of Lands and Colonial Surveyor*, J. H. Black, 500*l.*  
*Surveyors*, M. Olphert, and two non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers.  
*Draughtsman* (vacant).  
*Clerical Assistant*, T. Raymond Davies, 84*l.*

#### Audit Office.

*Local Auditor*, F. W. Marshal, 450*l.*  
*Assistant Auditor*, R. H. Stokes, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from Gold Coast funds.  
*Audit Clerk*, F. G. Martins, 108*l.* to 150*l.*

#### Harbour Department.

*Harbour Master*, W. C. Speeding, 450*l.*  
*Assistant ditto*, John Lane, 350*l.*  
*4th Class Clerk*, J. E. Willoughby, 54*l.* to 66*l.*  
*Storekeeper*, V. E. Munis, 42*l.* to 48*l.*  
*Signalman*, S. R. Taylor, 60*l.*  
*Lighthouse Keepers*, A. T. Martins, 54*l.* to 66*l.*; E. A. Williams, 42*l.* to 48*l.*

#### Government Vessels.

*Master*, R. L. Routh, 400*l.*  
*4th Class Clerk*, J. E. Cole, 70*l.*  
*Storekeeper*, D. J. Martins, 66*l.*  
*Boatswain*, T. A. Davies, 60*l.*

#### Engineers' Department.

*Superintending Engineer*, A. C. Stuart, 500*l.*  
*Engineers*, G. L. Walton, 325*l.*; and G. E. C. Fairburn, 300*l.*  
*Boiler Maker*, W. McKenzie, 325*l.*  
*Engine Drivers*, M. Z. Turner, 150*l.*; E. C. Taiwo, 75*l.* to 100*l.*; Antonio Grace, 72*l.* to 96*l.*

#### Electric Light.

*Electrician*, F. J. Moffett, 400*l.*  
*Assistants*, W. Phillips, and W. Nicholson, 300*l.*

#### Inland Telegraphs

*Superintendent*, J. G. Ryan, 250*l.*  
*Linesmen*, G. Denny and H. Mapion, 200*l.*  
*Telegraph Operators*, M. A. Thomas, and M. J. Pearce.

#### Post Office.

*Postmaster*, G. J. Cole, 200*l.* to 300*l.*  
*2nd Class Clerk*, A. T. Coker, 108*l.* to 150*l.*  
*4th Class Clerk*, T. A. Johnson, 54*l.* to 66*l.*  
*5th Class Clerks*, D. O. Beecroft, O. O. D. May, and P. P. Williams, 42*l.* to 48*l.*

#### Education Department.

*Inspector of Schools* (vacant).  
*Technical School Instructor*, H. H. Young, 300*l.*  
*5th Class Clerk*, S. I. Samuel, 42*l.* to 48*l.*

#### Botanic Station.

*Curator* (vacant), 200*l.* to 250*l.*  
*Assistant*, T. B. Dawodu, 100*l.*

#### Woods and Forests.

*Superintendent*, Cyril Punch, 400*l.*  
*Assistant Superintendent*, R. G. Allen, 250*l.*  
*Assistants*, J. H. Pelligrin and F. A. Wilson, 60*l.* each.

#### Foreign Consuls.

*Germany*, Otto Martin.  
*France*, V. Ballot.  
*Belgium* (vacant).  
*Liberia*, J. S. Leigh.

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

### *Situation and Area.*

The Leeward Islands, so called in contrast to the Windward Islands, which are most exposed to the N.E. Trade, the prevailing wind in the West Indies, form the most northerly group of the Lesser Antilles, the whole of which were included among the Windward Islands as the term was used by the Spaniards. Some of them belong to Denmark (part of Virgin Islands), Holland, (St. Eustatius, Saba, a part of St. Martin), and France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin). The English Leeward Islands (except Sombrero, see page 289), comprising the Presidencies of Antigua, with its dependencies, Barbuda and Redonda, Montserrat, St. Kitts, and Nevis, including Anguilla, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, were constituted a single Federal Colony by an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament in the Session of 1871, 34 & 35 Vict., cap. 107. The total area of the Colony is 704 square miles, about the size of the county of Surrey, and its population about 139,519.

### *History.*

The Islands were discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1493, and became British during the 17th century. Particulars of their subsequent history will be found in the separate articles, but it may here be mentioned, that with the exception of Dominica they have been from the first associated politically as well as geographically. They were all colonised from St. Kitts as centre, all included in the Carlisle grant, and possessed a common Legislature as far back as the reign of William and Mary. Some Acts passed by that Legislature are still in force in the several islands, notably one "to provide for the want of fines and common recoveries," under which entails and settlements of real property are effected, and which is considered creditable to the sagacity of the Colonists of the day as having anticipated by nearly a century and a half a very beneficial reform only effected in this country in the year 1833, by the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV, c. 74. The General Legislature met for the last time in 1798, when it passed a highly humane slave amelioration Act, which was allowed; a Catholic Emancipation Act, and an Act repealing the duty on exports of 4½ per cent. for the benefit of the English exchequer—both which were disallowed. An attempt was made by Sir William Colebrook in 1837 to revive the General Legislature, and though the attempt was regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and the Legislature never actually met, yet the right to revive it was clear, and there is no doubt that the Act of 1871, the passing of which was largely due to the energy and activity of Sir Benjamin Pine, is no more than a revival of the ancient constitution of the islands. The Colonies of St. Kitts and Nevis, with Anguilla and their respective dependencies, were united into one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

### *Climate.*

The climate of the islands varies, but is usually dry and fairly healthy. Antigua is subject to drought, and has an average rainfall of about 46 inches; St. Kitts, Nevis, and Montserrat have average rainfalls of from 50 to 60 inches; the

rainfall of Dominica averages about 120 inches. The mean temperature is about 80°, with but a slight range. The Virgin Islands are cooler, but more subject to hurricanes. The hot season is from May to October; the rainy season from August to December.

### *Constitution.*

By "The Leeward Islands Act, 1871," one Executive and one Legislative Council, under one Governor, were constituted for the six (now five) presidencies. As reconstituted by the Federal Act No. 1 of 1899, the Legislative Council now consists of eight official and eight elective members. Three elective members are chosen by the elective members of the Island Council of Antigua, two by those of the Legislative Council of Dominica, and three by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of St. Kitts and Nevis. They must be and continue members of their respective island councils. The official members are the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, the Administrators of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Dominica, and the Commissioners of Montserrat and the Virgin Islands.

The Legislative Council has concurrent legislative powers with the local legislatures on certain subjects specified in the Act, such as matters of property, mercantile and criminal law, the law relating to status, procedure in maintenance of a general police force and a common convict establishment, quarantine, postal and telegraph affairs, currency, audit, weights and measures, education and the care of lunatics, all matters relating to immigration, and its own constitution and procedure. Any island legislature is, in addition competent to declare other matters to be within the competency of the general legislature. Any island enactment on such subjects is void if repugnant to an enactment of the general legislature, or may at any time be repealed or altered by one.

The Council meets once a year, at a place notified by proclamation (usually at St. John, Antigua), and no Council lasts more than three years. The session usually lasts from one to three weeks.

The expenses of the federal establishments are voted by the Council, and apportioned among the Presidencies.

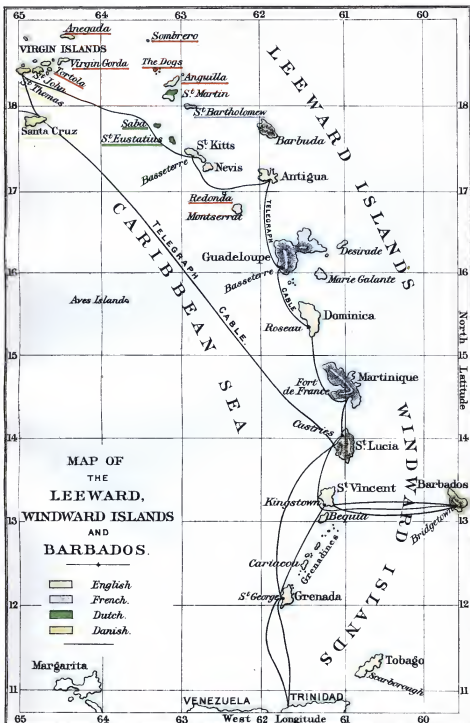
The Council has power to alter its constitution by an ordinary Act, to be reserved for the King's pleasure, and the King has power at any time to include any other West Indian Island in the federation, upon joint addresses from both Councils.

### *Currency and Banking.*

The usual currency is British silver, a few British and United States gold coins being occasionally met with. In addition to these, the gold doubloons are legal tender. The Colonial Bank has a branch in Antigua, one in St. Kitts, and one in Dominica. In the Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and Nevis, there are no banks. The notes of the Colonial Bank circulate in Antigua (£3,000L), and St. Kitt's (£14,000L), and those of the Danish Bank of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

There is no limit to silver as a legal tender.

Government savings banks have been established in all the Presidencies except the Virgin Islands.







Total deposits on 31st December, 1899.			No. of Depositors on 31st December, 1899.
£			
Antigua ...	42,181		1,715
St. Kitts ...	8,195		365
Dominica ...	6,161		327
Nevis ...	2,240		71
Montserrat ...	4,344		166

*Means of Communication.*

Mail communication exists between England and the Southern Islands, including Trinidad, and with the Northern Islands and Jamaica, once a fortnight, by the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Also to the same islands, as far as Trinidad, and to the United States of America, once a fortnight, by the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Line. The Royal Mail Company also runs a steamer on regular days in each week, connecting the various islands of the group, under a contract with the Colonial Government. Intermediate mails are also made up for the above places by the steamers of Messrs. Scrutton's Direct Line and others. The usual time occupied by the voyage from England to Antigua is about 14 days.

Two telegraph cables connect Dominica with St. Lucia and Martinique, and two St. Kitts with Antigua and St. Thomas; Antigua is also connected with Guadeloupe, and thence with the United States and Europe. The other islands are not in telegraphic communication by cable, the nearest cable station to the Virgin Islands being St. Thomas and St. Croix, and the nearest to Montserrat, Barbuda, and Redonda being Antigua and St. Kitts. There are no railways or internal telegraphs.

*Postage.*

The rates for external postage are those of the Postal Union, but in the case of the U.K., India, and certain Colonies\*, letter postage was reduced to 1d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. from 25th Dec., 1898. Inland postal arrangements exist in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, and Dominica, the rates being 1d. the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. within each of the islands.

*General Statistics of the Leeward Islands.*

Total population, census 1891, 127,723, being an increase of 4,958 on that of 1881. Year 1899, 140,576.

	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1890	437,885	498,284	119,358	114,198
1891	419,286	412,800	111,285	114,504
1892	462,610	555,003	131,472	131,744
1893	460,885	564,289	137,010	140,060
1894	450,853	464,929	147,357	156,182
1895	415,990	288,145	119,082	165,374
1896	416,293	331,534	138,660	149,437
1897	325,753	399,918	124,767	140,944
1898	312,092	299,016	112,577	138,612
1899	340,112	351,429	121,561	143,285

*Chief Towns.*

The most important towns are St. John (Antigua), 10,000; Basseterre (St. Kitts), 9,000; and Roseau (Dominica), 4,500.

\* See list at end of Introduction. A new rate on parcels exchanged between the U.K. and Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, and Montserrat came into force on 1st of Jan., 1899.

*Defence.*

There is no Imperial garrison.

There is now a Volunteer Defence Force in Antigua, St. Kitts, and Nevis, consisting of infantry and mounted infantry.

There are numerous old forts, mostly dismantled and in ruins, situated round the coasts of the several islands.

*Education.*

The system of elementary education is denominational, the various denominations being Anglicans, Moravians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The schools established by these denominations receive grants in aid from the local revenues of each Presidency. School fees are charged, and the schools are required to receive all children applying for admission. Grants in aid are refused to superfluous or inefficient schools. There are about 125 aided schools, attended by 24,879 children. Grants of varying amount are also made to grammar schools established in all the islands except the Virgin Islands. Provision is also being made for technical education.

*List of Governors of the Leeward Islands from 1871.*

- 1871 Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.
- 1873 H. T. Irving, C.M.G. (now Sir H. T. Irving, K.C.M.G.)
- 1875 Sir George Berkeley, K.C.M.G.
- 1881 Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
- 1884 Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.
- 1885 Lord Gormanston, K.C.M.G.
- 1888 Sir W. P. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.
- 1895 Sir P. Fleming, K.C.M.G.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

*Executive Council.*

- The Governor.
- The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis.
- The Administrator of Dominica.
- The Colonial Secretary.
- The Attorney-General.
- Thomas D. Foote.
- Edward G. Todd.
- John Joseph Camacho.
- Charles Major.
- Edward Alex. Foster (Auditor-General).
- Francis Watts.

Clerk, W. M. Gordon.

*General Legislative Council.*

*Official Members.*

- The Governor, *President*.
- The Colonial Secretary.
- The Attorney-General.
- The Auditor-General.
- The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis.
- The Administrator of Dominica.
- The Commissioner of Montserrat.
- The Commissioner of the Virgin Islands.

*Elective Members.*

- Antigua*—
- J. J. Camacho.
- J. F. Foote.
- R. A. L. Warnesford.
- St. Kitts and Nevis*—
- A. Munro.
- J. T. Manchester.
- T. Liburd.

*Dominica*—

- S. R. Pemberton.
- J. Cox Fillan.

Clerk, W. M. Gordon, 751.

*Civil Establishment.*

*Governor*, Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G., 2,600*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling expenses.

*Private Secretary*, H. J. Preston, 200*l.*

*Colonial Secretary*, Sir G. Melville, K.C.M.G., 800*l.* (and 50*l.* from Antigua funds).

*Clerks*, W. M. Gordon, 150*l.* (and 150*l.* as Clerk of Federal and Antigua Legislative Councils); E. B. Jarvis, 100*l.* (and 50*l.* from local (Antigua) funds); G. O. Nugent, 100*l.*; H. F. Holme, 25*l.* and 50*l.* from local (Antigua) funds.

*Auditor-General*, E. A. Foster, 600*l.*

*Clerks to Auditor-General*, J. D. Wall, 150*l.*, G. C. Johnson, and C. H. Chambers, 120*l.* to 150*l.*

*Inspector of Schools*, C. M. Martin, 400*l.*

*Inspector-General of Police*, Capt. J. H. Learmonth, salary, 400*l.*, travelling allowance, 100*l.*, horse allowance 60*l.*

*Judicial Establishment.*

*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court*, J. S. Udal (acting), 1,500*l.*

*First Puisne Judge*, John M. Danavall, 750*l.*

*Second Puisne Judge*, C. Major (acting), 700*l.*

*Attorney-General*, W. H. Stoker, 500*l.*

*Assistants to Attorney-General*, G. K. T. Purcell (St. Kitts), 200*l.* (and 25*l.* travelling allowance); E. St. J. Branch (Dominica), 200*l.* (and 25*l.* travelling allowance)

## ANTIGUA.

Antigua is situated in W. long. 61° 45', and N. lat. 17° 6'. It is about 54 miles in circumference, and its area is 108 square miles, about half the size of Middlesex.

The islands of Barbuda (population 580), and Redonda (population 120) are dependencies of Antigua. They have a total area of 62½ square miles. Barbuda lies about 25 miles due north of the main island, with an area of 62 miles is very flat, with a large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of sand. It was long owned by the Codrington family. It produces some salt and phosphates of lime, and is well adapted for cattle grazing, exporting cattle to Antigua. It is one of the few islands where wild deer are still found. Redonda, lying between Montserrat and Nevis, 25 miles S.W. of Antigua, in 25° 6' N. lat., 61° 35' W. long., 1 mile by ½ mile, 1,000 feet high, is valuable for its phosphate of alumina mines, discovered 1865, now worked by the Redonda Phosphate Company under license at 6*d.* per ton royalty. On an average 7,000 tons are annually exported to the United States, 90 men being employed.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English from St. Kitts in 1632. In 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, and few springs in the island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts. The island is in the main low lying and has no forests. Rainfall:—

	St. John's.	Average of about 65 Stations.
1894	48·0	38·9
1895	63·2	52·9
1896	64·6	59·8
1897	47·3	39·67
1898	63·18	48·85
1899	53·23	47·50

On the 22nd March, 1898, the Legislative Council, which was previously partly elected and partly nominated by the Governor, passed an Act abrogating itself and substituting the Crown Colony system. The new Council consists of sixteen members, eight official and eight non-official, all nominated by the Governor under Royal Letters Patent. The Governor presides.

The chief productions are sugar and pine-apples, but much of the land has been allowed to become ruinous in the hands of the old planting families. There are 71 estates in cultivation, comprising 16,481 acres. St. John, the chief town, has a population of 10,000, and is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1898, 49 sailing vessels registered, with a total tonnage of 1,325. The other towns are Falmouth and Parham.

Year.	FINANCES. Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	46,334	45,685	396,934	420,614
1891	43,505	43,493	426,907	435,190
1892*	52,550	50,372	491,473	523,260
1893	50,881	50,871	459,581	480,060
1894	53,933	55,755	487,712	501,886
1895	44,348	70,221	447,632	467,978
1896	54,981	57,345	456,204	468,612
1897	46,329	53,417	442,462	445,948
1898	59,663	55,586	422,734	429,168
1899	42,822	51,959	435,451	444,159

Year.	From U.K. £	IMPORTS.		Total. £
		From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1890	91,958	19,064	65,297	176,311
1892	93,346	19,114	67,688	180,148
1893	89,217	16,078	73,636	178,931
1894	73,241	23,507	60,881	157,629
1895	57,532	18,798	68,534	144,864
1896	58,315	26,885	50,427	135,627
1897	42,613	15,273	47,345	110,188
1898	43,829	11,873	45,324	105,103
1899	49,162	20,625	46,121	115,908

Year.	To U.K. £	EXPORTS.		Total. £
		To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	
1890	9,626	23,087	181,094	213,807
1891	2,572	14,421	140,470	157,463
1892	2,765	40,531	195,551	238,847
1893	1,844	21,874	199,870	223,588
1894	1,857	29,515	128,102	159,474
1895	9,064	40,918	60,976	110,958
1896	2,593	26,568	101,952	131,113
1897	2,549	10,524	104,129	117,202
1898	5,088	9,637	64,453	79,178
1899	10,341	14,187	103,567	128,095

The total *Customs Revenue* in 1898 was 21,160*l.*

*Public Debt*, 137,271*l.* (1899).

*Population.*

	White.	Black.	Coloured.	Total
1861	2,560	27,603	6,882	37,045
1871	2,146	26,386	6,890	35,422
1881	1,795	27,219	5,950	34,964
1891	1,830	28,584	5,705	36,119

\* New Customs and Excise laws were passed early in 1892.

*Crops.*

	Sugar. Tons.	Molasses Punchcons.	Rum. Punchcons.
1889	17,660	8,842	—
1890	16,120	7,542	60
1891	10,908	5,077	—
1892	18,834	7,506	93
1893	14,589	5,585	—
1894	15,242	6,676	—
*1895	7,219	4,412	—
1896	13,714	6,648	—
*1897	12,744	5,286	1,540 gals.
1898	6,909	2,435	—
1899	10,041	14,523	—

*Executive Council (Local).*

The Governor.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Auditor-General.  
The Treasurer.  
Thomas D. Foote.  
C. A. Shand.  
John F. Foote.  
W. H. Whyham.  
J. J. Camacho.  
Clerk, E. B. Jarvis.

*Legislative Council (Local).*

*President*—The Governor.

*Official Members.*

Hon. Sir G. Melville, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary*.  
" W. H. Stoker, *Attorney-General*.  
" E. A. Foster, *Auditor-General*.  
" W. D. Auchinleck, *Treasurer*.  
" W. H. Whyham, *Magistrate, District A*.  
" A. W. H. A'Court, *Superintendent of Public Works*.  
Dr. G. E. Piercz, *Medical Officer, No. 1 District*.  
O. Humphrys, Esq., *Registrar of Titles*.

*Non-Official Members.*

Hon. J. J. Camacho.  
" J. F. Foote.  
John Maginley, Esq.  
Dr. A. L. Wykham.  
Archibald St. J. Spooner, Esq.  
Delos Jefferson Martin, Esq.  
R. A. L. Warneford, Esq.  
Denald McDonald, Esq.  
Clerk, W. M. Gordon, 75*l*.

*Civil Establishment.*

*President and Island Secretary*, The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, 50*l*. (Sir George Melville, K.C.M.G.).  
*Clerks*, Edward B. Jarvis, 50*l*.; H. F. Holme, 50*l*.  
*Treasurer and Collector of Customs*, W. D. Auchinleck, 500*l*., and Fees as Registrar of Shipping.  
*Harbour Master*, M. D. B. Eldridge, 300*l*.  
*First Indoor Officer*, E. R. Jones, 200*l*.  
*Second* " " H. L. Humphreys, 100*l*.  
*Third* " " C. R. Rannie, 80*l*.  
*Fourth* " " J. Bladen, 75*l*.  
*First Outdoor Officer*, W. B. Davey, 150*l*.  
*Second* " " E. G. M. Dupigny, 135*l*.  
*Third* " " W. Thompson, 110*l*.  
*Postmaster*, Alfred E. Eldridge, 150*l*.

\* Severe drought 1894-95 and 1897-98.

*Clerks*, A. C. K. Tibbits, 50*l*. (and 25*l*. from Federal Funds); E. W. Baynes, 50*l*.  
*Surveyor of Public Works, Roads, &c.* Hon. A. W. H. A'Court, 350*l*. and 50*l*. horse allowance.  
*Clerk to Surveyor*, A. E. Drinkwater, 75*l*. and 25*l*. horse allowance.  
*Provost Marshal and Registrar*, O. Humphrys, 350*l*., and 25*l*. as *Chief Registrar, Supreme Court*.  
*First Clerk, Registrar's Office*, R. H. K. Dyett, 150*l*.  
*Second ditto*, G. C. Faille, 100*l*.  
*Chief Keeper of Prisons*, T. Fisher, 250*l*.  
*District Magistrates*, W. H. Whyham, 400*l*.; C. G. Evelyn, 400*l*.  
*Inspector of Police*, Edward Bell, 150*l*., 35*l*. horse allowance, and 40*l*. house allowance.  
*Clerk of Police Magistrate*, J. E. Peters, 100*l*.  
*Magistrate*, Barbuda O. Nugent, 200*l*.

*Medical.*

District No. 1. and Public Institutions.

Geo. Piercz, M.D., 300*l*.  
" " 2.—A. A. Mackie, M.B.C.M., 250*l*.  
" " 3.—J. Freeland, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.  
" " 4.—Dr. R. Earl, 250*l*., and 30*l*. for attending Ridge Lunatic Asylum.  
" " 5.—J. S. Gabriel, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.  
*Resident Medical Officer, Holberton Institution*, F. L. Norris, 250*l*.

*Clergy.*

*Anglican Bishop of Antigua*, Right Rev. Bishop Mather, D.D.  
*Chaplain of Common Jail*, Rev. S. E. Branch, B.A., 50*l*.  
*Roman Catholic Vicar*, Rev. — Douzé.

*Foreign Consuls.*

*Denmark*, Frederick Melchertson; *Vice-Consul*, R. A. L. Warneford.  
*Norway and Sweden*, Frederick Melchertson; *Vice-Consul*, R. A. L. Warneford.  
*France*, Samuel Galbraith.  
*United States of America*, H. M. Hunt.  
*Portugal*, John J. Camacho.  
*Netherlands*, W. Percival.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

The Presidency consists of the Islands of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, and Anguilla, with their several dependencies. These were united to form one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

The total population is 47,662 by the census of 1891, and the total area about 150 square miles, about the size of Rutland.

*Constitution.*

There is one Executive Council for the United Presidency, consisting of such persons as His Majesty may from time to time appoint.

The Legislative body is styled the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis, and consists of ten official and ten nominated unofficial members; the Governor, or, in his absence, the Administrator appointed by him, presides, and the Administrator enjoys an original and also a casting vote. Of the ten unofficial members, seven are chosen from among the inhabitants of St. Christopher and Anguilla, and three from Nevis. The council meets at Basseterre in St. Christopher, and is convened at such times as the Governor or Administrator sees fit.

*Industry.*

Tobacco was at first the principal crop grown, but it soon lost its pre-eminence, and the main industry of the two larger islands is now the production of sugar, molasses and rum. Arrow-root and coffee are also grown in small quantities. Cattle are raised. Salt is produced in St. Kitts and Anguilla. The sugar crop of 1899 amounted to 12,010 tons for St. Kitts and Nevis, and the export of rum was 40,404 proof gallons, and of molasses 2,639 puncheons. Sugar products form 99½ per cent. of total exports.

In 1896 a Volunteer defence force was raised, consisting of Mounted Infantry, 55; Infantry, 57; total 112. This force numbers 120 officers and men.

*St. Kitts.*

The island lies in latitude 17° 18' N., and longitude 62° 48' W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land.

The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The total area is 65 square miles.

The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 4,100 feet above the sea. On the south-west side of the island, between the mountains and the sea, but nearer the latter, is Brimstone Hill, formerly the seat of the garrison. It is quite isolated, nearly conical, and about 750 feet in height. This range of hills describes nearly a semicircle, forming the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the capital. Basseterre, population about 10,000, is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1899, 58 sailing vessels of 1,356 tons.

The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the Valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island.

The climate, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. The temperature is from 78° to 85°.

The rainfall for the year 1899 was 39·07 inches.

Total area under cultivation:—

<i>St. Kitts,</i>	..	..	13,401 acres.
<i>Nevis</i>	..	..	5,253 „

St. Kitts, the native name of which was *Lia-muiga*, or “the fertile island,” was the first settled of the Leeward group. Thomas Warner was despatched thither in 1623 by Mr. Ralph Merrifield, but a hurricane destroyed the first results of his first efforts at cultivation, and it was only in 1625, when he had obtained the patronage and assistance of the Earl of Carlisle, and a commission as King's Lieutenant over St. Kitts, *alias* Merwar's Hope, Nevis, Barbados, and Monserrat, that a permanent lodgment was effected. On the very day that Warner landed, Desnambuc, with a few Frenchmen, reached the island, and in the face of the common enemy, the Caribs, the two colonies settled peacefully side by side, the French obtaining the two ends of the island and the English the middle portion. From thence all the other islands in the group were colonized, and the settlement grew fast. In 1629 they were almost destroyed by the Spaniards, but soon recovered. The war with France and Holland, in the early part of the reign of Charles II, led to a struggle between the colonists of the rival nations, ending in a victory

for the French, the English settlers capitulating in 1666. The English part of the island was restored at the peace of Breda, 1667. The same thing happened during the war of the Spanish Succession, and it was not till the Treaty of Utrecht that the island in its entirety passed into the hands of Great Britain. With all the other Leeward Islands it was captured by the French in the beginning of the wars of the French Revolution, but was re-captured after Rodney's victory in 1783.

Until the year 1866, St. Christopher had representative institutions of the type formerly so general in the West Indies. In 1866 (by Act No. 551), the two Houses were replaced by a single Legislative Assembly, partly nominated and partly elected. This Assembly abrogated itself, and substituted for itself a Legislative Council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members (Act of 28th June, 1878). The members were nominated by the Queen. The Governor, however, had power to nominate unofficial members provisionally. The Governor was President, or, in his absence, such member as he appointed in writing. Four besides the President were a quorum.

*Nevis.*

The island of Nevis is situated in 17° 10' N. lat. and 62° 33' W. long. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonized by the English from St. Kitts in 1628. Charlestown, the principal town, lies along the shore of a wide bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it. It has a population of about 1,500, and is a port of registry.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form; its area is about 50 square miles, or about 32,000 acres, of which about 16,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,200 feet above the sea.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Christopher, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which however lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two Islands—the distance between Basseterre (St. Christopher) and Charlestown (Nevis) being about twelve miles. A roughness of the sea occasionally prevents communication, and sudden and dangerous squalls often occur.

In 1866 (by Act 329), the constitution was simplified in the same manner as had then recently been adopted in St. Kitts and Antigua, and a single Chamber was established.

By an Act (No. 16 of 1877) to “Amend and simplify the Legislature of Nevis” the Assembly was abolished, and a Legislative Council established in its stead.

*Anguilla.*

Anguilla is about sixty miles N.W. of St. Christopher, and is sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one and a half miles, containing an area of thirty-five square miles. The “Dogs” and neighbouring islands are dependencies of Anguilla.

The revenue of Anguilla may be estimated at 550*l.*, and the expenditure at about the same amount. The local courts for the administration of justice are the Magistrate's Court and the Small Debt Court. The island is also within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands.

The island is extremely healthy, and the population is computed at 3,699.

Besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock the production is salt. The revenue is derived from import duties, licences, &c.

*Population according to the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.*

St. Kitts . . . .	29,137	1891	{	30,876
Nevis . . . . .	11,864			
Anguilla (estimate)	2,500			

*Legislative Council.*

*Official Members.*

The Administrator.  
F. S. Wigley.  
W. J. Branch, M.D  
L. M. Kortright.  
A. Roger.  
R. B. Roden.  
F. P. Latouche.  
W. H. Fretz.  
N. Lockhart.

*Unofficial Members.*

Charles C. Greaves.  
Thomas Liburd.  
Edward Todd.  
S. L. Horsford  
J. T. Manchester.  
A. Munro.  
W. B. Berridge.  
E. D. B. Dobridge.

Clerk, G. C. Johnson.

*Civil Establishment.*

*Administrator*, C. T. Cox, 700*l.* to 900*l.*  
*Clerk*, G. J. Johnson, 200*l.*  
*Type Writer*, Miss S. Percival, 50*l.*

*Treasury.*

*Assistaht Treasurer*, N. Lockhart, 250*l.* (performing the duties of Treasurer).  
*Cashier*, H. Amory, 150*l.*  
*Clerk*, S. S. Davis, 130*l.*  
*Accountant*, G. V. Warner, 100*l.*  
*1st Revenue Officer*, E. Deravin, 175*l.*  
*2nd ditto*, C. E. Moir, 125*l.*  
*3rd ditto*, D. A. Macwilliam, 75*l.*  
*4th ditto* (Sandy Point), S. Wilson, 50*l.*  
*Rev. Officer*, (Nevis), M. Evelyn, 150*l.*  
*Ditto* (Nevis) H. France, 100*l.*  
*Ditto* (Anguilla), E. Carter, 50*l.*  
*Signalman, Fort Thomas*, R. Warner, 30*l.*  
*Pierkeeper*, D. Mason, 36*l.*

*Audit.*

*Audit Clerk* (vacant), 130*l.* to 150*l.*

*Post Office.*

*Postmaster*, W. P. Pearce, 175*l.*  
*Clerk*, J. K. French, 50*l.*  
*Nevis, Postmistress* A. H. Bridgewater, 60*l.*

*Public Works.*

*Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works*, L. M. Kortright, 400*l.*  
*Nevis, Assistant ditto*, C. C. Greaves, 50*l.*  
*Inspectors of Weights and Measures*, C. O. Plagemann and G. King, fees.  
*Waterworks, Basseterre, Clerk*, C. O. Plagemann, 50*l.*  
*Ditto, Northern Dist., Clerk*, G. King, 50*l.*  
*Ditto, Nevis, Clerk*, C. C. Graves, 50*l.*  
*Botanical Station, Curators*, W. Lunt, 200*l.*, and 30*l.* for quarters; J. Wade, 60*l.*, and 15*l.* house allowance.

*Town Improvements Commissioners.*

E. G. Todd. S. L. Horsford.  
B. S. Davis. A. Munro.  
W. J. Branch. F. Procope.  
E. S. Delisle.

*Clerk*, C. O. Plagemann, 200*l.*

*Registrar, Springfield Cemetery*, J. R. Chambers, 50*l.*  
*Cayon* P. V. Todd, 20*l.*  
*Market Keeper, Basseterre*, J. Blake, 40*l.*

**SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.**

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	42,955	36,928	412,238	437,644
1891	38,209	39,820	435,584	456,213
1892	47,231	46,506	455,775	470,358
1893	53,859	52,580	441,024	472,648
1894	55,542	58,771	476,002	507,965
1895	43,215	55,394	447,475	478,132
1896	49,560	56,500	440,189	473,407
1897	45,247	51,795	464,868	491,629
1898	40,430	44,659	478,208	501,881
1899	42,809	47,415	479,337	520,269

**IMPORTS.**

Year.	From U. K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	90,383	15,892	73,930	180,205
1891	66,653	13,119	81,333	161,105
1892	87,790	17,081	75,951	180,822
1893	58,967	18,331	76,894	184,192
1894	90,330	15,905	85,966	192,701
1895	65,538	20,903	85,840	172,281
1896	68,261	16,227	72,615	157,103
1897	55,268	—	—	135,921
1898	53,412	16,575	52,981	122,968
1899	59,930	17,287	71,167	148,384

**EXPORTS.**

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	12,982	14,405	190,699	218,086
1891	17,986	8,662	160,807	187,455
1892	30,292	8,372	184,108	222,772
1893	20,192	18,551	235,056	273,799
1894	12,510	36,767	167,812	217,089
1895	9,354	33,858	97,330	140,542
1896	5,400	21,390	81,544	108,334
1897	8,448	—	—	149,204
1898	4,718	22,465	111,039	138,222
1899	3,605	35,789	120,460	159,854

*Public Debt 31st Dec.*, 1892—30,400*l.*

" " " 1893—49,900*l.*

" " " 1894—73,400*l.*

" " " 1895—72,474*l.*

" " " 1896—86,286*l.*

" " " 1897—89,450*l.*

" " " 1898—69,545*l.*

" " " 1899—69,164*l.*

(Amount of Sinking Fund deducted).

*Customs Revenue*, 1899—21,847*l.*

*Executive Council.*

The Governor.  
The Administrator.  
The Colonial Secretary  
The Attorney-General.  
The Auditor-General.  
R. E. Semper.  
G. J. Evelyn.  
B. S. Davis.  
E. G. Todd.  
F. S. Wigley.  
G. K. T. Purcell.

*Clerk*, G. C. Johnson.

*Board of Health, St. Kitts.**Chairman.* The Administrator.*Clerk to Board,* G. C. Johnson.*Medical Officer,* W. J. Branch, M.D., fees.*Quarantine Officers,* C. E. Moir and D. Macwilliam, 25*l.* each.*Sanitary Officers, Basseterre,* T. J. Christopher and I. Dowell, 40*l.* each.*Ditto, Sandy Point,* S. Wilson, 75*l.*,, *Old Road,* C. E. Howe, 30*l.**Board of Health, Nevis.**Chairman,* W. H. Bucke.*Health Officer,* Dr. J. D. Bell, fees.*Clerk,* H. France.*Quarantine Officer,* H. France.*Sanitary Officer,* J. B. Morris, 12*l.**Registrar of Cemetery,* G. V. Mercier.*Market Keeper,* W. Hull, 25*l.**Medical Department.**Superintendent, Cunningham Hospital,* Dr. W. J. Branch, M.D., 200*l.*; is also *Analysar of Vital Statistics,* 30*l.**Master, Cunningham Hospital,* C. Dinzey, 100*l.* to 120*l.* and quarters.*Matron, ditto,* Mrs. L. A. Hodgson, 50*l.* and quarters.*Dispenser, ditto,* R. B. Dinzey, 50*l.* and quarters.*Medical Officer, Leper Asylum,* Dr. J. Foreman, 80*l.**Master, Jno. Henville,* 80*l.* and quarters.*Dispenser, J. H. Stevens,* 10*l.**Infirmiry, Nevis, Medical Officer-in-Charge,* Dr. J. D. Bell, drug allowance, 40*l.**Master, H. Weeks,* 50*l.**\*District Medical Officers.**St. Kitts.*No. 1. W. H. Fretz, L.R.C.P.S., Ed'n., 250*l.*No. 2. J. S. Nurse, M.B., C.M., Edin., 200*l.*No. 3. E. W. R. Branch, M.B., C.M., Edin., 200*l.*No. 4. J. Foreman, L.K.Q.C.P.I., M.D., Mont., France, 200*l.**Nevis.*No. 5. J. D. Bell, M.R.C.S., 200*l.*No. 6. J. H. Cooke, M.B., Dub., 200*l.**Anguilla.**Medical Officer,* J. N. Rat, M.R.C.S., Lon., 100*l.**Public Libraries.**Basseterre, Librarian,* Miss M. Grimes, 30*l.**Nevis, ditto,* Miss Bridgewater, 20*l.**Telephone Department.**Chief Operator,* Mrs. A. J. MacWilliam, 50*l.*, and quarters.*Operators,* M. J. Haydon, 30*l.* and quarters; G. McArthur, 25*l.* and quarters; E. L. Evelyn, 20*l.* and quarters.*Linesman,* O. S. Hill, 52*l.**Judicial Department.**1st Puisne Judge, Supreme Court (see Federal Establishment),* John M. Danavall, 750*l.**Assist. Attorney-General,* G. K. T. Purcell, 200*l.* and private practice.*Registrar and Procost-Marshal,* F. P. Latouche, 300*l.*, and travelling expenses.*1st Clerk,* J. P. Turner, 70*l.**2nd Clerk,* A. E. Evelyn (acting), 40*l.**Nevis, Clerk,* G. V. Mercier, 100*l.*

\* All are allowed private practice.

*Bailiff and Crier of Courts, St. Kitts,* E. T. Adams, 80*l.**Police Magistrate and Coroner (District C),* F. Spencer Wigley, 400*l.**Clerk,* John R. Chambers, 150*l.**Bailiff,* R. Wattlely, 60*l.* and horse allowance 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.**Police Magistrate and Coroner (District D),* Captain Archibald Roger, 350*l.**Clerk,* C. W. French, 150*l.**Bailiff,* C. E. Howe, 60*l.* and horse allee., 60*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.**Police Magistrate and Coroner for Nevis,* R. B. Roden, 250*l.**Bailiff,* A. B. Baker, 40*l.**Anguilla. — Magistrate and Coroner,* J. N. Rat, M.R.C.S., Lon., 200*l.**Police Department.**Inspectors,* P. O'Farrell, 200*l.*, and 30*l.* for horse allowance; Sergeant-Major G. A. Hanley, 60*l.**Defence Force.**Adjutant,* G. A. Hanley, 50*l.**Gaol.**Keeper of the Gaol,* C. H. Gaynes, 100*l.* and quarters.*Medical Officer,* W. J. Branch, M.D., 75*l.**Chief Warder,* G. Henry, 50*l.**Ecclesiastical.—Anglican Church.**St. Peter,* Rev. G. E. Yeo, 230*l.**Consuls.**St. Kitts.**United States of America,* Dr. J. Haven.*Denmark,* Fred. Melchertson, consul.*France,* Emile S. Delisle, consular agent.*Netherlands,* W. Arnold.*Norway and Sweden,* F. Melchertson.

## DOMINICA.

Dominica is situated between 15° 10' and 15° 40' N. lat., and 61° 14' and 61° 30' W. long.; 29 miles long and 16 broad. It lies between the French Islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, being distant from each about thirty miles, and has an area of 291 square miles.

The island is very mountainous and picturesque. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, on Sunday (hence its name), the 3rd of November, 1493, in the course of his second voyage. It was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea to the Earl of Carlisle, by a patent, dated 2nd June, 1627; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral, and that the original proprietors, the Caribs, should be left in possession. During the time that Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by the French as a "neutral" island, many French planters settled on it and established plantations.

Dominica was captured by the English in 1756, and by the ninth article of the peace of Paris, in 1763, was assigned to Great Britain. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling lands capable of cultivation, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of 372,092*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit rent.

Dominica at this time formed one of a General Government, comprising, also Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

In 1771 the island was constituted a separate Government, under the administration of Sir Wm. Young, Bart. On the 21st June, 1775, the Royal Proclamation was issued, establishing a House of Representatives, fixing a new qualification for candidates and electors, and regulating proceedings at elections.

In 1778, the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval armament against the island, under the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, and became masters of the island on the 7th of September, after an obstinate resistance. Marquis Duchilleau, a cruel and tyrannical officer, was left as Governor. Trade failed and great distress followed.

In 1783, the island was again restored to the English, and Sir John Ord, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1795 another invasion of the island was attempted by Victor Hugues, the French Republican chief, who had previously forced the British troops to evacuate Guadeloupe. The brave and well-directed resistance of the inhabitants, under the command of Governor Hamilton, forced part of the enemy to fly, and the rest to surrender.

In 1805, now the most remarkable epoch used in the island for marking the time of events, and which goes by the name of *La Grange* (the name of the invading General), the French again landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops and the militia fought gallantly, but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and was obliged to capitulate, paying the enemy 12,000*l.* to quit; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prevost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior position of Prince Ruperts.

In 1833 the island was, with Antigua and the other Leeward Islands, formed into a General Government, under a Governor-in-Chief, resident at Antigua.

Serious riots occurred in 1893 in connexion with the collection of taxes in the interior of the Island. The police and a party of marines and blue jackets, landed from H.M.S. "Mohawk," were stoned, and compelled to fire on the rioters, with fatal results.

An inquiry into the administration was ordered by the Secretary of State, and entrusted to Sir R. Hamilton, formerly Governor of Tasmania, who left for Dominica in November, 1893, and returned to England in December of the same year.

Dominica, in common with other West Indian islands, was visited in 1897 by the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian colonies.

It is estimated that about 130,000 acres in the island are at present uncultivated. Much of this was at one time under coffee, but "blight" and the marauding of the maroons led to the abandonment of many estates, while the depreciation of sugar has still further reduced the area of cultivation. The soil is rich and the climate healthy, and the island is well adapted to the cultivation of coffee, especially Arabian, and on the higher slopes in the centre of the island, where a commencement in this direction has recently been made, cocoa, tea, limes, nutmegs, spices, and tropical fruits of all kinds.

There are many thermal, chalybeate, sulphur, and other medicinal springs in the island, which is

volcanic, and on the Grand Soufrière Hills there is a geyser or boiling lake at an elevation of 2,300 feet.

An eruption in the great crater took place on 4th January, 1880, ash and scoria covering the roofs of the houses in Roseau to a depth of two or three inches.

The island abounds in rivers well stocked with fish, and there is a plentiful supply of water power.

Coffee, cocoa, and lime-juice are the chief products; sugar, formerly the staple industry, is now only exported in comparatively small quantities. A considerable trade is carried on also in fruit, spice, oils, and timber. The principal exports in 1899 were: Coffee, 8,717 lbs.; cocoa, 893,815 lbs.; sugar, 280 tons; limes and lime-juice, value 27,670*l.*; essential oils, value 4,514*l.*; fruit and vegetables, 2,084*l.*

The rainfall in Roseau for 1899 (an exceptionally dry year) was 53.15 inches; the average for the whole island was 88.58 inches; the mean temperature 82.4 Fahr.

The chief town is Roseau, population about 4,500; it is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1899, four vessels, of a total tonnage of 41 tons. The other town is Portsmouth, to the north of the island, in Prince Rupert's Bay. There is a branch of the Colonial Bank at Roseau.

The Local Government is administered by an Administrator, aided by an Executive Council of 10 members. In July 1898 the Legislative Assembly, which was previously partly elected and partly nominated, passed an Act abrogating itself, and substituting the Crown Colony system. The new council consists of twelve members, six officials and six non-officials, all nominated by the Governor under Royal Letters Patent. The Administrator presides in the absence of the Governor from the Presidency.

Two-thirds of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*, but with compulsory education the acquisition and use of English is becoming more general.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	21,574	23,607	318,644	332,448
1891	21,533	22,009	375,370	375,723
1892	22,715	25,074	385,145	389,915
1893	22,347	26,871	412,475	414,665
1894	22,982	27,833	416,816	418,124
1895	22,859	27,102	388,441	390,954
1896	24,879	25,189	396,797	401,051
1897	23,611	24,062	403,458	407,460
1898	24,569	24,648	451,136	456,998
1899	26,159	25,945	456,978	464,986

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1890	27,388	11,423	17,168	55,979
1891	28,368	11,719	20,693	60,780
1892	30,012	10,914	17,839	58,765
1893	34,008	10,770	19,774	64,552
1894	23,975	13,021	16,805	53,801
1895	30,062	13,461	26,266	69,789
1896	21,467	10,780	15,089	47,336
1897	25,906	11,726	16,442	54,074
1898	28,914	12,504	18,842	60,260
1899	30,221	15,665	24,393	70,229

Year.	To U.K. £	EXPORTS. To Colonies.	To Else- where.	Total. £
		£	£	
1890	11,239	2,202	26,087	39,528
1891	21,094	804	17,012	38,910
1892	20,886	1,472	21,280	43,638
1893	26,428	3,356	23,968	53,782
1894	15,905	7,111	19,646	42,662
1895	19,680	4,501	15,290	39,471
1896	29,706	7,217	14,515	51,438
1897	25,307	9,166	12,943	47,416
1898	44,756	5,749	13,407	63,912
1899	39,477	7,496	18,793	65,766

*Population, Census* 1881—28,211 (309 Caribs).

*Debt*, 31st Dec., 1891—26,841.  
 1895—63,986*l.* (amount of Sinking Fund deducted).  
 " " " 1896—62,988*l.* (ditto, ditto.)  
 " " " 1897—61,971*l.* (ditto, ditto.)  
 " " " 1898—60,872*l.*  
 " " " 1899—59,683*l.*

*Customs Revenue, 1899*—13,700*l.*

#### *Executive Council.*

The Governor of the Leeward Islands.  
 The Administrator.  
 The Colonial Secretary.  
 The Attorney-General.  
 The Auditor-General.  
 William Henry Porter, *Treasurer*.  
 Christopher Musgrave, *Registrar*.  
 William Coull, *Magistrate, District E.*  
 E. St. J. Branch, *Assistant Attorney-General*.  
*Non-Official—*  
 L. A. Giraud.  
 A. D. Lockhart.  
 S. R. Pemberton.  
 Clerk, Leslie Jarvis.

#### *Legislative Council.*

*President*, The Administrator.

<i>Official Members.</i>	<i>Non-Official Members.</i>
W. H. Porter.	S. R. Pemberton.
C. Musgrave.	L. A. Giraud.
W. Coull.	Acton Don Lockhart.
E. St. J. Branch.	James Cox Fillan.
H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G.	J. Colin Macintyre.

Clerk, J. A. Pinard, 50*l.*

#### *Civil Establishment.*

*Administrator*, H. Hesketh Bell, 700*l.* (by 50*l.*) to 900*l.*  
*Clerk*, Leslie Jarvis, 120*l.* (by 10*l.*) to 200*l.*

#### *Treasury and Customs.*

*Treasurer*, W. H. Porter, 300*l.*  
*Treasury Government Officers*, J. W. Trail, 150*l.*; C. A. Seignoret, 125*l.* and fees; V. P. Blanchard, 125*l.* and fees; A. D. Boyd, 55*l.* and fees.

#### *Government Officers.*

*Roseau District*, C. R. Lauder, 250*l.* and 25*l.* horse allowance.  
*Clerk to ditto*, G. B. Seignoret, 98*l.*; also performs duties of Clerk of Commissioners of Valuation and Assessed Taxes, Board of Health, and Quarantine Board.  
*Portsmouth District*, I. H. Winston, 150*l.* and 25*l.* horse allowance.  
*Clerk to ditto and Deputy Postmaster*, B. P. Marie, 75*l.* and fees.

*Vieille Case District*, E. R. Green, 150*l.* and 25*l.* horse allowance.  
*Laplaïne District*, Alex. Robinson, 150*l.* and 25*l.* horse allowance.

#### *Judicial Establishment.*

*Resident Judge*, Charles Major (acting), 800*l.* as Second Puisne Judge of the Leeward Islands.  
*Registrar to the Supreme Court and Provost-Marshal*, C. Musgrave, 300*l.*  
*Chief Clerk in Registrar's Office*, 70*l.*  
*Second ditto, ditto*, C. M. Skerrett, 60*l.*  
*French Interpreter*, J. A. Pinard, 50*l.*  
*Magistrate, District E.*, William Coull, 300*l.*  
*Clerk, Bailiff and Interpreter*, J. R. Devin, 60*l.*  
*Ditto, District F.*, W. H. Roper, 270*l.*  
*Ditto, District G.*, R. F. Garraway, 300*l.*  
*Escheator-General*, William Coull, fees.

#### *Medical Establishment.*

*Medical Officer of the Public Institutions and Health Officer*, H. A. Alford Nicholls, C.M.G., M.D., 400*l.* and fees, and private practice.  
*Dispenser of the Roseau Hospital*, A. M. Meltz, 80*l.* and quarters.  
*Matron, ditto*, Miss J. G. Johnstone, 60*l.* and quarters.  
*Clerk*, S. L. Green, 20*l.*  
*Quarantine Officers*, C. A. Seignoret and A. D. Boyd (as Treasury Officers).  
*Medical Officer, Roseau District*, W. R. Williams, M.R.C.S., 250*l.* and fees, and private practice.  
*Ditto, Portsmouth District*, S. L. Senhouse, M.B., 250*l.* and fees, and private practice.  
*Medical Officer, Windward District*, W. G. Heath, M.R.C.S. Eng., 200*l.* and fees, and private practice.

#### *Public Works Department.*

*Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General*, J. D'Orth.\*  
*Clerk to ditto*, J. A. Pinard, 75*l.*  
*Curator of Botanical Garden*, J. Jones, 200*l.* and a horse and quarters.  
*Agricultural Instructor*, G. F. Branch, 150*l.*, horse, and quarters.  
*Inspector of Weights and Measures*, G. F. James, fees.

#### *Police and Prison.*

*Inspector of Police*, G. F. James, 200*l.*, horse allowance 35*l.*, and quarters; as Keeper of Powder Magazine 5*l.*  
*Surgeon to Police Force*, The Medical Officer of the Public Institutions, *ex-officio*.  
*Sergeant of Police*, E. A. Jones, 52*l.* and quarters.  
*Officer in Charge of Prison Discipline*, C. Musgrave.  
*Keeper of H.M. Prison, Roseau*, W. Blondel, 80*l.*, and quarters.  
*First Class Warder*, C. Otto, 50*l.*  
*Chaplain*, Rev. P. Fogarty, V.G., 20*l.*  
*Surgeon*, The Medical Officer of the Public Institutions, *ex-officio*.

#### *Post Office.*

*Postmaster*, V. Blanchard (acting), 125*l.*  
*Clerk to ditto*, P. I. Boyd, 40*l.*  
*Deputy-Postmaster, Portsmouth*, B. P. Marie.

#### *Educational Establishment.*

*Sub-Inspector of Schools*, W. H. Roper, 50*l.*  
*Head Master, Dominica Grammar School*, Wm. Skinner, M.A., 200*l.* and quarters.  
*Assistant Master, ditto (vacant)*, 100*l.*

\* Seconded from Jamaica.



*Educational Officer, Roseau, Miss Jane Pemberton, 50l.*

*Ditto, Country Districts, A. Stephenson, 40l., and 20l. travelling allowance.*

*Head Teacher, Roseau Boys' School, J. A. Harvey, 185l.*

*Ditto, Roseau Girls' School, Amanda Road, 74l*

*Superintendent of Agricultural School, D. Tannock*

*Chief Ministers of Religion.*

*Anglican Church, The Rev. Thomas Dent, Rector of St. George.*

*Roman Catholic Church, The Right Rev. Bishop of Roseau (vacant)*

*Wesleyan Mission, The Rev. E. Styles, Superintendent.*

*Foreign Consuls.*

*France, L. A. Gnaud, consular agent.*

*United States of America H. A. Hampton consular agent.*

### MONTSEERRAT.

This island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus

It is situated 27 miles from Antigua in 16°45' N. lat., and 61° W. long., and is about 11 miles in length, and 7 in the broadest part. Its total area is 32½ square miles. It is of volcanic formation and very rugged and mountainous. The hills are covered with forest, the highest elevation being Soufrière Hill (3,000 feet) in the southern part of the island. The cultivated land is mainly on the western and south-eastern sides. Plymouth, the chief town, with a population of 1,500, is on an open roadstead on the south-west coast. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1899, 4 sailing vessels, total tonnage 27 tons.

Montserrat was colonized by the English in 1632; the French took it in 1664, and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants: it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782, but was restored to the English in 1784.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668. After undergoing various modifications they became merged in a Legislative Assembly, which lasted down to 1867.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th Dec., 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th Feb., 1867, instead of a Legislative Assembly, a Legislative Council was established, having all the powers, authorities, and rights hitherto possessed by the Assembly. His Majesty may from time to time appoint such persons, not exceeding six in all, as he may think fit, to be respectively official, or *ex officio* and unofficial members of the said Council, every councillor holding office during His Majesty's pleasure.

The principal export of the island is sugar, which is shipped in tierces and barrels: 3 tierces equal 2 hogsheads. In a very good year the crop yields 2,500 hogsheads. In 1899 the export was 575 hogsheads, value 4,406l. The export of lime-juice for the same year was valued at 4,926l. Many sugar works are furnished with steam-engines, but there are still some few properties which rely on the windmill; there are a few cattle mills, and one mill is worked by water power.

The export of next importance is lime-juice, raw and concentrated. There are (principally in the northern part of the island) about 1,000 acres planted in lime trees, and the cultivation was ex-

tending, but nearly all the trees were uprooted by the hurricane of 7th August, 1899. The trees are now being replanted, and the cultivation is being extended to the southern part of the island. It is principally in the hands of the Montserrat Company, Limited

The cultivation of coffee and cocoa has recently been introduced, the export of the former product amounting in 1899 to 15,405 lbs

There are seven Anglican schools with 1,620 scholars, three Wesleyan with 918, one Roman Catholic with 312, and two undenominational with 505 scholars.

The roads of the island have of late years been much improved, macadamized, and drained by masonry culverts and surface drains; and every year progress is made in these respects, as far as the small revenue of the island will permit.

On 7th August, 1899, the island was devastated by a fearful hurricane

The island is considered to be the most healthy of the Antilles.

The rainfall in 1896, was 94 inches, and the mean temperature is about 81°.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	£6,732	£6,097	237,754	240,594
1891	6,525	6,987	344,446	345,731
1892	7,609	7,831	417,416	418,227
1893	8,371	7,972	416,237	418,021
1894	8,677	8,381	309,844	313,215
1895	7,125	10,702	371,291	372,471
1896	7,775	8,732	275,414	276,272
1897	7,906	9,895	114,248	114,467
1898	6,199	11,935	207,704	808,430
1899	6,790	16,608	185,037	186,429

IMPORTS.				
Year	From U. K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1890	£9,111	£5,000	£7,277	£21,388
1891	9,326	4,287	12,232	25,845
1892	10,228	6,951	5,511	22,690
1893	12,125	5,406	11,794	29,325
1894	12,723	12,027	4,848	29,598
1895	9,975	2,860	11,645	24,480
1896	8,963	7,331	3,989	20,192
1897	8,268	7,662	3,401	19,331
1898	7,765	3,685	3,711	15,161
1899	7,659	12,432	1,299	21,390

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U. K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1890	£7,775	£795	£13,306	£21,876
1891	10,779	909	12,651	24,339
1892	11,246	2,065	15,518	28,829
1893	10,678	4,206	17,831	32,715
1894	2,394	3,982	16,086	22,462
1895	10,610	529	6,050	17,389
1896	6,942	7,757	11,230	25,929
1897	13,929	2,864	6,276	22,069
1898	7,956	1,126	3,158	12,240
1899	6,785	5,830	2,954	15,569

*Public Debt, 31st December, 1895—18,100l.*

" " " " 1896—18,000l.

" " " " 1897—24,600l.

" " " " 1898—17,300l.

" " " " 1899—11,500l.

*Population, 1881—10,083; 1891—11,762.*

*Customs Revenue, 1899—6,789l. 17s. 8d.*

*Executive Council.*

The Governor.  
 The Commissioner.  
 The Colonial Secretary.  
 The Attorney-General.  
 The Auditor-General.  
 Hon. Mansergh Pace Duke, M.R.C.P.I.  
 „ William Henry Wilkin.  
 „ Frederick Driver.  
 Clerk, Henry Dyett.

*Members of Legislative Council.*

The Governor.  
 The Commissioner (the Commissioner is not a member but presides during the Governor's absence).  
 Hon. Mansergh Pace Duke, M.R.C.P.I. (official).  
 Richard Hannam (unofficial).  
 Hon. William Henry Wilkin (unofficial).  
 Edward Farley Dyett (official).  
 George Conrad Placemann Watson (unofficial).  
 Clerk, Henry Dyett.

*Civil Establishment.*

Commissioner, District Magistrate, Treasurer, Coroner, Registrar, Provost-Marshal, and Postmaster, Frederick Henry Watkins, 500*l.*, a house, 20*l.* for upkeep of grounds, and fees as Treasurer.  
 Commissioner's and Magistrate's Clerk and Clerk of Councils, Henry Dyett, 65*l.*

*Treasury Department.*

Treasurer, Frederick Henry Watkins.  
 First Treasury Officer, Admeasurer of Vessels, and Clerk to the Board of Health, Edward Farley Dyett, 125*l.*, 50*l.* for performing the duties of the Treasurer, and 12*l.* as Clerk to the Board of Health, 12*l.* for horse allowance, and fees.  
 Second Treasury Officer, Quarantine and Visiting Officer, Henry Martyn Drinkwater, 80*l.*, 12*l.* for horse allowance, 12*l.* as Visiting Officer, 10*l.* for testing kerosine oil, and fees.  
 Temporary Officer, Seymour Wylde Howes, 30*l.*

*Judicial Department.*

Registrar and Provost-Marshal, Frederick Henry Watkins.  
 District Magistrate, Frederick Henry Watkins.  
 Bailiffs, Richard Crok Molyneux, 21*l.* and extras;  
 Robert William Griffith, 18*l.* and extras.

*Police Department.*

Serjeant-Major, Thomas Alexander Gray, 120*l.*, 12*l.* for horse allowance, uniform, and 20*l.* in lieu of quarters.

*Prison Department.*

Goaler, Serjeant-Major Thomas Alexander Gray.  
 Matron, Mrs. Florence Rose, 10*l.* and quarters.  
 Warder, William Henry Rose, 35*l.*, uniform, and quarters.

*Medical Department.*

Medical Officer, No. 1 District, Mansergh Pace Duke, M.R.C.P.I. 225*l.*, 24*l.* as Medical Officer of Health, 30*l.* drug allowance, fees and private practice.  
 Medical Officer, No. 2 District, William M. McDonald, 200*l.*, 20*l.* drug allowance, fees and private practice.  
 Master of the Poorhouse and Hospital, Lewis William Peters, 45*l.* and quarters.

*Education Department.*

Inspector of Schools, Charles H. Martin, B.A., see Federal Civil Establishment.

Educational District Officer, Dudley Johnson, 50*l.*, 15*l.* as Registrar-General of Births, 20*l.* as Local Agricultural Instructor, and fees.

*Ecclesiastical.*

Anglican Rector of St. Anthony's and St. Patrick's Parishes, Rev. Frederick William Haines, 105*l.*, and from voluntary contributions 150*l.*  
 Anglican Rector of St. Peter's Parish (vacant), 90*l.*  
 Anglican Rector of St. George's Parish, Rev. Charles Wheatly Johnson, 90*l.*  
 Roman Catholic Vicar, Rev. Father Thomas J. Fortune, 50*l.*  
 Wesleyan Minister, Rev. Robert A. Cock, 105*l.*

*Board of Health.*

Medical Officer of Health, Mansergh Pace Duke, M.R.C.P.I., 24*l.* and fees.  
 Quarantine Officer, Henry Martyn Drinkwater, 12*l.*  
 Sanitary Officer, Henry Maloney, 80*l.*

*Registration Department.*

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and Registrar for District A, Dudley Johnson, 15*l.* and fees.  
 Registrar, District B., James Joseph Wall, 7*l.* 10*s.* and fees.

C., Rev. Charles Wheatly Johnson, 7*l.* 10*s.*, and fees.

*Miscellaneous.*

Librarian, Mrs. Marion Thompson Beard, 15*l.*  
 Inspector of Weights and Measures and Keeper of Public Clocks, Charles William Piper, 4*l.* and fees.  
 Clerk of the Public Market, Claude Ernest Egbert Browne, 30*l.*

*Consular Agent.*

United States of America, Richard Hannam.

*Lloyd's Agent.*

Richard Hannam.

*Agricultural Department.*

Agricultural Instructor, Albert John Jordan, 130*l.*, rising by annual increments of 10*l.* to 150*l.*, horse allowance 30*l.*, and 20*l.* in lieu of quarters.  
 Local Agricultural Instructor, Dudley Johnson, 20*l.*

## VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493; they consist of a cluster of islands to westward of and adjacent to Porto Rico; the largest in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situated in 18° 27' N. lat., and 64° 39' W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The British Islands (about 32 in number) include Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost van Dyke, Peter's Island, Salt Island, and all others not now actually in possession of Denmark with the exception of Bieques, or Crab Island, and Culsera, which are Spanish. The total area of the British colony is about 58 square miles. Sombrero is British, but is not included in the Colony.

The Danes possess St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.

A civil government, and courts of justice were established in the Virgin Islands in 1773.

In April, 1867, an Ordinance was passed to amend the constitution of the Virgin Islands. It was enacted that a Legislative Council should be constituted to consist of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, and not more than three unofficial members to be nominated by the

Administrator of the Government, who is to preside at the meetings of the Council, and to have a casting as well as a deliberation vote.

There is also an Executive Council.

The chief town is Roadtown, Tortola, population 400, which is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1890, 27 vessels, of a total tonnage of 868.

A small quantity of sugar is made in the Virgin Islands, and during the American Civil War the landed proprietors planted cotton, which grows luxuriantly. The peasants own and cultivate most of the land in small plots for subsistence. They also raise a few cattle, and catch fish. They take their produce in small boats to St. Thomas, and this constant sailing among the reefs and currents which surround the Virgin Islands, makes them the finest seamen in the West Indies. They are a hardy intelligent race, remarkably distinct from the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. Their trade and intercourse is with the Danish Islands, and to a smaller extent with Hayti and San Domingo. The currency consists almost entirely of Danish silver and copper, which are not legal tender.

On October 29th, 1867, the islands were visited by a fearful hurricane, which was most destructive to life and property.

The islands also suffered severely, but not to so great an extent, in the hurricane of August, 1871.

The climate is more healthy than that of the other West Indies; and the heat not so great.

Large quantities of fibrous plants\* (Agaves and Bromelias) grow wild everywhere in Tortola.

The mail communication is by small sailing craft to St. Thomas, which is touched at fortnightly by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	1,762	1,880	8,179	8,902
1891	1,512	2,193	23,644	24,215*
1892	1,365	1,959	20,975	21,811
1893	1,552	1,767	19,333	21,149
1894	2,576	1,602	20,732	21,699
1895	1,533	1,954	15,579	16,534
1896	1,469	1,670	11,159	11,924
1897	1,675	1,777	10,289	11,545
1898	1,751	1,783	10,533	11,307
1899	2,984	2,220	9,524	11,574

Public debt—Nil.

Population according to Census.

1861	6,051
1871	6,651
1881	5,287
1891	4,639
1897	4,769

Year.	From U.K.	IMPORTS.		Total.
		From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
		£	£	£
1890	234	40	3,720	3,994
1891	317	195	3,934	4,446
1892	582	147	3,680	4,409
1893	306	63	3,516	3,885
1894	135	93	4,667	4,895
1895	269	28	4,033	4,576
1896	157	74	3,539	3,770
1897	75	17	3,159	3,301
1898	151	20	3,736	3,943
1899	205	100	3,337	3,642

\* The large increase in tonnage is due to the fact that in April, 1891, the Colonial contract steamer commenced to run.

(C)

# EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.		Total.
		£	Elsewhere.	
1890	—	—	4,987	4,987
1891	—	—	4,633	4,633
1892	—	—	3,111	3,111
1893	—	—	4,153	4,153
1894	—	975	4,015	4,015
1895	—	49	3,769	3,818
1896	—	64	3,646	3,710
1897	—	47	3,986	4,033
1898	45	102	3,708	3,855
1899	—	143	3,724	3,867

Customs Revenue, 1899—732l.

## Executive Council.

The Governor.  
The Commissioner.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Auditor-General.  
F. A. Pickering.  
Oswald Brodie.  
Joseph Romney.  
T. G. Fonseca.

## Legislative Council.

The Governor.  
The Commissioner.  
Hon. J. B. Romney.  
I. Fonseca.  
H. Smith, J.P.  
Hon. F. A. Pickering.

## Civil Establishment.

Commissioner and Medical Officer, Nathaniel George Cookman, 300l.  
Revenue Officers, P. H. Smith, 40l., and Isaac Fonseca, 32l.  
Clerk, G. W. Buckley, 100l.  
Gaoler, D. M. Farrington, 25l.  
Educational Officer, T. D. Fraser, 10l.  
Treasury Clerk, H. A. Evans, 22l.  
Post Office Clerk, H. A. Evans, 8l.  
Bailiff, Magistrates Court, H. A. Evans, 12l.  
Ditto, Supreme Court, H. A. Evans, 5l.  
Quarantine Officer, W. Pickering, 5l.  
Agricultural Instructor, C. W. Scale, 90l.

## MALTA.

### Situation and Area.

The Maltese Islands form a group in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, 80 miles from Syracuse, and 142 from Reggio, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. The length of Malta is about 17 miles, by 9 miles in breadth; its area is 91,557 square miles; that of Gozo 24,804 square miles, and that of Comino about one square mile. Filfla and Cominotto are but islets. The whole group is about half the area of the Isle of Man.

### History.

Of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino mention is made at very early date. The Phenicians settled in them in B.C. 1519, according to some authors, whilst others give the date B.C. 1400. Diodorus Siculus describes Malta and Gozo as

most important and prosperous Phœnician colonies. They were afterwards under the dominion of the Greeks, and then of the Carthaginians. During the Punic wars the Maltese islands fell alternately to the lot of the Carthaginians and Romans, and were ultimately occupied by the latter. During the Roman occupation the shipwreck of Paul took place (Acts xxviii). On the decline of the Roman Empire, Malta fell into the hands of the Goths, and then into those of the Saracens, who were expelled in 1090 by Count Roger the Norman. It was under the dominion of the House of Aragon from 1190 until 1530, when it was granted by the Roman Emperor Charles V. to the Order of the Knights of St. John, by whom it was held for more than two centuries.

On the 12th July, 1798, the Grand Master Hompesch capitulated to Napoleon Bonaparte, who dispersed the Order. The Maltese, however, rose against the French, and drove them to take refuge in the towns, where they were closely blockaded by the British fleet aided by the Maltese for two years. The French, reduced to extremities, surrendered, and the government was placed in the hands of Great Britain, 1800, and finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

#### *Climate.*

The climate of Malta is equable and very healthy in winter. In August the heat at the sea level approaches that experienced in the tropics. The nights, however, are pleasant and cool, except during the prevalence of the scirocco wind. The maximum temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) is  $61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Fahr., and the minimum  $53\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ ; but during the four hottest months (June, July, August, and September) the maximum is  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Fahr., and the minimum  $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . The mean temperature is  $67^{\circ}$ , and the annual rainfall varies from 10 to 20 inches. There is no river or rivulet in the island, the water drainage becoming absorbed in the porous sandstone beds, and finding its way through underground channels and aqueducts.

#### *Industry.*

The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton, potatoes, and corn; the vine is grown; oranges of very superior quality and figs are abundant; honey of a superior kind is also produced; and early crops of potatoes and onions are exported to England. Many cattle, sheep, horses and goats are reared. But a large number of the inhabitants are employed in connection with the enormous trade of Valletta as a coaling station and an *entrepôt* and port of call. It is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1899 119 vessels of together 8,711 tons register. There is a large trade with Tunis, Tripoli, Algeria, Italy, and the Levant.

#### *Chief Towns.*

The population, according to the census, 1891, is 177,457, including garrison, Royal Navy, and merchant shipping. The chief town and capital is Valletta, having with its suburbs of Floriana, Sliema, and St. Julian's, a population of 37,909 in 1891. The "three cities" on the other side of the harbour from Valletta (Senglea, Cospicua, and Vittoriosa) have a population of 26,737. Citta Vecchia, the old capital, is in the interior of the island, and, with its suburbs, has a population of 8,008 in 1891. The chief town of Gozo is Victoria (formerly called Rabat), population 6,124.

#### *Inhabitants.*

The inhabitants of the country districts resemble the southern Italians in appearance, and in some districts show distinct traces of their Punic descent. In the towns and among the upper classes are to be found representatives of families who have settled in Malta from many different countries. The Maltese dialect which is generally spoken is of Semitic origin, and is held to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The educated and commercial classes usually speak also Italian or English, or both. The Maltese are remarkably thrifty, hard-working, and industrious. They are excellent seamen and mechanics; large numbers of them are to be found as traders in Tunis, Egypt, and around the Mediterranean coast.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

The legal tender currency is, under Order in Council of September 24th, 1886, exclusively British. There are two local banks (Banco di Malta and Anglo-Maltese Bank), and a branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. The first two banks have a small note circulation, reported to amount to about 20,000*l.*, and the deposits in the three banks are estimated at about 200,000*l.* The Government savings bank, established in 1833, had on 31st December, 1899, 522,148*l.* deposits.

#### *Means of Communication.*

There is a railway 8 miles in length and 3 feet 3 in. gauge, now belonging to the Malta Government, which was originally built by the Malta Railway Company at the cost of about 90,000*l.*, and there are 65 miles of telegraph, constructed and worked by the military authorities, but open to public use. Valletta has an extensive telephone system (392 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles in 1899), and is a station of the Eastern Telegraph Company, with direct cables to Gibraltar, Bone (Algeria), Sicily (2), Alexandria (2), and Zante.

It is a port of call for nearly all the Mediterranean lines of steamers, and is a most important coaling station, facilities being given for coaling in quarantine, and at any hour, day and night, and for ensuring the delivery of full weight of bunker coals when owners call for a Custom House certificate of weight. There is direct mail communication with nearly every Mediterranean port, several times per week, and with England, *via* Sicily or Reggio or Brindisi, daily, except on Sundays. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers. Free
Internal . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
United Kingdom, India, and Colonies* joining the Penny Post Agreement .	1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Other Colonies, Europe, Tunis, the Levant, the United States, and all Postal Union countries .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.

The total correspondence received and despatched in 1899 was as follows:—

#### *Inland Correspondence.*

Letters and postcards received . .	698,735
despatched . .	761,268
Newspapers received . . . . .	208,183
despatched . . . . .	865,082

\* See list at end of Introduction. A new rate on parcels exchanged with the U.K. (by direct steamer) came into force on the 1st of Jan., 1899.

# MAP OF THE ISLANDS OF MALTA AND GOZO.

Scale of Miles.



CHANNEL OF MALTA

MEDITERRANEAN



- Railway.
- Aqueducts.
- District boundaries.
- Light houses.



Note. Valletta is 35° 54' N. Lat. and 14° 31' E. Long



*Foreign Correspondence.*

Letters received. . . . .	4,198,786
„ despatched . . . . .	4,138,030
Postcards received . . . . .	153,350
„ despatched . . . . .	163,505
Newspapers received . . . . .	2,402,322
„ despatched . . . . .	2,363,972

*Public Works.*

The drainage of the fortified towns, which was commenced in 1876 at the joint charge of the Colonial and Imperial Treasuries, was completed in 1885, and has greatly improved their sanitary condition. The reorganization of the water supply, hitherto very defective, has also been taken in hand, and considerable water works have been established for raising and distributing at high pressure an effective supply of pure water for all purposes. These works have now been extended to all the large villages and to Gozo. In connection with this work arrangements are contemplated for an extension of the means of irrigation, and for utilizing drainage. Considerable progress has also been made lately in improving the roads and streets and in public lighting. Electric lighting has been installed and is being worked in Valletta, Floriana, the Three Cities, including the Great Harbour and Marsamascetto Harbour and Sliema. The harbour accommodation has been greatly improved, a loan of 20,000*l.* having been made from Imperial funds in 1873 to the Anglo-Maltese Hydraulic Dock Company, under the Colonial Docks Act.

*Constitution.*

The Government is administered by a Governor, advised and assisted by an Executive Council, established in 1881, and reconstituted in 1887; it consists of ten members besides the President and the clerk. Legislation is carried on by means of a partly elective council of government originally constituted by letters patent of 11th May, 1849, and re-constituted by letters patent of 12th Dec. 1887 (amended in 1898). It now consists of six official members and thirteen elected, three of whom are returned by special electors, and chosen from the classes of nobles, university graduates, and members of the chamber of commerce respectively. Public officers are ineligible for election, and no ecclesiastical person is capable of being elected a member of the Council. The islands are divided into ten electoral districts, returning one member each. The total number of electors is over 10,000. The qualification for a member of Council is the possession of immovable property of the clear value of 100*l.* for twelve calendar months previous to election; or the payment of rent for immovable property to the annual value of 10*l.* for twelve calendar months previous to election; or the payment of 40*l.* a year for board and lodging, for the same period previous to election. The qualification for a general elector is an income from immovable property of 6*l.* per annum, or the payment of rent to the amount of 6*l.* per annum for six calendar months before registration, or, independently of both, the age of twenty-one years, and qualification to serve as a common juror. That of a special elector, and of the members elected by this class, is an income from immovable property of 60*l.*, or payment of rent of that amount. The Council of Government, unless sooner dissolved, lasts three years. The Governor is *ex officio* President, with the power of veto. A Vice-President was appointed by Letters Patent dated 6th February, 1893. The Governor, or the

Vice-President, if present, may depute an official member to preside. There are no municipalities or other forms of local government.

*Education and Religion.*

Elementary education is carried on almost exclusively in Government schools, which are Roman Catholic and free. There are two secondary schools with 130 scholars, and 113 elementary and infants' schools with 15,669 pupils. There is a public lyceum with 393 scholars, and a university (founded in 1769) with 81 students. At these two latter institutions the fees are extremely low, being respectively 4*s.* and 10*s.* per family per quarter. There are numerous private secondary schools. The total number of these schools is 116, with 3,700 scholars. Education is not compulsory. The Roman Catholic religion is universal amongst the Maltese.

*Defence.*

Malta is the principal naval station in the Mediterranean, and is strongly fortified. Valletta is defended by massive and extensive works, and the garrison of 12,011 N.C.O.'s and men includes 843 R.M.A., 1,782 R.M. Militia, and 60 Malta Militia Division, Royal Engineers. The Island Government contributes 5,000*l.* for military contribution.

*Revenue.*

There is no direct taxation of any kind. The most important sources of revenue are the Customs duties, port dues, and land revenue.

*Weights and Measures.*

Malta barrel is equal to 9½ imperial gallons.	
„ salm „ 1 „ „ quarter.	
„ cantar „ 175 lbs. English.	
„ caffiso „ 4½ imperial gallons.	

Year	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	261,254	266,900	7,751,949	9,162,094
1891	275,125	281,870	6,782,079	8,187,726
1892	289,231	297,371	4,997,887	6,236,421
1893	291,158	304,993	5,683,964	6,931,663
1894	301,839	291,682	5,959,759	7,190,133
1895	305,440	301,550	5,227,257	7,034,207
1896	313,680	308,902	4,645,101	6,584,348
1897	323,787	324,673	5,257,972	7,244,468
1898	332,488	339,082	5,310,825	7,145,721
1899	354,265	351,354	4,609,578	6,590,65-

*Population.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1881	73,430	76,352	149,782
„ 1891	81,316	83,721	165,037

(Exclusive of British troops and their families.)

*Imports and Exports of Dutiable Goods.*

	£	£
1890	778,573	37,482
1891	1,019,088	50,209
1892	1,040,832	69,000
1893	1,468,065	95,038
1894	735,822	33,878
1895	802,891	54,171
1896	885,315	43,276
1897	905,006	80,567
1898	880,164	51,597
1899	976,330	40,250

The transit trade (of grain, alcohols, cattle, &c., not landed) amounts, in addition, to twenty-three millions sterling annually. There is also a large trade in non-dutiable goods. The total imports are probably about 2,500,000*l.* annually, and the total exports about a quarter of a million.

Public Debt, 79,168*l.*

#### Governors.\*

- 1851 Major-General Sir W. Reid.  
 1858 Lieut.-General Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.  
 1864 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
 1867 Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
 1872 Gen. Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.  
 1878 Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
 1884 Field Marshal Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
 1888 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.  
 1890 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.  
 1893 Gen. Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, G.C.M.G., C.B.  
 1899 Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.

#### Executive Council.

- Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., *Governor*.  
 Maj.-Gen. The Hon. the Lord Congleton, C.B., *Senior Officer in Command of the Troops*  
 Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B., Major R.M. M., *Chief Secretary to Government*.  
 A. Naudi, LL.D., *Crown Advocate*.  
 F. Vella, C.M.G., *Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports*.  
 R. Micallef, *Comptroller of Charitable Institutions*.  
 L. Gatt, C.E., *Superintendent of Public Works*.  
 N. Tagliaferro, *Director of Education*.  
*Unofficial Members,*  
 Clerk of the Council, W. Casolani.

#### Council of Government.

- Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., *President*.  
 Vice-President, Sir J. Carbone, K.C.M.G., LL.D.  
 Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.  
 Crown Advocate, A. Naudi, LL.D.  
 Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, F. Vella, C.M.G.  
 Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Richard Micallef.  
 Superintendent of Public Works, L. Gatt, C.E.  
 Director of Education, N. Tagliaferro.  
 Unofficial Members, The Hon. A. M. Micallef; The Hon. B. Bonnici, LL.D.; The Hon. P. Sammut; The Hon. A. Pullicino, M.D.; The Hon. and Most Noble Marquis and Baron Testaferrata Bonici; The Hon. Francesco Azzopardi; The Hon. F. Cardona, LL.D.; The Hon. C. Darmanin; The Hon. P. Bartoli, Not., L.P.; The Hon. F. Wettinger, L.S.; The Hon. E. Semini, L.P.; The Hon. S. Cachia Zammit; The Hon. F. Mizzi LL.D.  
 Clerk to the Council, William Casolani.  
 Assistant Clerk to the Council, G. Borg Cardona.  
 Stenographer, P. F. Bellanti  
 Assistant Stenographers, A. Galea, E. L. Bonavia, E. Arrigo.

\* For Governors previous to 1851, see Edition for 1889.

#### Civil Establishments.

Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., 5,000*l.* (2,000*l.* from Imperial Funds).  
 A.D.C., Captain N. G. Biancardi, R.M.R., 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

#### Chief Secretary's Office.

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B., 1,300*l.*  
 Assistant Secretary and Clerk to the Council, William Casolani, 500*l.*  
 Second Class Clerks, George Borg Cardona, D. A. Garroni, E. L. Bonavia, Edgar Arrigo, 110*l.* to 180*l.* each.  
 Third Class Clerks, Arthur Galea, C. Mompalao De Piro, 60*l.* to 100*l.*

#### Gozo.

Assistant-Secretary, Edward Casolani, 350*l.*  
 First Class Clerk, P. Monreal, 220*l.* to 250*l.*  
 Second Class Clerk, W. C. Millard, 110*l.* to 180*l.*  
 Third Class Clerk, A. Tonna, 60*l.* to 100*l.*

#### Crown Lawyers.

Crown Advocate, A. Naudi, LL.D., 600*l.*  
 Advocate for the Poor, A. Caruana Gatto, LL.D., 140*l.*  
 Legal Procurator, G. Zammit, Notary, L.P., 75*l.*

#### Audit and Contract Office.

Auditor-General, A. Sciortino, 500*l.*  
 Deputy Auditor-General, A. Francica, 300*l.*  
 Supernumerary First Class Clerks, G. Grech, W. England, 220*l.* to 250*l.*  
 Third Class Clerks, L. Pace, E. R. Mifsud, A. E. Micallef, 60*l.* to 100*l.* each.

#### Educational.

Director of Education, Napoleon Tagliaferro, 500*l.*  
 Assistant Rector, John Reynolds.  
 Second Class Clerk, A. Galea, 110*l.* to 180*l.*  
 Librarian, Mons. Alfred Mifsud, D.D., Ph.D., LL.P., 200*l.*

#### Professors in the Malta University.

Theology, Very Rev. Canon Monsignor P. R. Farrugia, D.D., 160*l.*; The Most Rev. Canon Monsignor Enrico Caruana, D.D., 140*l.*  
 Law No. 1, G. Caruana, LL.D., 180*l.*  
 Law No. 2, V. Frendo Azopardi, LL.D., 160*l.*  
 Law No. 3 and Political Economy, S. Castaldi, LL.D., 120*l.*  
 Medicine, G. O. Galea, M.D., 190*l.*  
 Surgery, S. Cassar, M.D., 120*l.*  
 Anatomy and Histology, Carmelo Samut, M.D., 120*l.*  
 Midwifery, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 140*l.*  
 Chemistry, V. Micallef, M.D., 160*l.*  
 Natural History, F. Debono, M.D., 120*l.*  
 Latin Literature, Rev. F. M. Sceberas, D.D., 170*l.*  
 English Literature, D. Fallon, 242*l.*  
 Italian Literature, G. Corleo, 190*l.*  
 Mathematics and Physics, E. Magro, M.D., 170*l.*  
 Logic, Very Rev. Canon F. Bonnici, D.D., 120*l.*

#### Customs and Port Department.

Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, F. Vella, C.M.G., 572*l.*  
 Deputy Collector and Chief Clerk, Tamaso Vella, 220*l.* to 250*l.*\*

\* Besides 50*l.* as Deputy Head of Department.



*Second Class Clerks*, E. Farrugia, E. Camilleri, M. L. Casolari, P. Metrovitch Nani, G. Cutajar, R. J. Briffa, A. Camilleri, R. Chapelle, 110*l.* to 180*l.*

*Third Class Clerk*, J. Turner Tonna, 60*l.* to 100*l.*

*Head Storekeeper*, E. Dalmass, 180*l.*

*Chief Gauger*, G. Agius, 155*l.*

*Chief Searcher and Superintendent of Public Weighers and Measurers*, L. Rossignaud, 135*l.*

*Chief Port Officer*, S. Staines, 250*l.*

*Quarantine Medical Officers*, R. Carbone, M.D., 250*l.*, F. Borg, M.D., 100*l.*, V. Vella, M.D., 100*l.*

#### *Receiver-General's Office.*

*Receiver-General and Director of Contracts*, C. Gatt, 450*l.*

*Deputy Receiver-General and Director of Contracts, and Chief Clerk*, E. Trapani, 220*l.* to 250*l.*

*First Class Clerk*, R. Caruana Dingli,\* 220*l.* to 250*l.*

*Accountant*, J. Huber, 150*l.*

*Second Class Clerks*, G. Bonello, R. Bonello, W. B. Carbonaro, A. Montanaro, 110*l.* to 180*l.*

*Third Class Clerk*, J. V. Aspinall, 60*l.* to 100*l.*

#### *Charitable Institutions Department, including Monte di Pietà.*

*Comptroller of Charitable Institutions*, Richard Micallef, 570*l.*

*Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk*, P. P. Spiteri, 220*l.* to 250*l.*\*

*Second Class Clerk*, G. Ferris, H. Barthet, 110*l.* to 180*l.*

*Third Class Clerks*, A. Trapani,† F. Bonello, 60*l.* to 100*l.*

#### *Hospitals, &c.*

*Resident Medical Superintendent*, A. Gulia, M.D., 170*l.*

*Senior Physician, Central Hospital*, G. O. Galea, M.D., 110*l.*

*Accoucheur and Teacher of Practical Midwifery, Central Hospital*, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 90*l.*

*Visiting Surgeon, Central Hospital*, S. Cassar, M.D., 90*l.*

*Ophthalmic Surgeon*, Surg. Lieut.-Col. L. Manché, M.D., R.M.A., 50*l.*

*Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Seamen's Hospital and Consulting Surgeon, Central Hospital*, G. Tabone Engerer, M.D., 105*l.*

*Junior Visiting Physician*, C. Mitsud, M.D., 50*l.*

*Junior Visiting Surgeon*, S. Grech, M.D., 50*l.*

*Assistant Medical Officers, Central Hospital*, J. Lupi, M.D., M. Zahra, M.D., V. Milanese, M.D., 50*l.* each.

*Teacher of Nurses*, R. Samut, M.D., Lieut.-Col. R.M.R., 50*l.*

*Resident Physician and Surgeon and Superintendent of Hospital of Santo Spirito*, Gaspare Camilleri, M.D., 180*l.*

*Superintendent of the Poor House*, Alfredo Marras, M.D., 160*l.*

*Assistant*, E. Micallef, M.D., 100*l.*

*Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum*, G. O. Galea, M.D., 45*l.*

*Resident Medical Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum*, F. Xuereb, M.D., 200*l.*

*Assistant*, G. Ullo Xuereb, M.D., 120*l.*

*Resident Chief Superintendent of Orphan Asylum*, Rev. S. Tartaglia, 100*l.*

*Resident Female Superintendent of Orphan Asylum*, The Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity, 75*l.*

\* Major, R.M.R.

† Captain, R.M.R.

*Matron of Magdalen Asylum*, A Sister of Charity, 80*l.*

*Superintendent of Hospital and Ospizio of Gozo*, B. Mercieca, M.D., 140*l.*

#### *Monte di Pietà.*

*Commissary*, The Comptroller of Charitable Institutions (*ex-officio*).

*Second Class Clerk*, L. Cotrò, 190*l.*

#### *Public Health Department.*

##### *A. Office.*

*Chief Government Medical Officer*, Prof. S. L. Pisani, C.M.G., M.D., 500*l.*

*Deputy Chief of the Public Health Department*, P. F. Bellanti, 220*l.* to 250*l.*\*

*Sanitary Engineer*, C. Mallia, L.S.A., 130*l.*†

*Second Class Clerk*, F. Mompalao De Piro, 110*l.* to 180*l.*

*Third Class Clerks*, A. Agius, E. Rizzo, 60*l.* to 100*l.*

##### *B. Sanitary Branch.*

*Sanitary Inspector, Malta*, G. Caruana Xicluna, M.D., 280*l.*

*Ditto, Gozo*, F. S. Ross, M.D., 120*l.*

*Chemist*, Prof. V. Micallef, M.D., 40*l.*

*Analytical Chemist*, T. S. Zammit, M.D., 190*l.*

*Assistant Inspecting Officer of Cattle*, A. M. MacFarlane, M.R.C.V.S., and F.E.V.M.A., 60*l.*

##### *C. District Medical Officers.*

*Valletta*, A. Portelli Carbone, M.D., 80*l.*

*Ditto*, J. T. Rutter, M.D., 75*l.*

*Floriana*, G. Camilleri, M.D., 75*l.*

*Vittoriosa*, T. Francica, M.D., 140*l.*

*Senglea*, P. Bonello, M.D., 140*l.*

*Cospicua*, G. F. Inglott (1st class), 140*l.*

*Sluema and St. Julian's*, C. Ghio, M.D. (2nd class), 90*l.*

*S. Giuseppe and Samra*, J. Zammit, M.D., 80*l.*

*Misda*, G. Busuttil, M.D., 110*l.*

*Tarzien, Paula, Luga, Gudja, and Corradino Prison*, A. R. Busuttil, M.D., 65*l.*

*Birkirkara*, H. Mifsud, M.D. (2nd class), 90*l.*

*Qormi*, S. Naudi, M.D. (1st class), 140*l.*

*Zabbar*, G. C. Borg, M.D. (2nd class), 70*l.*

*Zeitun and Azzaj*, E. Cannataci, M.D. (1st class), 120*l.*

*Zebbug*, A. Semini, M.D., 220*l.*

*Siggiewi*, G. E. Baldacchino, M.D., 65*l.*

*Lua, Attard, and Balzan*, A. Zammit, M.D. (1st class), 120*l.*

*Musta*, F. G. Salomone, M.D. (1st class), 100*l.*

*Naxxar and Gargur*, J. Zammit, M.D., 130*l.*

*Notable, Rabat, and Dingli*, S. Darmanin, M.D., 70*l.*

*Zurrieq, Safi, Mgabba, k rkop, and Qrendi*, V. Grech, M.D., 55*l.*

*Mellieha*, P. Caruana Xicluna, M.D., 125*l.*

*Victoria, Garb, Zebbug, Gozo*, G. Debono, M.D. (1st class), 150*l.*

*Nadur, Qala, and Gainsielem*, G. Vassallo, M.D. (2nd class), 110*l.*

*Xgħra, Xewkija, and Sammat*, N. Tabone, M.D., 100*l.*

##### *D. Drainage Branch.*

*Superintendent of Foremen*, F. S. Ferrante, 6s. per day.

\* Besides 50*l.* as Deputy Head of Department

† Besides £30 for supervising drains.

*E. Slaughterhouses.*

*Veterinary Surgeon Superintendent*, A. M. MacFarlane, M.R.C.V.S. and F.E.V.M.A., 120*l*.  
*Third Class Clerk*, F. E. Rapinet, 90*l*.

*Public Works Department.*

*Superintendent*, C. Gatt, C.E., 500*l*.  
*Assistant Superintendent and Chief Surveyor*, F. Micallef, L.S., 300*l*.  
*Deputy Supt. and Chief Clerk*, C. Pace [Bardon, 130*l*.\*  
*Third Class Clerks*, J. A. Galizia, F. Tortell, H. Arrigo, and P. P. Decesare, 60*l*. to 100*l*.  
*First Class Land Surveyor*, M. Busuttill, 300*l*.  
*Second Class*, E. Calleja, G. Pace, F. Magri, E. Caruana, N. Said, 120*l*. to 150*l*. each.  
*Third Class*, C. Rizzo, 100*l*. to 120*l*.  
*Probationary Land Surveyor*, F. C. Bonavia, 75*l*.  
*Clerk of Works*, A. Vassallo, 160*l*.  
*Superintendent of Public Gardens*, J. Borg, M.D., 120*l*.

*Water Works and Electric Lighting Department.*

*Superintendent*, C. Rapinet, 350*l*.  
*Deputy Superintendent*, G. Mompalao De Piro, 220*l*. to 250*l*.\*  
*Second Class Surveyor and Engineer*, V. Mercieca, C.E., 190*l*.

*Railway Department.*

*Manager and Engineer*, N. Buhagiar, L.S.A., 250*l*.  
*Clerk*, E. Gatt, 50*l*. to 72*l*.

*Government Press.*

*Officer in Charge*, V. Rizzo, † 50*l*., in addition to his salary as First Class Clerk, 220*l*. to 250*l*.

*Post Office.*

*Postmaster*, S. Camilleri, 500*l*.  
*Deputy Postmaster and Chief Clerk*, G. Izzo, 300*l*. :  
*Clerks*:—H. W. Engerer, Capt. R.M.M., 186*l*. ; Godfrey Busuttill, S. S. Delali, J. Farrugia, C. B. Sciortias, and G. Grech, 110*l*. to 180*l*. each ; A. Giglio, G. Roncali, Alex. Tortell, 60*l*. to 100*l*. each.

*Public Registry.*

*Acting Director of Public Registry and Keeper of Government Archives, and Notary to Government*, A. Micallef, Notary, 890*l*.  
*First Class Clerk*:—A. C. Briffa, L.L.D., 250*l*.

*Judicial Establishment.*

*Chief Justice of Malta and President of the Court of Appeal*, Sir Joseph Carbone, K.C.M.G., L.L.D., 1,000*l*.  
*Judges, Court of Appeal*, I. Ganado, L.L.D., and The Most Noble Baron A. Chapelle, L.L.D. 600*l*. each.  
*Judges of the Civil Court, First Hall*, Z. Roncali, L.L.D. G. Pullicino, L.L.D., † 600*l*. each.  
*Judge, Second Hall and Commercial Court*, P. De Bono, L.L.D. 600*l*.  
*Judges, Criminal Court*, Sir Joseph Carbone, K.C.M.G., L.L.D. ; I. Ganado, L.L.D. ; and Baron A. Chapelle, L.L.D.  
*Registrar of the Superior Courts*, R. Muscat, 300*l*.  
*Deputy Registrars*, R. Manara, T. Manara, 220*l*. to 250*l*. each ; C. Curmi, 110*l*. to 180*l*. ; P. Mifsud Bonnici, 110*l*. to 180*l*. ; T. Gouder, 60*l*. to 190*l*.

\* Besides 50*l*. as Deputy Head of Dept.

† Captain, R.M.M.

† Besides 50*l*. as General Supervisor of translations in the Superior Courts.

*Acting Assistant Registrar*, P. Mompalao De Piro, 300*l*.

*Translators*, P. Mifsud, Notary, 290*l*. ; L. Ben-jacar, 190*l*. ; A. Gera, 120*l*. ; R. Lapira, 140*l*. ; H. Casolani, 100*l*.

*Second Class Clerks*, G. Xerri Decaro, R. Mifsud, 110*l*. to 180*l*. each.

*Third Class Clerks*, F. S. Rossignaud, F. Camilleri, P. Greck Lupi, A. Briffa, 60*l*. to 100*l*. each.

*Twelve Transcribers of Translations.*

*Archivist of Notarial Acts*, G. Gera, 80*l*.

*Interpreter to the Civil Courts*, G. Busuttill, 70*l*.

*Marshals*, C. Mizzi, 120*l*. ; Antonio Azzopardi and G. A. Scalpello, 120*l*. each.

*Magistrates of Judicial Police for Malta*, G. Falzon, L.L.D.\* , P. Fréndo Azopardi, L.L.D., S. Trapani, L.L.D., and G. B. Mifsud, L.L.D. , E. Parnis, L.L.D., and A. Fitemi, L.L.D., 350*l*. each.

*Registrar of the Criminal Branch*, A. Vassallo, 220*l*. to 250*l*.

*Registrar, Civil Branch*, R. Leonardini, 220*l*. to 250*l*.

*Translator*, A. Hare, 120*l*.

*Second Class Clerks*, R. Iliff, F. R. Galea, P. V. Vella, 110*l*. to 180*l*. each.

*Third Class Clerk*, H. Miller, 60*l*. to 100*l*.

*One Transcriber of Translations.*

*Marshals*, A. Piccinino, 55*l*. , G. Magri Grech, 50*l*.

*Magistrates of the Island of Gozo*, P. Cremona, L.L.D., and Luigi Caruana, 250*l*. each.

*Registrar*, V. Tabone, L.L.D., 200*l*.

*Translator*, A. Bajoua, 120*l*.

*One Transcriber of Translations.*

*Second Class Clerks*, A. Tabone, F. Cutajar, 110*l*. to 180*l*.

*Third Class Clerk*, F. Mercieca, 60*l*. to 100*l*.

*Ecclesiastical.*

*Archbishop of Malta*, Monsignor Pietro Pace, D.D.  
*Bishop of Gozo*, Monsignor Camilleri.

*Police Department.**(Interior Police.)*

*Superintendent of Police*, Captain C. La Primaudaye, R.N., 500*l*.

*Senior Assistant ditto*, S. C. Magri, L.L.D., 250*l*.

*Assistant Superintendents*, A. Camilleri, 146*l*. ; T. Curmi, J. Fréndo Azopardi, J. B. Mattei, † A. Gouder, 136*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. each.

*First Class Clerk*, I. Chapelle, 220*l*. to 250*l*.

*Third Class Clerk*, A. Denaro, † 60*l*. to 100*l*.

*Marine Police.*

(Under the control of the Collector of Customs.)

*Senior Assistant Superintendent*, S. Stivala, 250*l*.

*Assistant Superintendents*, G. F. Inglott, 146*l*. ; J. Zarb Mallen, 136*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.

*Corradino Prison.*

*Superintendent of Corradino Prison*, Crispo Barbaro, Marquis of St. George, 230*l*.

*Clerk*, G. Portelli Carbone, L.L.D., 80*l*.

*Chief Military and Naval Officers.*

*Assistant Military Secretary*,  
*Major-General*, The Hon. the Lord Congleton, C.B.,  
*Commanding Infantry Brigade.*

*Major-General*, D. D. T. O'Callaghan, R.A. *Commanding Artillery Brigade.*

*Dep. Adjutant-General*, Colonel J. Spence.

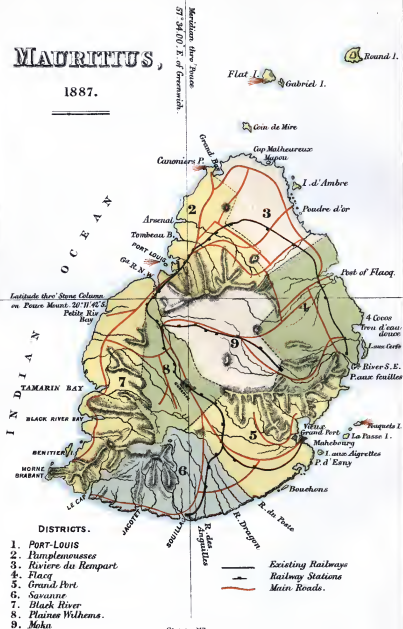
*Assistant Adjutant-General*, Col. Nugent, C.B., R.A.

\* Besides 25*l*. as Assistant Supervisor of translations in the Courts of Judicial Police.

† Lieut., R.M.M.

# MAURITIUS,

1887.





*Dep. Assistant Adjutant-Generals*, Lt.-Col. F. Luttman-Johnson, Col. H. T. Hughes-Hallett, Capt. C. D. Shute, Rif. Brig., Capt. M. R. de B. James, A.S.C.

*Commander Engineers*, Col. J. Cameron.

*Principal Medical Officer*, Col. T. O'Farrell, M.D., R.A. Med. Corps.

*Chief Ordnance Officer*, Col. A. W. Bridgman.

*Senior Chaplain to the Forces*, Rev. A. Malim, M.A.

*Admiral Superintendent*, Burges Watson, C.V.O.

*Staff Captain and Queen's Harbour Master*, William J. Symons, R.N.

*Chief Constructor*, W. H. Gard, Esq.

*Chief Engineer*, R. J. Tench, Esq.

*Superintending Civil Engineer*, T. C. Hunter, Esq.

*Naval Store Officer and Cashier*, J. Forsey, Esq.

*Naval Dep. Inspector General*, R. S. P. Griffiths.

*Naval Chaplain*, Rev. Richard D. Lewis, M.A.

*Fleet-Surgeon*, R. D. White, M.A., M.D.

*Secretary to Supt.*,

*Civil Secretary to Supt. and Officer in charge of Expense Accounts*, F. W. W. Barrell.

#### *Foreign Consuls.*

*Austria*, Chev. Arturo Kohen von Hohenland (Consul-General).

*Belgium*, G. Vadala.

*Brazil*, Frederick Vella.

*Denmark*, Wm. Gollcher.

*France*, M. E. J. P. Auguste Petit Le Brun.

*German Empire*, Baron Maximilian Tucker von Simmelsdorf.

*Greece*, Constantin Papadiamantopoulos.

*Italy*, Cav. P. Grande.

*Montenegro*, Gustaf Gollcher.

*Netherlands*, Gustaf Gollcher.

*Portugal*, T. G. Micallef.

*Republic of Chili*, C. Micallef Eynaud.

*Republic of Guatemala*, O. E. Segond.

*Republic of Liberia*, E. Lanson.

*Roumania*, Edw. L. Vella, LL.D.

*Russia*, G. Saxe.

*Siam*, Stefano Micallef Eynaud.

*Spain*, T. C. Smith.

*Sweden and Norway*, James Gollcher.

*Turkey*, Zally Effendi.

*United States of America*, John H. Grout, jr.

*Venezuela*, Stefano Micallef Eynaud.

watered by numerous streams, commonly flowing in deep ravines, with several fine cascades; none of these rivers are navigable beyond a few hundred yards from the sea.

#### *History.*

The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the first people that occupied it in any great numbers were the Dutch, in 1598, whose commander, Admiral J. C. Van Neck, named it Mauritius, in honour of the then Statholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. The Dutch, however, though they built a fort at Grand Port, do not appear to have made any permanent settlement, and they finally abandoned the island in 1712. A party of Frenchmen landed there in 1715, and in 1721 it was formally taken possession of by the French, at first on behalf of the French East India Company, and afterwards, in 1767, on behalf of the Crown of France. The name of the island was then changed by M. Du Fresne, captain in the naval service of France, into that of Isle of France, which it retained till the landing of the English in 1810, when its former name of Mauritius was again restored to it. The most celebrated of the French Governors was Mahé de Labourdonnais (1735—1746), "a man of eminent talents and virtues" (in the words of Lord Macaulay), who introduced the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and of many other valuable plants, and was the real founder of the prosperity of the island.

Mauritius was during the earlier part of the long war a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels, from the facility with which sorties were made from it by Frenchmen-of-war and privateers. The British Government determined on an expedition for its capture, which was effected in 1810; the laws, religion, and customs of the inhabitants being guaranteed in the instrument of capitulation. The possession of the island was confirmed to England by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The island was visited by a terrible hurricane on the 29th of April, 1892, which caused an enormous destruction of buildings and crops.

On the 23rd of July, 1893, a part of the town of Port Louis was entirely destroyed by fire.

On the 22nd February, 1894, during a small cyclone, a railway train was blown down in a ravine at Pailles Bridge; five persons were killed and great loss of material sustained.

#### *General Description.*

The permanent settled population of European race is greater in Mauritius than in any other tropical colony. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient French nobles. The higher and middle classes possess much intellectual culture. The natives are proud of their country, and of the designation of Creoles.

Ten daily newspapers and five other periodicals are published in the capital. The French language is spoken all over the island, English being used in the courts of justice. Debates in the council of Government may take place in either language.

Mauritius is divided into nine districts, Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne, Moka, Plaines Wilhelms, and Black River.

The City of Port Louis is the capital, and seat of Government, and contains, with its suburbs, a population of 52,517 souls. The harbour is one of the best in the East, and is sufficiently

### MAURITIUS.

#### *Situation and Area.*

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 18' and 57° 49' E. long., and 19° 58' and 20° 32' S. lat., distant 115 miles from Réunion, 940 miles from Seychelles, 1,300 miles from Natal, 2,000 miles from Cape Comorin, 11,000 miles from England, 2,300 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 500 from Madagascar. It comprises an area of about 705 square miles (nearly equal to Surrey), having an extreme length of 36 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 28 miles from east to west. The Dependencies have an area of 172 square miles.

The formation of the island is supposed to be volcanic, and it is surrounded by reefs of coral. The mountain chains average 2,000 feet in altitude. The highest peak, the Piton de la Rivière-Noire, is 2,711 English feet, and Pieter Both and the Pouce are only a few feet lower. The island is

spacious to receive more than a hundred vessels. It possesses three graving docks. It is defended by Fort Adelaide (the citadel) and by Port George. There are large barracks and military stores. The trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The city has an elected municipal corporation, and raised in 1899 a revenue of Rs. 549,166.57 (the balance on hand on 1st Jan., 1898, being Rs. 10,998.95), against an expenditure of Rs. 536,221.16. Its debt amounts to 130,100*l*. and Rs. 261,052.

The principal public edifices of Port Louis are the Government House, the Institute, the Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, the Royal College, the Town Hall, the theatre, the public offices, &c.

After Port Louis, the largest town is Curepipe, incorporated in 1888 (population 11,291, census of 1891), situated on the uplands in the Plaines Wilhems. Its climate is temperate, and many families reside in the numerous villas there during the summer season, while they spend the winter months in Port Louis.

In the district of Grand Port is the small town of Mahebourg (population 3,257, census of 1891), so called in honour of M. Mahé de Labourdonnais.

#### *Constitution.*

The constitution of Mauritius was altered in 1884-85. It now consists of a Governor, with an Executive Council of five officials and two elected members, and a Legislative Council of twenty-seven members, eight being *ex officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and ten elected on a moderate franchise—two for the town of Port Louis, and one for each of the eight rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members must be persons not holding any public office. Members are not paid: they may speak either in French or English. The number of registered electors in 1899 was 6,011; the franchise qualification is ownership of immovables worth Rs. 300, or movables worth Rs. 3,000, or payment of rent of Rs. 25 monthly, or of license duty of 200 Rs. annually, or receipt of a salary of Rs. 50 monthly. The session usually lasts from April to December.

The law is based on the Code Napoléon, and other French laws modified by Colonial Ordinances.

*Climate, &c.*—From December to April is the hottest season in Mauritius, but it is comparatively cool during the remainder of the year. The temperature on the high lands in the interior of the island is always lower by several degrees than in the city of Port Louis and in the coast districts. The climate at Curepipe, from 1,700 to 1,900 feet above the sea, resembles that of the South of France or Italy. The hurricane season extends from December to the end\* of April, and the cyclones range from about 8° to 30° S. latitude.

#### *At the Observatory.*

(181 feet above sea level).

Rainfall in 1899 ... ..	42.82 ins.
Average Maximum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room ... ..	79.3°
Average Minimum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room ... ..	68.8°
Absolute Maximum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room ... ..	87.4°

\* There is no record of the Island having been visited by a hurricane later than the 12th of April, with the exception of the disastrous one of 1892.

Absolute Minimum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room ... ..	55.0°
Mean Temperature in Shade for the year between open windows, in a large room ... ..	73.5°
Absolute Maximum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn ... ..	92.8°
Absolute Minimum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn ... ..	51.7°
Mean Shade Temperature for the year in screen on lawn ... ..	74.3°

#### *At Curepipe.*

(1840 feet above sea level)

Rainfall in 1899 ... ..	124.94 ins.
Average Maximum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn ... ..	74.4°
Average Minimum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn ... ..	61.4°
Approximate Mean Temperature for the year ... ..	67.9°
Absolute Maximum Temperature in shade ... ..	81.0°
Absolute Minimum Temperature in shade ... ..	44.3°

#### *Mean Annual Rainfall.*

At the Observatory (1879-98)...	47.98 ins.
Ditto ditto (1891-98)...	49.79 "
At Curepipe (1887-98) ... ..	134.95 "

*Water Supply*.—A reservoir on the Grande Rivière for the supply of Port Louis Town was constructed some years ago by the municipality. The works begun by the Government in 1885 for supplying pure water from the upland springs to the chief centres of population are complete. The mains extend from the *Mare aux Vacoas*—with branches—the whole covering a surface of 44 miles. The reservoirs and canals so constructed can supply three and a half millions of gallons per day. These waterworks cost Rs. 430,000. The fever has decreased in the localities now supplied with this upland water. Further works of an important character were commenced during 1892, for the purification of the *Mare aux Vacoas* water by filtration, and for its extension to the town of Curepipe. The estimated cost, including purchase of lands, was Rs. 909,338. These additional works are now completed, and the filtered water is being delivered.

*Scenery*.—The famous tale of *Paul and Virginia*, by Bernardin de St. Pierre, an Engineer officer in the service of France, who was stationed in the island towards the close of the last century, scarcely exaggerates the picturesque beauty of large portions of Mauritius. Many of the forests have, however, been felled to make room for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, the staple industry of the colony. In the remaining woods deer abound, and afford good sport; there are also partridges, quails, hares, and wild ducks in several parts of the island. The far-famed Botanical Gardens of Pamplemousses contain many rare and valuable plants and flowers.

*Railways*.—There are four lines of railway, all owned and worked by Government. (1) The North line, from Port Louis to the sea coast village of Grand Rivier, south east. Its length is 31 miles, and its course is approximately parallel to the northern coast line of the island. (2) The Midland line, beginning at Port Louis and running across the island to the sea coast town of Mahe-

bourg on the other side; its length is 36 miles, with a summit level of 1,822 feet; the gradient in many places is 1 in 27. (3) The Moka Flacq line, from the Rose Hill station on the Midland line to Rivière Sèche station on the North line; length 27 miles. (4) Savanne branch from Rosebelle station on the Midland line to the sea coast town of Souillac at the southern extremity of the island; its length is 11 miles. The total number of miles of railway now open is 105, the total cost up to date being about 771,649*l.* and Rs. 865,889.62. At Curepipe the elevation of the railway is 1,822 feet above the sea. The receipts in 1899 were Rs.1,876,302, and expenditure, Rs.1,254,133.

**Religion.**—The Christian Churches are assisted by State grants. According to the last census, the Roman Catholics numbered 115,436, and the Protestants 7,307. The Roman Catholics received in 1899 Government aid amounting to Rs. 102,520 and the Protestants Rs. 41,116.

**Education.**—The system of education has been remodelled by Ordinance No. 33 of 1899 (brought into force on 21st August, 1900), and all former enactments on the subject have been repealed.

Under the Education Ordinance, 1899, a department of Public Instruction is created and placed under the charge of an officer styled "The Director of Public Instruction."

The department has two branches: (1) the Superior or Secondary Instruction, to which is attached the Government Royal College with its two schools, under the charge of the Rector of the Royal College, as well as the Associated Schools; and (2), the Primary Instruction, consisting of the Government Schools and the Grant in Aid Schools, under the more immediate control of the Director assisted by Inspectors of Schools.

The Education Ordinance, 1899, also provides for the appointment of a Principal and Staff for any Government Institution to be established for Technical, Agricultural, Commercial, and General Education.

In the discharge of his duties the Director is assisted by two *Advisory* Committees of twelve members each, appointed annually. In respect of Superior and Secondary Education, by the Committee of "Superior Instruction," on which the Associated Schools and the Girls' Schools are represented by one nominee member each. In respect of Primary Education, by the Committee of "Primary Instruction," on which the Roman Catholic grant in aid of Primary Schools are represented by two nominees and the Protestant grant in aid of Primary Schools by one nominee. The Director of Public Instruction is the Chairman of both Committees, and the Governor selects and appoints eight members to each Committee.

The Director is responsible for carrying out all regulations dealing with the education of youth in the Colony, but the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Ordinance is subject to an appeal to the Governor in Executive Council.

**Higher Education.**—On the books of the Royal College on the 31st December, 1899, there were 414 pupils; of these 201 attended the Royal College, and 213 the two schools of the Royal College.

**Primary Education.**—There were in 1899:—

	Number.	Pupils.
Government schools . . . .	78	9,777
Grant schools . . . . .	98	9,404
Total . . . . .	176	19,181

### Total Number of Pupils.

The relative numbers are shown by the following percentages:—

Members of Church of England . . . . .	31.1%
Roman Catholics . . . . .	69.66 "
Members of other Christian denominations . . . . .	1.06 "
Mahomedans . . . . .	7.78 "
Hindoos and others . . . . .	18.89 "

The total expenditure on education in 1899 amounted to Rs. 478,496.26, of which Rs. 296,085.25 were expended on primary education. There are 463 masters and mistresses employed. Of the pupils in the aided schools 70 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 3 per cent. belong to the Church of England, and 1 per cent. to other Christian denominations. No assistance is given to Hindoo Schools, but one Assisted Mohammedan School was opened in Plaines Wilhems District during the year 1894.

**Military Contribution.**—Ordinance No. 33 of 1897 appropriates 5½ per centum of the annual Revenue of Mauritius to the use of the Imperial Government as a military contribution. By Ordinance No. 6 of 1900, a sum of Rs. 35,000 is also paid from the Colonial Treasury to the military authorities in lieu of pecuniary allowances in lieu of Customs Rebate.

The total strength of the garrison on 31st December, 1899, was 2,547 men of all ranks. The total military expenditure for the year amounted to 132,168*l.* The contribution of the colony was Rs. 366,358.53. A sum of Rs. 49,432.91 was also paid as allowances in lieu of Customs Rebate.

A sum of Rs. 3,660.08 has been spent by the Civil Government on defence works in 1899; the two forts and two batteries for the defence of the harbour of Port Louis are finished and armed.

The total police force on 31st December, 1899, was 709.

**Communications.**—The mail steamers of the Messageries Maritimes leave Marseilles on the 10th and 25th of each month, arriving in Mauritius on the 9th and 19th of the following month respectively. These steamers leave Mauritius on the 14th and 29th of each month, and arrive at Marseilles on the 14th and 25th of the following month respectively. There is a four-weekly service with England, *via* Cape of Good Hope, by the steamers of the Castle line, length of voyage about 6 weeks. There is frequent communication by both sailing and steam vessels with India, Australia, Madagascar, Natal, Réunion, &c.

The British India Steam Navigation Company provides a direct four-weekly service between Colombo and Mauritius.

Telegraphic communication is established along and beyond the railway, the total length of line being 135 miles; and cable communication through a branch office of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company with Europe *via* Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Aden, was opened in November, 1893. Through rate: United Kingdom to Mauritius, 5*s.* per word; and from Mauritius to United Kingdom, 4*s.* 15.

There are in Mauritius the General Post Office in the city of Port Louis, and 59 branch post offices in the rural districts. Port Louis has a telephone system, with 111 subscribers. In the island of Rodrigues there is one post office at Port Mathurin. There is no post office on any other

of the Dependencies. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	News- papers.
United Kingdom, and certain British Possessions*	6 cents	3 cents
Dependencies . . . . .	6 „	free
Seychelles . . . . .	6 „	3 cents
Australian Colonies and other countries of the Postal Union or non-Union Countries . . . . .	15 „	03

*Parcels Post Rates from 1st July, 1895.*—In addition to the following charges, the ruling rate of exchange on the day of posting of such parcels is also levied in regard to parcels *viâ* France.

	<i>Viâ</i> France.		<i>Viâ</i> Colombo.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Not over 3 lbs. ...	3	2	1	0
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs....	3	9	2	0
Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs...	4	4	3	0

#### Commerce.

The island produces hardly anything for its own consumption, but its foreign commerce extends to every quarter of the globe.

The chief exports are sugar, rum, molasses, spice, vanilla, aloë-fibre, oil, soap, &c. Attention is now being turned to the cultivation of tea, with very successful results. Oxen are imported from Madagascar, sheep from South Africa and Australia, and breadstuffs from India.

The imports consist mainly of grain (rice, wheat, &c.), cotton manufactures, wine, coals, hardware, and manure. There is a small tobacco plantation, but sugar production is the greatest industry. About 95 per cent. of the value of the exports is due to shipments of sugar. In 1899 the weight of sugar exported was 164,911,833 kilos., with an estimated value of Rs. 23,044,657. The value of the rum exported was Rs. 154,812; that of vanilla, Rs. 133,946; that of aloë-fibre, Rs. 566,030; that of cocoa-nut oil, Rs. 28,360; and that of soap, Rs. 6,062; molasses, Rs. 275,535.

The number of vessels registered at Port Louis is now 65, of a total tonnage of 6,566.

#### Currency and Banking.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank has establishments in the colony. The total amount of deposits was Rs. 3,895,578.46.

The Bank of Mauritius (Limited) was established in October, 1894, with paid up capital of 125,000*l.*, and opened in Mauritius in Dec., 1894. Total deposits up to end of 1899, Rs. 1,673,794.

A Government savings bank was established in 1865. The total deposits on the 31st December, 1899, amounted to Rs. 2,885,942.

All accounts are now kept in rupees and cents of a rupee, which is the currency of the island. There are about Rs. 9,000,000 (in coin) in circulation. A Government note issue was re-established in 1876, the notes being legal tender

except at the office of issue. The circulation on the 31st December, 1899, was Rs. 3,606,000.

*Weights and Measures.*—The Metric System, as regards weights and measures, came into force on the 1st May, 1878.

#### DEPENDENCIES.

The numerous dependencies of Mauritius comprise about a hundred islands scattered over the Indian Ocean, and contain a total population of 17,000 inhabitants. They may be roughly divided into four groups, the Seychelles (see p. 231) the Amrantes Group, the Oil Islands and St. Brandon Group, and detached islands, such as Eagle Island, Peros Banhos, and the Solomon Islands. The Amrantes Group lie between 4° 24' and 6° 13' S. lat., and 53° 27' and 53° 7' E. long. They are coral islands, producing cocoanut oil and a little maize, and some of them are used as fishing stations. The chief are Poivre, Darros, African, Eagle, Iles des Roches, Boudeuse, Alphonse, Coetivy, and Platte. The St. Brandon, or Cargados Islands (Albatross, Tromelin, and Coco), lie between 16° 20' and 16° 50' S. lat., and 59° 26' and 59° 41' E. long. Most of them are mere sandbanks, and their only produce is a little salt fish. The Chagos Islands, the Trois Frères or Eagle Islands, and the Cosmoledo Islands, which are known generally as the Oil Islands, lie between 6° 40' and 9° 40' S. lat. and 72° 22' and 47° 48' E. long. The chief are North, South, Polyte, Wizard, and Menai. Amongst the detached islands may be named Assumption, Astove, St. Pierre, Providence, Cerf, Farquhar, and the Aldabra, but none of these have any permanent population.

*Rodrigues*, the most important dependency of Mauritius after the Seychelles, is situated in latitude S. 19° 41' and longitude E. 63° 23', and is 344 nautical miles from Mauritius. The island is 18 miles long by 7 miles broad, and is surrounded by coral reefs, extending in some places 5 or 6 miles from the shore. It is under the administration of a magistrate, who takes his instructions from the Governor of Mauritius. Laws for the island are made in the form of regulations framed by the Governor of Mauritius in executive council. The estimated population on 31st December, 1899, was 3,003.

The island, which is volcanic, mountainous, and in some parts well wooded, is beautiful and picturesque in the extreme. The highest land is 1,760 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues. The temperature differs little from that of Mauritius, although the breezes are stronger and hurricanes more frequent and severe. The climate is healthy. The principal industries are fishing and the rearing of cattle and goats, for which latter the pasturage is excellent. The soil is good; sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rice, maize, beans, and vanilla grow luxuriantly.

During the time of slavery fortunes were made in this island by agricultural pursuits; but of late years cultivation has been neglected, owing to want of regular communication and insufficient labour. There is an abundance of fresh water springs in the island, and wild guinea fowls and partridges are plentiful. There are also deer and wild pigs. Fruit abounds, such as mangoes, bananas, guavas, pineapples, avocados, custard-apples, wild raspberries, and tamarinds, while the island is famous for oranges, citrons, and limes. The palmiste and vacoa trees are to be found all over the island.

\* See list at end of introduction.



The principal exports at present are beans, maize, salt-fish, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, and fruit.

*Diego Garcia*, the most important of the Oil Islands group, consists of four islands, at four days' steaming from Mauritius, the chief one being about 30 miles in length, extending in an irregular horse-shoe shape, and embracing between its extremities three minor islets. It is a coral atoll, fifteen miles by six and a-half, nowhere over ten feet high, but forming a spacious bay, roomy enough for large vessels to enter, being fifteen miles in length from end to end and from two to five miles in breadth.

Situated as *Diego Garcia* is, at 7° latitude S. and between 72° and 73° longitude east, on the straight line between the entrance to the Red Sea and Cape Leeuwin, it affords great convenience for coaling purposes to steamers, and coal depôts have been established on the island by commercial companies. In 1885 it was placed under the jurisdiction of a magistrate, with a small force of police from Mauritius, which was, however, withdrawn in 1888.

#### GOVERNORS OF MAURITIUS.\*

James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., C.B.	8 Jan. 1851
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland ( <i>acting</i> ).	14 April 1854
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay ( <i>acting</i> )	13 Jan. 1855
Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B.	12 June 1855
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay ( <i>acting</i> )	11 Sept. 1857
Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B.	21 Sept. 1857
Major-Gen. M. C. Johnstone ( <i>acting</i> )	9 Jan. 1863
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	22 Aug. 1863
Brig.-Gen. E. Selby Smyth ( <i>acting</i> )	4 June 1870
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	21 Feb. 1871
Major-Gen. E. Selby Smyth ( <i>acting</i> )	19 Aug. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	29 Sept. 1871
Edward Newton, Esq. ( <i>acting</i> )	21 Oct. 1872
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	28 Oct. 1872
Edward Newton, Esq. ( <i>acting</i> )	20 Jan. 1873
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct. 1873
Edward Newton, Esq. ( <i>acting</i> )	26 Aug. 1874
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.	21 Nov. 1874
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. ( <i>acting</i> )	31 Dec. 1878
Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	4 April 1879
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. ( <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> )	9 Dec. 1880
C. Bruce, Esq., C.M.G. ( <i>acting</i> )	5 May, 1883
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	1 June, 1883
H. N. D. Beyts, Esq., C.M.G. ( <i>acting</i> )	21 Sept. 1884
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	15 Oct. 1884
H. N. D. Beyts, Esq., C.M.G. ( <i>acting</i> )	30 Sept. 1886
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	28 Oct. 1886
The Right Hon. Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	15 Dec. 1886
Major-Gen. W. H. Hawley ( <i>acting</i> )	18 Dec. 1886
F. Fleming, C.M.G. ( <i>acting</i> )	2 July 1887
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	22 Dec. 1888
Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	1 Dec. 1889
Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G. ( <i>acting</i> )	12 Mar. 1892
Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	21 June, 1893
C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G. ( <i>acting</i> )	17 Jan., 1894
Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	16 July, 1894
C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G. ( <i>acting</i> )	2 Mar., 1895
Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	19 Sept. 1896
C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G. ( <i>acting</i> )	15 Jan., 1897
Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G.	11 May, 1897
Sir Graham Bower, K.C.M.G.	12 July, 1900

\* Governors previous to 1851 will be found in the Edition for 1889.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage
	Rs.	Rs.		
1890	7,774,774	7,705,311	470,947	689,622
1891	7,595,651	8,192,265	401,090	595,641
1892	7,473,029	8,024,484	467,435	655,270
1893	8,103,922	7,872,096	437,081	587,032
1894	8,534,427	8,587,039	458,011	641,098
1895	8,273,622	8,488,736	495,457	687,014
1896	8,849,181	8,544,736	544,352	782,827
1897	7,996,705	8,626,798	439,834	667,391
1898	7,620,318	8,131,465	428,896	645,544
1899	9,066,313	8,407,227	451,283	676,556

Public Debt, on 31st Dec., 1899, 1,192,184*l.* 6*s.* (not including 130,100*l.* foreign Debenture Debt of the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis, plus loans in rupee currency to the amount of Rs. 261,052).

Customs Revenue, 1899, Rs. 3,465,082.

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890	4,051,595	8,837,399	3,813,824	16,702,818
1891	3,622,436	9,633,600	3,221,305	16,477,341
1892	5,189,701	14,820,000	3,391,475	13,401,176
1893	3,849,075	14,245,700	3,793,416	21,388,191
1894	3,709,584	14,822,533	3,403,142	21,935,259
1895	2,802,317	14,469,714	3,515,621	20,787,652
1896	3,855,230	14,937,637	3,708,595	22,501,462
1897	3,750,780	11,384,962	3,812,492	18,948,234
1898	3,132,928	15,633,865	2,704,220	21,471,013
1899	4,390,308	12,830,168	2,968,634	20,189,110

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890	3,155,119	21,914,342	2,551,363	27,620,824
1891	2,774,150	19,299,467	2,234,786	24,308,403
1892	3,212,428	13,251,708	1,886,011	18,350,147
1893	2,304,925	22,340,951	3,268,587	27,914,463
1894	2,870,478	26,096,757	2,692,366	31,659,601
1895	1,226,014	24,147,334	4,422,966	29,796,314
1896	394,235	26,467,471	5,032,069	31,893,775
1897	452,595	23,539,562	4,200,518	28,192,675
1898	1,107,172	22,099,496	5,724,200	28,925,868
1899	1,743,226	17,517,686	5,524,430	24,785,342

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR 1899, SHOWING CHARGES AND EXCHANGE.

Imports.				
Year 1899.	From United Kingdom	From British possessions.	From elsewhere.	Total.
Exclusive of exchange Charges & exchanged	4,290,308	12,830,168	2,968,634	* 20,189,110
	3,013,683	2,880,325	2,097,861	7,991,869
Total ...	7,403,991	15,710,493	5,066,495	28,180,979

\* Inclusive of amount of specie and bullion imported, Rs. 1,092,897.

*Exports.*

Produce & manufacture of the Colony ...	1,706,297	17,374,418	5,359,893	24,440,608
Shipping charges ...	148,094	2,126,200	321,704	2,595,818
British, Foreign, and other goods ...	36,928	143,268	164,537	*344,733
Total ...	1,891,319	19,643,706	5,846,134	27,381,159

*Population.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Estimate, 1767, 19,000.			
" 1837, 134,000.			
Census, 1881, General ...	57,303	53,578	110,881
" Indian ...	151,352	97,641	248,993
Census, 1891 (General) ...	58,539	56,129	114,668
" Indo-Mauritian ...	80,653	75,938	156,591
" Other Indians ...	66,846	32,483	99,329

*EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**Governor.**Officer Commanding the Troops.**Colonial Secretary.**Procureur and Advocate-General.**Receiver-General.**Auditor-General.*

H. Leclézio, C.M.G.

W. T. A. Edwards, M.D.

*Clerk, W. C. Rae.**COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.**Governor.**Officer Commanding the Troops.**Colonial Secretary.**Procureur and Advocate-General.**Receiver-General.**Auditor-General.**Collector of Customs.**Protector of Immigrants.**Surveyor-General.**Elected Members.*

H. Leclézio, C.M.G. W. T. A. Edwards, D.M.P.

L. E. Antelme. G. Gébert.

William Newton, Q.C. L. Souchon.

V. Rohan, M.B.C.M. J. A. Duclou.

E. E. Sauzier. C. E. T. Pitot.

*Nominated Members.*Louis Rouillard, *Substitute Procureur-General.*Dr. E. Chastellier, *Director, Med. and Health Dept.*E. Aubert, C.M.G., *Poor-Law Commissioner.*L. S. Rathier du Vergé, *Storekeeper-General.*

A. Povah Ambrose. Geo. Robinson.

Sir V. Naz, K.C.M.G. F. W. L. Nash.

G. A. Ritter.

*Clerk, W. C. Rae.**CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.**Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., 5,000l.**Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp (vacant);*  
Lieut. H. V. Firth, Ind. S.C., acting, Rs. 4,000.

\* Inclusive of amount of specie and bullion exported, Rs. 40,314.

*COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.**Colonial Secretary, Sir G. J. Bower, K.C.M.G.,*  
Rs. 13,500.*Assistant Colonial Secretary, Douglas Young,*  
Rs. 7,200.*Clerical Staff.**1st Class Clerk, F. A. Gibson, Rs. 4,800.**2nd Class Clerks, M. Saverimoutu (pers. allce. Rs. 400), and G. Lincoln, Rs. 3,600.**3rd Class Clerks, F. Emile and R. Lejeune, Rs. 2,400.**4th Class Clerks, P. Arokion and J. Duthil, Rs. 1,800.**5th Class Clerks, R. Giquel, Léon Koenig, and E. Bathfield, Rs. 1,200.**6th Class Clerks, Paul Duhau and H. Lalouette, Rs. 720.**Loan Office.**Secretary, Edouard Pelte, Rs. 4,800.**Accountant, P. L. E. Lincoln, Rs. 3,600.**Expert, E. Marot, Rs. 3,600.**Clerk, V. Sherwin, Rs. 1,800.**Auditor, J. Rozan, Rs. 200.**RECEIVER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**Receiver-General, J. J. Brown, Rs. 10,000.**General Branch.**Assistant Receiver-General, F. V. Descroizilles,*  
Rs. 6,000.*5th Class Clerk, P. E. Gaiqui, Rs. 1,200.**Account Branch.**1st Class Clerk, V. Singery, Rs. 4,800.**3rd Class Clerks, O. Sandapa, pers. allce. Rs. 600, and E. Rosse, Rs. 2,400.**4th Class Clerks, F. de Rosemond and G. Ferre, Rs. 1,800.**6th Class Clerk, P. Moutou, Rs. 720.**Pay Branch.**2nd Class Clerk, E. Crétin, Rs. 3,600 (pers. allce Rs. 400).**3rd Class Clerk, J. G. Standley, Rs. 2,400.**6th Class Clerk, F. Saverimoutu, Rs. 720.**Receipt Branch.**2nd Class Clerk, O. R. Coombes, Rs. 3,600.**3rd Class Clerk, L. Crétin, Rs. 2,400.**4th Class Clerk, D. C. Maleappa, Rs. 1,800; pers. allce. Rs. 200.**5th Class Clerk, A. P. Meyépa, Rs. 1,200.**6th Class Clerks, F. Fanchette, A. Bhujoharry, and L. Ordonnateur, Rs. 720.**Savings Bank.**2nd Class Clerk, Louis Alfred Lahaussé de Lalouvière, Rs. 3,600.**3rd Class Clerk, L. Ange Adirouben, Rs. 2,400, pers. allce. Rs. 600.**5th Class Clerks, L. Pilot, A. Assarapin, Rs. 1,200.**6th Class Clerk, F. A. Yerniah, Rs. 720.**Stamp Branch.**3rd Class Clerk, J. F. Duchenne, Rs. 2,400.**Weights and Measures Branch.**4th Class Clerk, C. L. F. Le Breton, Rs. 1,800, pers. allce. Rs. 700.**Distillery Branch.**Superintendent of Distilleries, H. C. Rawstorne, Rs. 3,600.**Inspectors, E. d'Arvoy (pers. allce. Rs. 700), E. Hitié, Gustave Rose, N. Allan, E. Jean Louis, Georges Rose, Alcide Loumeau, P. Némorin, A. Luciany, Rs. 1,800.*

*Inland Revenue Branch.*

*Superintendent*, D. P. Garrioch, Rs. 4,000.  
*Inspectors*, M. Keisler, J. P. Freeman, G. Béranger,  
 L. F. Lestrangle, J. M. Ythier, Rs. 1,500.

## AUDIT OFFICE.

*Auditor-General*, G. Royer Dick, M.A., Rs. 10,000.  
*Chief Clerk*, J. Rozan, Rs. 5,000.  
*2nd Class Clerks*, P. Carner, T. Carr, J. H. Daniel,  
 J. Macpherson, and L. Ferré, Rs. 3,600.  
*3rd Class Clerks*, J. H. Pilot, W. E. Acton, J. E.  
 Batty, F. Crétin, and C. A. Standley, Rs. 2,400.  
*4th Class Clerks*, E. Narcisse, and E. Bouffé,  
 Rs. 1,800.  
*5th Class Clerks*, T. Le Merle, H. Koenig, Rs. 1,200.  
*6th Class Clerks*, G. Florentin and E. Papillon.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent of Public Works and Surveyor General*, G. de Coriolis, Rs. 8,000.  
*Chief Clerk*, J. B. Bruce, Rs. 3,000 per annum.  
*Pay Clerk*, L. J. Mazère, Rs. 2,400 (pers. allee.  
 Rs. 600).  
*Clerks*, V. Magnien, Rs. 1,800; O. Goder, and A.  
 Arokion, Rs. 1,200.

*Engineering and Architectural Branch.*

*Government Architect and Engineer*, P. Lejuge de  
 Segrais, Rs. 5,000.  
*Inspector of Works*, G. Tanguy, Rs. 3,000.

*Roads and Bridges Branch.*

*Chief Inspector*, E. Mangéme, Rs. 3,600, with re-  
 fund of travelling expenses).  
*Surveyors*, C. Mazère, P. Randabel, Rs. 3,000 (with  
 refund of travelling expenses).  
*Government Surveyor*, S. B. Hobbs, Rs. 5,000.  
*Assistant Surveyor*, F. R. Parsons, Rs. 4,000.  
*5th Class Clerk*, H. Bonnin, Rs. 1,200.  
*Learners*, W. M. Vaudin, Rs. 840; Edouard Numa,  
 Rs. 720; L. E. Belcourt, Rs. 600.

## MARE-AUX-VACOAS WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Water Authority*, P. Lejuge de Segrais, Rs. 1,000.  
*Assistant Water Authority*, D. E. Pougnet, Rs. 2,400.  
*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, H. Nicole, Rs. 2,400.

## DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

*Drainage Authority*, J. W. Panson, 500l.  
*Accountant*, H. Nicole, Rs. 600.

## CIVIL STATUS DEPARTMENT.

*Registrar-General*, G. A. L. Banbury, Rs. 6,000.  
 and fees.  
*3rd Class Clerk*, J. C. Maingard, Rs. 2,400.  
*4th Class Clerk*, E. Faoulez, Rs. 1,800.  
*5th Class Clerk*, L. Forget, Rs. 1,200.  
*6th Class Clerks*, M. Collard, and G. Somnarain,  
 Rs. 720.

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

*Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping*,  
 G. Lumgair, Rs. 9,000.  
*Deputy Collector*, S. Graves, Rs. 5,000.  
*2nd Class Clerk*, A. Chasteauneuf, Rs. 3,600  
*3rd Class Clerks*, J. F. E. Magnien, G. M. Rae,  
 Rs. 2,400.  
*4th Class Clerks*, G. Crétin, Rs. 1,800, pers. allee.  
 Rs. 700; J. Bruneau, and E. Pitchen, Rs. 1,800.  
*5th Class Clerks*, J. Bestel, A. Guiot, Rs. 1,200.  
*6th Class Clerks*, H. Duhamel, J. Rohan, and P.  
 Loumeau, Rs. 720.

*Outdoor Branch.*

*1st Class Clerk*, C. A. D'Avray, landing surveyor,  
 Rs. 4,800.  
*2nd Class Clerk*, S. Dinnematin, sen., landing  
 waiter, Rs. 3,600.  
*Landing Waiters, 3rd Class Clerks*, J. Chasteauneuf  
 (pers. allee. Rs. 100), E. Aubert (pers. allee.  
 Rs. 100), Rs. 2,400.  
*Storekeeper, 3rd Class Clerk*, J. Brodie, Rs. 2,400.  
*4th Class Clerks*, A. Marot, pers. allee. Rs. 700;  
 W. Rose, locker; M. Rayépa; L. Seillier, and  
 G. Pougnet, Rs. 1,800.  
*5th Class Clerks*, L. Colombino, pers. allee., Rs. 300;  
 T. Leasure, P. E. Appou, H. Haddon, J. E.  
 César, Rs. 1,200.  
*Tide Surveyor, 3rd Class Clerk*, H. Serret, Rs.  
 2,400.  
*4th Class Clerk*, J. Zamudio (with lodging, Rs.  
 480), Rs. 1,800.  
*Tide waiters*, H. Lecornu, E. Baril, Rs. 1,500; A.  
 Havard, O. Chavry, R. Shaw, P. Bernan, A.  
 Thatcher, B. Aliphon, L. Jacquin, A. Ferdi-  
 nand, E. Bachelot, A. Merle, and F. Ducray,  
 Rs. 1,000.  
*Veterinary Surgeon*, C. Galdemar, fees.

## HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

*Harbour Master and Superintendent of Mercantile  
 Marine*, J. Wilson, Rs. 6,000, and pers. allee.  
 Rs. 2,000.  
*Chief Pilot*, T. W. Ledson, Rs. 3,000 and quarters.  
*Chief Engineer*, J. J. B. Haddon, Rs. 2,800.  
*2nd Engineer*, J. Thompson, Rs. 2,500.  
*Clerk and Port Boarding Officer*, S. J. Jenkins,  
 Rs. 1,500 and pers. allee. Rs. 1,500.

*Mercantile Marine Office.*

*Superintendent*, J. Wilson.  
*Deputy Superintendent*, A. S. Upton, Rs. 3,600.

## REGISTRATION OFFICE AND MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT.

*Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of  
 Mortgages (vacant)*, Rs. 9,000.  
*1st Class Clerk*, L. E. Dupont, Rs. 4,800; pers.  
 allee. Rs. 1,200.  
*2nd Class Clerks*, P. A. E. D'Emmerez, S. Pitchen  
 pers. allee. Rs. 400), Rs. 3,600.  
*3rd Class Clerk*,  
 C. E. Pitrel, G. Goy, Rs. 2,400.  
*4th Class Clerks*, C. Rivière, A. Grégoire, W.  
 Smith, and T. Avice, Rs. 1,800.  
*5th Class Clerks*, J. R. Mellish, M. Yardin, and J.  
 Armand, Rs. 1,200.  
*6th Class Clerk*, G. Clair, Rs. 720.

## ARCHIVES OFFICE.

*Custodian of Archives*, A. Duvivier, Rs. 3,600.  
*5th Class Clerk*, I. Boucherat, Rs. 1,200.  
*6th Class Clerk*, E. Gérard, Rs. 720.

## POST OFFICE.

*Colonial Postmaster and Superintendent of Telegraphs*,  
 L. Martin, Rs. 6,000.  
*2nd Class Clerk*, S. Standley, Rs. 4,000.  
*3rd Class Clerks*, P. E. Robert, Rs. 2,400.  
*4th Class Clerk*, A. Lefebure, Rs. 1,800.  
*5th Class Clerks*, L. Rivet, C. Albert, G. Viale,  
 L. Philippe, E. Hermelin, A. Beaupré, D. Sulli-  
 van, A. Geffroy, Rs. 1,200.

*Telegraph Branch.*

*2nd Class Clerk*, C. Joachim, Rs. 3,600, pers. allee.  
 Rs. 400.

## IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

*Protector of Immigrants*, J. F. Trotter (pers. allee. Rs. 1,000), Rs. 9,000, and trav. allee. Rs. 1,000.  
*Inspectors*, O. L. O'Connor, C. G. Hall, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 trav. allee.  
*Chief Clerk*, L. E. Barbeau, Rs. 3,600.  
*3rd Class Clerks*, G. Adrien and A. Lejude de Segrais, Rs. 2,400.  
*4th Class Clerks*, L. E. Beyts, L. Rayépa, and C. Philogène, Rs. 1,800.  
*5th Class Clerks*, C. Quèland, H. de Réland, and J. Duhamel, Rs. 1,200.  
*6th Class Clerks*, E. Fidélia, R. Vanmeerbeck, C. Amboule, and A. Nayna, Rs. 720.  
*Dépôt Superintendent*, G. Adrien, Rs. 500, with quarters.

## Emigration Agents in India.

*Calcutta*, A. G. Stewart, Rs. 5,000.  
*Madras*, C. E. Conran, Rs. 1,000.

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Director*, Dr. E. Chastellher, Rs. 9,000 (with refund of travelling expenses).  
*Medical Inspector*, Dr. H. Lorans, Rs. 8,000.  
*Chief Clerk*, A. J. Dupié, Rs. 3,600.  
*3rd Class Clerks*, F. Serret, C. L. Lamport, Rs. 2,400.  
*4th Class Clerk*, J. B. Perille A. Cailland, Rs. 1,800.  
*5th Class Clerks*, A. G. Courbanally, A. G. Rickwood, Rs. 1,200.  
*6th Class Clerks*, N. Chériff, B. Cateaux, L. Albert, Rs. 720.  
*Health Officer*, Dr. F. R. Momplé, Rs. 5,000.  
*Medical Storekeeper*, A. Noel, Rs. 2,400.  
*Medical Superintendent Civil Hospital*, F. Antelme, Rs. 7,000.  
*Assistant Medical Superintendent*, Dr. H. Villemont, Rs. 4,000.  
*Prison and Police Surgeon*, Dr. A. Rouget, Rs. 6,000.  
*Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum and Analyst*, J. T. Paddle, M.D. London, Rs. 8,000.  
*Barkly Asylum Medical Supt.*, Dr. A. B. Y. Jollivet, Rs. 6,000.  
*Assist. ditto and Lunatic Asylum*, D. M. Joly, Rs. 3,000.  
*Dispensary Medical Officer*, J. V. Monty, Rs. 5,000.  
*Government and Poor Law Medical Officers, and Poor Law Guardians* Pamplemousses, L. V. Dubois, Rs. 4,300; *Rivière du Rempart*, A. Ménagé, Rs. 3,300; *Flacq*, S. A. R. Monty, Rs. 2,300; *Moka*, E. Vinson, Rs. 1,500; *Black River*, E. Chasteauneuf, Rs. 2,800, with vaccination fees; *Grand Port*, L. E. Portal; *Savanne*, H. Le Merle de Chapuiset; *Plaines Wilhems*, E. Laval, Rs. 6,000.  
*Assistant Government Medical Officer, Grand Port*, O. Guérin, paid by fees.  
*Assistant Government Medical Officer of Plaines Wilhems*, Dr. E. de Chazal, paid by fees.  
 The Government Medical Officers at Rs. 6,000 are not allowed private practice.  
*Government Vaccinator, Port Louis*, Dr. De Boucherville, fees only.  
*Sanitary Warden*, Dr. J. Bolton, Rs. 7,000.  
*Assistant ditto*, Di. G. Barbeau, Rs. 5,000.  
*Sanitary Engineer*, C. Carbonel, Rs. 4,000.  
*Clerk*, L. Courau, Rs. 720.

## Quarantine Establishments.

*Steward, Flat Island*, J. A. Dupré, Rs. 2,000.  
*Steward, Cannonniers Point*, E. Dupont, Rs. 1,200

## DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND GARDENS.

*Director of Forests and Gardens*, C. Vankersbiloek, Rs. 4,500, with quarters.  
*1st Assistant*, P. Koenig, Rs. 2,500.  
*2nd Assistant*, S. E. Pougnet, Rs. 2,500,

## MUSEUM.

*Superintendent*, A. Daruty de Grandpré, Rs. 2,500.

## ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY.

*Director*, T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S., Rs. 6,000 and quarters.  
*First Assistant*, Albert Walter, Rs. 4,000.

## STOREKEEPER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Storekeeper-General*, L. S. R. Du Vergé, Rs. 8,000.  
*Assistant ditto*, J. Angus, Rs. 4,500.  
*3rd Class Clerks*, C. Clark and A. Maugard, Rs. 2,400.  
*4th Class*, E. de St. Pern and L. Audibert, Rs. 1,800.  
*5th Class*, J. Huron, L. Coman, and A. Sicard, Rs. 1,200.

## JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

## Supreme Court.

*Chief Judge*, L. V. Delafaye, Rs. 15,000.  
*Puisne Judges*, O. Smith, D. St. Amand, and R. M. Brown, Rs. 12,000.  
*Clerks to Judges*, W. McIrvine, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 500 as Interpreter; T. Hanning, H. W. J. Lavers, J. Le Maire, Rs. 3,000.  
*Shorthand Writer*, V. I. Bennett, Rs. 2,500, and Rs. 2,500 as Shorthand Writer to Council of Government.

## Master and Registrar's Office.

*Master and Registrar*, H. Galéa, Rs. 8,000.  
*Registrar in Bankruptcy and Chief Clerk*, W. Bathfield, Rs. 4,800, and fees.  
*Accountant in Bankruptcy*, L. G. de Comarmond, Rs. 6,000.  
*Clerks*, I. Piarroux, J. R. Coombes, Rs. 3,000; V. A. E. Duvivier, Rs. 1,800; personal allee., Rs. 700.

## Registry.

*Chief Clerk*, J. D. Emmerez de Charmoy, Rs. 4,800.  
*2nd Class Clerk*, L. H. de Froberville, Rs. 3,600.  
*3rd Class Clerk*, L. S. Collet, Rs. 2,400.

## Procureur-General's Department.

*Procureur-General*, F. T. Piggott, Rs. 13,500.  
*Substitute Pro.-General*, L. Rouillard, Rs. 10,000.  
*Additional Substitute Procureur-General*, L. A. Thibaud, Rs. 6,000.  
*Crown Attorney*, A. Rolando, Rs. 6,000.  
*Crown Prosecutors*, E. Serret, G. Koenig, Rs. 5,000.  
*2nd Class Clerk*, A. Rae, Rs. 3,600.  
*3rd Class Clerk*, J. Lalanne, Rs. 2,400.  
*4th Class Clerks*, J. Lesueur Greene and M. Béranger, Rs. 1,800.  
*Curator of Vacant Estates*, F. Poirier, Rs. 4,000.

## District Magistracy.

*District Magistrate (Port Louis, 1st Division)*, J. H. Ackroyd, Rs. 7,000.  
*District Clerk*, E. Desmarais, Rs. 3,600 (pers. allee. Rs. 400).  
*Cashier*, L. Pilot, Rs. 2,400.  
*District Magistrate (Port Louis, 2nd Division)* M. Noel, Rs. 6,000.

*Joint District Clerk*, E. E. Raë, Rs. 2,400.  
*Assistant ditto*, P. E. Agathe, Rs. 1,200.  
*Pamplemousses Magistrate*, A. Bouchérat, Rs. 6,000.  
*Clerk* E. Bernon, Rs. 3,600, and pers. allee. Rs. 400.  
*Cashier*, D. Mélotte, Rs. 2,400.  
*Grand Port Magistrate*, M. L. A. Hugues, Rs. 6,000.  
*Clerk*, A. Antoine, Rs. 3,600.  
*Cashier*, F. Arnot, 3,000.  
*Plaines Wilhelms Magistrate (Rose Hill Division)*, H. Le Mièrre, Rs. 6,000.  
*Clerk*, A. de Lachesnaye, Rs. 3,600 (pers. allee. Rs. 400).  
*Cashier*, A. Langlois, Rs. 3,000.  
*Rivière Du Rempart Magistrate*, B. H. Colin, Rs. 6,000.  
*Clerk*, S. Gellé, Rs. 3,600.  
*Cashier*, G. Letourné, Rs. 2,400.  
*Flacq Magistrate*, H. Hewetson, Rs. 6,000.  
*Clerk*, S. Barfoot, Rs. 3,600.  
*Cashier*, A. Cèlerin, Rs. 3,000.  
*Savanne Magistrate*, A. G. Bazire, Rs. 6,000.  
*Clerk*, L. N. H. Séneque, Rs. 3,600.  
*Cashier*, F. Vanmeerbeck, Rs. 2,400.  
*Black River and Curepipe Magistrate*, H. Avice, Rs. 7,000, and travelling allowance.  
*Clerk*, P. E. Simonet, Rs. 2,400.  
*Cashier*, J. N. Morin, Rs. 2,400.  
*Clerk*, Curepipe, L. J. Madelon, Rs. 3,600.  
*Cashier*, V. Pitot, Rs. 2,400.  
*Moka Magistrate*, H. E. Desmarais, Rs. 7,000.  
*Clerk*, E. Panguy, Rs. 3,600.  
*Cashier*, R. Pinguet, Rs. 2,400.  
*District Magistrate (Port Louis, 3rd Division)*, E. A. Esnouf, Rs. 7,000.  
*Clerk*, E. McGregor, Rs. 2,400.  
*Assistant Clerk*, N. Sicard, Rs. 1,200.

#### Stipendiary Magistracy.

*Port Louis and Pamplemousses Magistrate*, T. E. Dempster, Rs. 5,000; house allowance, Rs. 1,000, travelling allowance, Rs. 750.  
*Clerk*, *Port Louis*, L. Wilmann; *Pamplemousses*, E. Moutia, Rs. 1,800.  
*Moka Magistrate*, H. E. Desmarais.  
*Rivière du Rempart Magistrate*, G. Pilot.  
*Clerk*, M. A. Ythier, Rs. 1,800.  
*Flacq and Plaines Wilhelms Magistrate (vacant)*, Rs. 5,000; house allowance, Rs. 1,000; travelling allowance, Rs. 750.  
*Clerk*, *Flacq*, L. M. Aza; *Plaines Wilhelms*, K. A. de Luca, Rs. 1,800.  
*Grand Port and Savanne Magistrate*, G. Baptiste, Rs. 5,000, house allowance Rs. 1,000, travelling allowance Rs. 750.  
*Clerks (Grand Port)*, C. J. L'Étang; (*Savanne*), Allan Barrant, Rs. 1,800.  
*Black River and Curepipe Magistrate*, H. Avice.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

*Inspector-General*, Capt. A. de Wilton, 1st Bengal Infantry, Rs. 9,000.  
*Inspectors*, V. A. Butler, A. W. F. Goold, H. Marshall, L. M. Gregoire, H. S. Ward, A. Johnson, and Lieut. W. H. Robinson, Rs. 4,000.  
*1st Class Sub-Inspectors*, P. E. Rose, S. Bettand, J. Julien, W. Schroeder, and G. Wallis, Rs. 1,800 each, with qrs. and horse allowance.  
*2nd Class Sub-Inspectors*, A. Jaillet, C. Rusticelli, L. Désiré, O. Philidor, F. Fox, C. Foster, and W. Westaway, Rs. 1,200 each, with qrs. and horse allowance.  
*Pay Clerk*, C. S. Pasquet, Rs. 2,400 (pers. allee. Rs. 600).  
*Clerks*, E. Maingo, Rs. 1,800; A. Ameerudden, Rs. 1,200.

#### PRISONS.

*Superintendent of Prisons and Reformatory*, A. H. W. Gordon, Rs. 5,000, with quarters.  
*Chief Warder*, G. Warwick, Rs. 2,400.  
*Clerks*, L. E. Robert, Rs. 1,800; M. Henri, Rs. 1,200.  
*Matron*, Mrs. S. Mulvany, Rs. 900.  
*Warders, New Central Prison*, D. H. McGuire; *Reformatory*, A. Labelle, Rs. 1,320 and pers. allee. Rs. 480.

#### ECCLÉSIASTICAL.

##### Church of England.

*Bishop of Mauritius*, Right Rev. W. R. Pym, D.D., Rs. 7,200, and trav. allee. Rs. 1,000.  
*Archdeacon*, Ven. R. J. French, S.P.G.  
*Civil Chaplain, Port Louis*, Rev. Canon W. Pendarvis, M.A., Acting Chaplain to the Forces, Rs. 2,500.  
*French Chaplain*, Rev. Canon Lagier, B. in Th., Rs. 3,900.  
*Civil Chaplain, Grand Port and Savanne*, Rev. J. Larzen, A.K.C.L., Rs. 3,000.  
*Civil Chaplain for Curepipe*, Rev. A. H. Thornton, M.A., Acting Chaplain to the Forces, Rs. 2,000.  
*Civil Chaplain for Vacoa, Black River, &c.*, Rev. A. H. Thornton, M.A., Rs. 3,000.  
*Incumbent of Beau Bassin and Acting Chaplain to the Forces*, Ven. R. J. French, S.P.G., Rs. 2,500.  
*Incumbent of St. John's, Moka*, Rev. John Draper, M.A., Rs. 2,000.  
*Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses*, Rev. Canon A. Lagier, B. in Th.  
*Incumbent of Mariners' Church*, Rev. George Royds, B.A. (Dinham), Rs. 2,000.

##### Roman Catholic Church.

*Bishop of Port Louis*, Rt. Rev. Peter A. O'Neill, D.D., O.S.B., Rs. 7,200, and trav. allee. Rs. 1,000.  
*Vicar-General*, Very Rev. J. Bilsborrow, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 500 travelling allowance.  
*1st Class Priests*, Revs. C. Hogan, C. O'Loughlin, P. Sweeney, C. Piffoux, D. Connellan, F. X. Dittner, P. Coghan, E. Chalvet, T. O'Neill, P. Bretesché, A. Gausserand, A. Haaby, A. Cleret de Langavant, B. Guimaud, J. Guyot, Rs. 2,000.  
*2nd Class Priests*, Revs. L. Mengelle, A. Perraud, J. R. de Lempdes, V. Malaval, F. Guilhen, C. Neyrolles, C. Leberne, L. Lescure, J. Pellerin, E. Lamy de la Chapelle, S. Vignier, J. Brettoux, A. Binger, J. Herchenroder, L. Lagesse, X. Lavoipierre, and R. Lee, Rs. 1,500.

##### Church of Scotland.

*Minister and Chaplain to Military*, Rev. G. McIrvine, Rs. 4,000.

#### EDUCATION.

*Director of Education* W. T. A. Emtage, Rs. 12,000.  
*Rector, Royal College*, A. Messervy, M.A., Rs. 10,000.  
*Senior Professor*, W. W. Hamley, M.A., Rs. 6,000.  
*Secretary*, C. A. Britter, Rs. 2,400.  
*1st Class Professors*, W. Russell, B.A., A. Temple Roberts, M.A., T. A. Pope, B.A., J. Bouchérat, Rs. 4,500 to 5,000.  
*2nd Class Professors*, T. W. Eyre, B.A., A. Standley, A. Cantin, Rs. 3,500 to 4,000.  
*Special Masters*, J. J. Petzing and E. G. Rowden, Rs. 3,000.  
*3rd Class Professors*, F. André, L. J. Bonnin, E. Laval, B.A., Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.  
*1st Class Masters*, H. Morin, G. Chaperon, A. Lamaletie, L. Lafond, A. Maujean, B.A., F. J. L'Étang, D. Picard, G. Herschensder, and J. E. Jones, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.  
*1st Usher*, J. Smith, Rs. 3,000.  
*2nd Usher*, J. Furlong, Rs. 2,000.

*Government Schools.*

*Inspectors of Schools*, A. Bernon, Rs. 3,600; A. de Boucherville, Rs. 4,000.  
*Additional Sub-Inspector of Schools*, J. Blackburn, Rs. 2,400.  
*Accountant*, A. Kalle, Rs. 2,400.  
*Clerk*, L. A. Narcisse, Rs. 1,200.  
*Masters*, F. B. C. Boullineau, P. J. Ambroisine, E. Augustin, J. N. Rohan, P. T. Naréua, J. Huot, L. Aubergé, L. Ternel, L. R. Berton, Rs. 2,000, and quarters or allowance.  
*Mistresses*, Mrs. M. L. Fenn, M. J. Constance, and M. E. Gèbert, Rs. 1,000, with quarters.

*POOR LAW COMMISSION.*

*Commissioner*, E. Aubert, C.M.G., Rs. 5,000.

*RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.*

*General Manager*, L. E. Pitot, Rs. 11,000.  
*Head Accountant*, R. Dowson, Rs. 4,800, and pers. allee. Rs. 1,200.  
*Traffic Superintendent*, A. Oudin, Rs. 3,000.  
*Carriage and Wagon Foreman*, H. Toché, Rs. 2,400, pers. allee. Rs. 600.  
*Inspector, Permanent Way*, G. Latter, Rs. 3,000, pers. allee. Rs. 500.  
*Loco. Superintendent*, G. Watson, Rs. 4,800.

*RODRIGUES.*

*Magistrate (vacant)*, Rs. 5,000.  
*Roman Catholic Chaplain*, I. M. Cadio, Rs. 2,000.  
*Government Medical Officer*, Dr. Roussel, Rs. 2,000, with quarters, fees, and private practice.  
*Schoolmaster*, Gabrielle, A. Armand, Rs. 960, and quarters.  
*Schoolmaster, Port Mathurin*, Ivanoff Buttié, Rs. 720, and quarters.

*MINOR DEPENDENCIES.*

*Police and Stipendiary Magistrate*, L. Leclézio, Rs. 5,000

*MILITARY OFFICERS, &c. (in Mauritius).*

*Officer Commanding the Troops in Mauritius*, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Jessep, R.E.  
*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Lieut.-Col. H. T. Lyster, R.A.  
*Commanding Royal Engineers*, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Jessep, R.E.  
*Chief Ordnance Officer*, Bt. Maj. S. C. C. Townsend, R.A.  
*Senior Medical Officer*, Lieut.-Col. C. Moore Keys, R.A.M.C.

*FOREIGN CONSULS (in Mauritius).*

*France*, A. Drouin, Consul-General.  
*Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and Germany*, Hamilton Stein.  
*Austro-Hungary*, H. M. Blyth.  
*United States*, J. P. Campbell, Consul; Hon. A. P. Ambrose, Vice-Consul.  
*Italy*, Hon. A. P. Ambrose, Consul; J. W. Holloway, Vice-Consul.  
*Spain*, Jean Simon Leopold Antelme, Vice-Consul.  
*Portugal*, Charles Leopold Antelme, senior.  
*Netherlands*, Hon. A. P. Ambrose.  
*Belgium*, J. W. Holloway.  
*Switzerland*, G. A. R. Bourguignon.  
*Peru*, J. Coutanceau, Consular Agent.  
*Argentine Republic*, C. J. Schirmer.  
*Siam*, H. Goupille.

**NATAL***Situation and Area.*

The Colony of Natal\* derives its name from its discovery by Vasco da Gama, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, on Christmas Day, 1497. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and between the 26th and 32nd parallels of S. lat. It is bounded on the north by the Portuguese possessions and the Transvaal, on the west by the Orange River Colony, and Basutoland, and on the south by the Cape Colony and Umtamvuna River. It comprises an area of 29,434½ square miles, and has a seaboard of 376½ miles. It is a well-watered country, no less than 35 distinct rivers running into the Indian Ocean in the 376 miles of coast. Unfortunately none of them are navigable. The capital, Pietermaritzburg, has a population of 24,595, the largest town and only port is Durban, with 39,245 inhabitants, of whom 10,600 are natives and 11,000 Indians.

*History.*

From the discovery of Natal by Vasco da Gama, in 1497, but little is to be found respecting it until 1686, when a Dutch vessel was wrecked in the Bay of Natal. The Dutch formed a settlement in 1721, but soon abandoned it.

In 1824 Lieutenant Farewell, of the Royal Navy, having in the previous year visited Natal on an exploring voyage endeavoured to colonize it. Chaka, a chief of the greatest talent, who had fused into a nation under his own despotic sway the various tribes inhabiting a vast tract of country, sanctioned the formation of a settlement by this small band of white men, which, however, was broken up about four years later.

Towards the close of 1837 a large body of Dutch Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at restrictions placed on them by the British Government in regard to their coloured servants, migrated to Natal. Many of them were treacherously murdered by Dingaan, then Zulu chief, the murderer of, and successor to, his brother Chaka. For two years the Zulus and the Boers waged war with various success; but in 1839 the Dutch obtained a decisive victory, and placed Panda, an ally of theirs, and brother of Dingaan, on the Zulu throne.

Owing chiefly to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape decided to take military possession of the district, and sent there a force under Captain Smith (1842). These troops came into collision with the Dutch Boers, were defeated by them, forced to entrench themselves, and completely blockaded until the arrival of considerable reinforcements under Colonel Cloete. The Boers submitted, on the 5th July, to Colonel Cloete at Pietermaritzburg.

In consequence of the outbreak of war between the Transvaal and Orange Free States on one side and Her Majesty's Government on the other, Natal was invaded by the Boer forces in Oct., 1899. The first important engagement took place at Dundee, the Boers being repulsed by an advanced British force under Sir W. Penn Symons, who was mortally wounded. The British troops, under

\* There was formerly another British settlement named Natal, a factory of the East India Company on the west coast of Sumatra, founded 1751, and not finally abandoned until the cession of Sumatra to the Dutch in 1824.

† Natal 18,913 square miles, Province of Zululand 10,521.

‡ Natal 166 miles, Province of Zululand 210 miles.







General Yule, then fell back upon Ladysmith, and rejoined the main army of defence under Sir G. White, who in the meantime had gained a decided victory over a Boer commando at Elandsplaagte. Ladysmith was invested by a largely superior Boer army on the 28th October. Ladysmith was relieved by the British forces under Sir R. Buller at the end of February, 1900, and the Boers were cleared out of Natal in the course of the following few months, the British advancing into the Transvaal where Lord Roberts was already operating with an invading army.

#### *Zululand and Amatongaland.*

The Zulus are a warlike tribe who, in the beginning of the century, under Chaka, pressed southwards and became consolidated into a powerful and well organised kingdom. Chaka was murdered and was succeeded by Dingaan in 1828, who came into conflict with the emigrant Dutch, by whom he was deposed in 1839, in favour of his brother Panda. In the latter years of Panda Zululand was distracted by the rival ambitions of his sons, and the Natal Government in 1861 sent Mr. (now the late Sir) Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs, on a mission to Zululand, to induce the Zulus to recognise some one of Panda's sons as heir to his throne, and thus restore tranquility to the country. The son chosen, with the consent of the nation, the king, and the Natal Government, was Ceteywayo, who from that time acted to a great extent as regent for his father until the latter died in 1873. Ceteywayo, at the instance of Mr. Shepstone, proclaimed certain new laws, which in effect came to this, that he was not to kill his subjects without adequate cause and without trial. The relations between Ceteywayo and Natal during the first years of his reign were not unfriendly, though they became occasionally strained through disregard by him of his coronation law. But after the annexation by England of the Transvaal, a material change in the relations of the two powers took place. Ceteywayo had long hated the Boers, with whom he had a boundary dispute, dating from 1861, and after the annexation his enmity appeared to be transferred to the new Government. The Zulu war party wanted at once to occupy the whole territory in dispute, and a collision between the Zulus and the British Government of the Transvaal appeared imminent, but was averted by the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of three Commissioners to be selected by himself. This was accepted, both by Sir T. Shepstone, as Governor of the Transvaal, and by Ceteywayo, and approved by Her Majesty's Government; the final award being, however, by them reserved to Sir B. Frere as Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa. The Natal Commission reported, in June, 1878, in favour of the claims of the Zulu king, and in September Sir B. Frere arrived in Natal and took up the consideration of the boundary dispute, and also of our general relations with the Zulus, which were becoming more and more strained. On the 11th of December his award in the arbitration was delivered to the representatives of the Zulu nation at the lower Tugela Drift. At the same time Ceteywayo was required to introduce some modification of his administration, especially as regards military service, and to surrender certain refugees from Natal, and pay a fine for harbouring them, and for border outrages by his subjects.

(c)

The king not having complied, the further enforcement of the demands was confided to Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, whose forces advanced into Zululand in three columns between the 11th and 14th of January, 1879. On the 22nd of January two engagements were fought; one at Isandhlwana, the other at Inyezane; the former with disastrous, the latter with doubtful, results to the British. On the same night part of the Zulu impi crossed the Buffalo and attacked the commissariat and hospital post of Rorke's Drift, held by one company of the 24th Regiment. The post was without defences; but the officer in command, Lieut. Chard, R.E., V.C., with great rapidity and skill converted the stores themselves into a defence, and throughout the whole night, the little garrison, behind a flimsy rampart of rice bags and biscuit boxes, successfully maintained an heroic defence.

In the meantime, the northern column, under Colonel (now Sir Evelyn) Wood, continued to engage and harass the enemy. Even in this part British arms were not free from disaster at the Intombi River, and in a reconnaissance at the Hlobane Mountain; but immediately after the whole Zulu army, numbering 24,000 men, having attacked Wood's camp at Kambula Kop, suffered a severe defeat.

At the beginning of April, reinforcements having begun to arrive from England and the neighbouring colonies, Lord Chelmsford advanced across the Lower Tugela to the relief of Colonel Pearson, who was shut up in Eshowe; defeated the enemy at Ginginhlovo on the 2nd of April, and relieved the garrison.

The military power of the Zulu kingdom was finally broken to pieces at the battle of Ulundi on the 4th of July, and Ceteywayo fled to the bush with a few followers. The people accepted their defeat with singular calmness, at once returning to their usual avocations. Chief after chief submitted, and Ceteywayo himself was captured. The dynasty of Chaka was deposed, and the country was divided into thirteen districts, each under an independent Chief, holding office by the gift of the Queen of England, subject to certain conditions accepted by him; a British resident was appointed to reside in Zululand, and be the adviser of the chiefs and channel of communication between them and the British Government.

Difficulties were soon experienced in working this arrangement. Some of the chiefs quarrelled and fought with one another and with their subjects, many of whom refused to recognise their authority; while a large and influential party were anxious for the restoration of Ceteywayo. Sir H. Bulwer, who had assumed the government of Natal in the early part of 1882, was specially commissioned to inquire into the whole question of the Zulu settlement. After fully considering his report, Her Majesty's Government decided to replace the ex-king over the whole country north of the Umhlatusi River, with the exception of a small territory in the north-east, which Usibepu, one of the thirteen chiefs appointed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, was allowed to retain. The territory between the Umhlatusi and the Natal frontier was constituted a native reserve, under the supervision of a British commissioner, and it was arranged that locations should be provided in this reserve for any of the Zulus who might be unwilling to again submit to the restored king. Ceteywayo, who had at his own request been allowed to visit England, where the decision of the Government was communicated to him, and by him formally accepted, was

reinstalle by Sir Theophilus Shepstone on the 29th January, 1883, in the presence of 5,000 Zulus.

His enemies, headed by Usibepu, proved more formidable than he or others had anticipated, and after a struggle of some months he was overthrown and his kraal destroyed. He took refuge in the Reserve, where he lived practically under the care of the Resident, until the 8th of February, 1884, when he died. Soon after his death his followers, the Usutus, finding themselves no match for Usibepu, called in some Boer adventurers, with whose assistance they inflicted a crushing defeat on Usibepu, who took refuge in the Reserve. And as a reward for this service the Boers received a grant of land, in which they established the "New Republic."

Finding that the Zulu people were unable to form any orderly administration of the remaining territory, Her Majesty's Government decided, with the general assent of the Zulus, to declare their country to be British territory, which was done in May, 1887. Some disturbances occurred soon after in connection with an attempt to set up Dinizulu, a son of Cetuywayo, as king; but it was soon checked, and Dinizulu and some of his indunas were removed to St. Helena, while others were imprisoned or fined. Dinizulu and his two uncles Ndbuko and Ishingana were permitted to return from exile at the beginning of 1898.

In 1890 the districts of Pokoti, Umjindi, and Manaba, were proclaimed part of Zululand.

In 1895 the territories of the Chiefs Umbegiza and Sambana, in extent 668 square miles, lying between Zululand and Swaziland, the Portuguese territories, and Tongaland, were annexed to Zululand.

By Government Notice, dated 11th June, 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the territory of Amatongaland, also called Amaputaland, which is about 1,200 square miles in area, and is bounded on the north by Portuguese possessions, on the west and south by Zululand, and on the east by the Indian Ocean. Under the Anglo-Portuguese Convention, signed at Lisbon on 11th June, 1891, the spheres of influence of Great Britain and Portugal over the country occupied by the Tongas was defined by a line following the parallel of the confluence of the River Pongola with the River Maputa to the sea coast. The boundary then agreed upon was surveyed in 1896, and laid off by a joint commission appointed by the British and Portuguese Governments.

In November, 1897, a Bill was introduced into the Natal Parliament to provide for the annexation of Zululand to Natal, and became law. A Proclamation was issued by the Governor on the 30th December, giving effect to the annexation from that date. The British Amatongaland Protectorate had been previously annexed to the Queen's dominions, and were incorporated with Zululand on the 27th December, 1897.

#### *Constitution.*

In 1843 the district of Natal was proclaimed by the Governor of the Cape to be a British Colony. In May, 1844, Letters Patent were issued, constituting the district a part of the Cape Colony. Ordinances were passed by the Cape Legislature establishing Roman Dutch law, and providing for the administration of justice. In April, 1845, other Letters Patent were passed making Natal a separate Government. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, and an Executive Council created.

The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the Cape continued to frame laws for Natal till 1847, when a separate Legislative Council was established.

In 1856 Natal was erected into a distinct and separate Colony, its affairs being administered, under the Royal Charter of the 15th July of that year, by a Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

The Law establishing responsible government (The Constitution Act of 1893) received the Royal Assent on the 26th June, 1893, and on the 10th October, 1893, the first Ministry was appointed.

The Ministers are—

The Prime Minister, who is also Minister of Lands and Works.

The Attorney-General and Minister of Education.

The Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Treasurer.

The Minister of Agriculture.

All of whom must hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly, but not more than two may be members of the Legislative Council.

In place of the Legislative Council as previously existing, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly are constituted.

The Legislative Council, consisting of twelve members, is summoned by the Governor in Council. The members are summoned from the following districts of the Colony.—Five from within the counties of Durban, Victoria, Alexandra, and Alfred; three from within the counties of Pietermaritzburg and Unvoti; three from within the counties of Weenen and Klip River; and one from the Province of Zululand; but not more than two members may be chosen from within any one county.

Each member holds his seat for ten years from the date of his summons, but five of the members first summoned vacate their seats at the end of five years.

No person may be summoned as a Member of the Legislative Council unless he be the registered proprietor of immovable property within the Colony of the value of £500 in net value.

The Legislative Assembly is an elective body, and consists of 39 Members who must be duly qualified and registered electors chosen by the electors of the several electoral districts, of which there are 15 in the Colony.

The duration of the Legislative Assembly is limited to four years from the date of the return of the writs of election, but the Governor may dissolve the Assembly whenever he may think fit.

The laws relating to the mode of election, the qualifications of electors, and to all other matters concerning elections, in force at the time of the passing of the Act, apply to the election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly. Under the Act No. 10 of 1898, provision is made for the Parliamentary representation of the Province of Zululand.

The reserved Civil List attached to the Constitution Act (No. 14, 1893), includes £2,900 for pensions to officers retired on account of the change in the Constitution, and also £8,200 for the salaries of the Governor and Ministers, £600 for an Under Secretary for Native Affairs, and £10,000 for the promotion of the welfare and education of the natives.

Members are not paid, but those residing more than two miles from the Seat of Government receive 1*l.* per day travelling allowance. The session is usually from April to June.

Every male inhabitant who possesses property to the value of 50*l.*, or is in receipt of rents from property of an annual value of 10*l.*, or who has been a resident in the Colony, and whose income, inclusive of allowances, is equal to 8*l.* per month, is entitled to a vote.

#### Local Government.

There are municipal corporations in Durban, Maritzburg, Newcastle, and Ladysmith, and local boards in Verulam, Greytown, and Dundee. Their total revenue in 1898 was 225,248*l.*, their expenditure, 290,430*l.*, and their debt 838,690*l.*\*

#### Native Affairs.

In 1873, Langalibalele, chief of the Amalubi Tribe, residing in a location at foot of the Drakensberg Mountains, rebelled and escaped into Basutoland with his people and cattle. A Colonial force was dispatched against the tribe, and Langalibalele and many of the tribe were secured in Basutoland and given up. Langalibalele, his sons, indunas, and certain of his tribe were brought to trial under "native law." About 290 prisoners were condemned to various terms of imprisonment. Langalibalele himself was condemned to banishment or transportation for life, and one of his sons to a similar punishment for five years. The cattle and land of the tribe were confiscated. Langalibalele and his son were transported to the Cape of Good Hope. They were allowed to return to Natal in 1886.

The native population had until then been governed chiefly under the authority of Ordinance No. 3 of 1849, which withdrew them from the authority of the Roman-Dutch Law, and placed them under the personal authority of the Governor as Supreme Chief, and made native law and custom the measure of justice among them in civil and criminal matters, a concurrent jurisdiction being reserved to the ordinary law courts in cases of crimes *mala in se*. The native population was debarred from the franchise, but by an Act No. 28 of 1865, machinery was provided by which a native might procure his relief from the operation of native law, in which case he was entitled to all the rights of an ordinary colonist.

It was decided to supersede very gradually the tribal organisation, and the judicial and other authority of the Chiefs. A law (No. 26 of 1875) established a Native High Court to administer civil justice to the natives, and placed them under the ordinary criminal law of the Colony, except as regards political crimes, crimes arising out of native customs, and crimes declared triable under any local law by native law, all which crimes are reserved for the Native High Court. By Act No. 13, 1895 the Native High Court and the Court established by law No. 10, 1876, were abolished, and the jurisdiction of these Courts transferred to the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and in certain cases to the Magistrates' Courts. As it was found, however, that this arrangement did not work as well as had been anticipated, the native high court was re-established under Act No. 49, 1898, with effect from 1st July, 1899. A white magistrate was formerly placed with every tribe, who was the administrator of justice in civil matters, and superseded to a considerable extent the authority of the

chiefs. The tribes live apart upon locations provided for them by the Government. But besides these location natives there are many native squatters on Crown lands, and many living by regular labour on farms. By law No 13 of 1875 a tax of 5*l.* on native marriages was abolished, while at the same time the native hut tax was raised from 7*s.* to 14*s.* Under law 41, 1884, a rent of 1*l.* per hut is imposed upon natives living on Crown lands.

The area vested in the Native Trust, for occupation by natives, is 2,200,000 acres, besides about 155,400 acres held by religious missions. The number of natives living on these lands was estimated in 1898 at 221,500, there being at the same date about 270,500 on private lands as tenants, and 20,700 on Crown lands as squatters. With the exception of the District of Provio B, which is occupied by Boer farmers, and the townships of Nondweni and Eshowe, all the lands in the Province of Zululand are vested in the Crown. There are about 200,000 natives residing thereon.

#### Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate varies, but is usually mild, cool, and bright. On the coast it is semi-tropical. The mean temperature at Pietermaritzburg is 65°, and at Durban 70°. The rainfall at the coast is about 42 inches, and less inland. The rainy season is from October to March inclusive, during which thunderstorms are frequent and severe. There is no malaria in the colony. The death rates at Pietermaritzburg and Durban are 15 and 17 per thousand respectively.

About 87½ per cent. of the inhabitants are Zulu natives, and about 6½ per cent. are Indian Coolies. The Europeans number some 53,700, or 6 per cent., of whom about 5,000 are Dutch, the rest being chiefly British.

#### Means of Communication.

There is a weekly mail service with England (22 days), with the Cape daily, with Mauritius and East Coast ports (Inhambane, Chiloane, Beira, Mozambique, Ibo, &c.) once or twice a month, with Delagoa Bay six times a month or more frequently, with Australia fortnightly, and at intervals of ten or twelve days with India. Steamers pass between Natal and Table Bay every week, calling at East London, Port Elizabeth, and Mossel Bay. There are also two direct lines of steamers between London and Durban, the average passage of which is about 24 days. Two mail and passenger trains leave daily for Cape Town *via* Johannesburg, the distance being accomplished in 72 hours.

There is direct land telegraph communication with the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, the Cape, Rhodesia, Delagoa Bay, and other parts of South Africa; and by cable with Zanzibar, Aden, Europe, and the world generally.

The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Internal and Cape . . .	1 <i>d.</i>	½ <i>d.</i> per 4 oz.
Orange Free State, and Transvaal . . . . .	1 <i>d.</i>	½ "
U.K., India, and certain British Colonies* . . .	1 <i>d.</i>	½ per 2 oz.
Most other countries . .	2½	½ "

\* Letter postage to the U.K., India, and to other Colonies and countries which joined the Penny Post agreement, was reduced to 1*d.* per ½ oz. from the 25th Dec., 1898. (See end of Introduction.)

\* Figures for 1899 not available owing to the war.

There are 1,337 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Government telegraphs constructed at a cost of about 121,754*l.*, and the earnings for the year ended 1899 were 26,623*l.* (exclusive of the value of Government messages, 16,366*l.*), and the expenses, 30,971*l.*

There are 591 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government, with the exception of the North Coast Extension beyond Verulam (50 miles), which was constructed by the Natal-Zululand Railway Company, and is worked by the Government on behalf of that Company in accordance with a working agreement.

The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital of the colony, 70 miles inland), and from thence to Charlestown, on the border of the Transvaal (305 miles distant from the port), where it connects with the Netherlands South African Company's line to Johannesburg and Pretoria. A branch line extends northwards from Durban to Tugela River (69 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) at the border of the Province of Zululand.

Another branch runs from South Coast Junction to Umtwalumi (51 miles), and Parliament has authorised an extension of that branch to Port Shepstone (about 21 miles), which will place in touch with the town of Durban a portion of the colony which has large natural resources. This District contains valuable marble deposits. A branch runs from Thornville Junction (60 miles from the Port) to Richmond (17 miles), and from Pietermaritzburg a branch connects Greytown with the city (64 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

The work of railway construction was begun in January, 1876, and the sections then authorised were completed in November, 1880. Two subsequent extensions of 119 and 114 miles respectively were sanctioned, and the last, which completes the main line to Charlestown, on the border of the Transvaal, was opened for passenger traffic on 7th April, 1891, and for goods traffic on 1st August, 1891. Connection with Johannesburg and Pretoria was opened at the close of 1895. A branch to Harrismith, in the Orange River Colony, from the main line at the 190 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile post, was opened for traffic on 12th July, 1892, with a mileage of 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  of which run through the Orange River Colony.

An extension to Bethlehem, in the late Orange Free State, was being carried out by the Government of that Republic.

Among the extensions now proceeding is an extension from Coal Fields, the terminus of the Dundee Branch Line to the Buffalo River, which will form the Natal section of the line between Vryheid, in the Transvaal, and the Colony.

The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1899, was 7,267,588*l.* The receipts for 1899 were 940,100*l.*, and the expenditure 628,942*l.* The net receipts were equal to 4*l.* 5*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per cent. upon the capital expended upon open lines.

### Defence.

There was in 1899 an Imperial garrison of 5,000 men quartered at Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith and Eshowe, consisting of two regiments of cavalry, four batteries of artillery and four infantry battalions, besides detachments of mounted infantry and departmental corps.

The Volunteer Force of the Colony is partially paid, and consists of 1,551 of all ranks—all Europeans—divided into a naval corps of 91 men,

between 880 Mounted Riflemen, a field battery and an infantry battalion. The whole force is fully equipped and armed with modern weapons.

The colony also maintains an armed and mounted police force numbering 659 Europeans fully equipped and available for field service. The volunteers and police were on active service for over 12 months during the Boer War (1899-1900).

Military training is compulsory on all boys over 10 years attending the Government schools. They are organised in cadet corps, and number 2,081.

The Port of Durban is defended by batteries armed with modern heavy guns.

### Industry.\*

The chief exports are wool, sugar, tea, hides, skins, horns, coal, maize, hair, wattle bark, and ostrich feathers.

There is a large transit trade with the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. The harbour of Durban, which has a bar at its entrance, has been much improved by the works of the Harbour Department, and by dredging. There is ordinarily a depth of from 19 to 20 feet on the bar at low water. It is a port of registry having in 1898 28 vessels, with a total tonnage of 6,322 tons. The main industry of the colony is, however, agriculture, large numbers of cattle and sheep being reared, and large crops of maize and sugar raised. The land under cultivation amounts to 542,327 acres. There are several mines of coal, those at Dundee, Eland's Laagte, and Newcastle supplying the Government railways. The present output is about 400,000 tons per annum. The cost of coal at the pit's mouth is about 9*s.* a ton, and the freight charged for railway transport is  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a ton per mile.

The area under sugar is about 33,033 acres, the produce for the year 1898 being about 29,076 tons; that under coffee about 475 acres, yielding about 67,000 lbs. Tea, tobacco, arrowroot, wattle trees, and cayenne pepper are also grown. The area under tea in 1898 was 2,822 acres, yielding 1,037,589 lbs., and the area cultivated by natives was 360,232 acres.

The stock owned by Europeans was as follows: Horses, 32,771; mules, 2,300; cattle (horned) 155,456; sheep, 543,619; Angora goats, 85,307; pigs, 15,081; donkeys, 1,360. The stock owned by natives was as follows: Horses, 24,611; cattle (horned), 122,077; sheep, 56,403; goats, 351,528; pigs, 20,499.

The very large decrease in the number of horned cattle is due to the ravages of rinderpest during the latter half of 1897. The disease has now been stamped out.

### Currency and Banking.

The currency is exclusively British sterling. The Natal Bank, the Standard Bank of South Africa, the Bank of Africa, the African Banking Corporation, and the National Bank of the South African Republic have together fifteen establishments, with 3,511,091*l.* deposits. A Government savings bank was established in 1868, and had in 1899 (Dec. 31st) 301,348*l.* deposits.

### Education.

In 1899 there were 545 schools under Government inspection—322 European, 188 native, and 35 Indian—with an aggregate attendance of

\* Returns for 1899 have not been taken owing to the war.

23,705. There are 29 Government schools, 82 aided denominational and other schools, and 211 farmhouse schools. The aggregate number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 9,419 (1899). The management is vested in the Minister of Education, with the Superintendent of Education as permanent head of the Department, and the local control occasionally in committees. Education is not compulsory. There are government secondary schools at Pietermaritzburg and Durban, as well as private establishments.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	1,422,688	1,328,468	950,821	1,035,999
1891	1,336,111	1,430,307	993,267	1,063,014
1892	1,281,996	1,191,160	1,034,399	1,163,890
1893	999,866	1,021,794	1,132,583	1,233,815
1894	1,144,514	1,147,441	1,243,889	1,386,159
1895-6	1,457,338	1,282,484	1,532,433	1,616,141
1896-7	2,213,074	1,642,998	2,078,333	2,434,424
1897-8	1,964,314	1,812,318	2,177,152	2,444,781
1898*	2,121,036	1,923,977	2,300,464	2,526,822
1899	2,066,251	1,914,724	2,524,016	2,778,652

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1890	3,448,103	374,824	594,158	4,417,085
1891	2,764,030	352,383	419,418	3,535,831
1892	2,422,744	320,691	421,814	3,165,249
1893	1,685,191	223,196	328,351	2,236,738
1894	1,638,098	235,461	443,037	2,316,596
1895-6	2,455,128	376,071	718,926	3,550,125
1896-7	4,341,847	400,574	1,675,845	6,418,266
1897-8	3,694,628	393,254	1,177,875	5,271,775
1898*	3,712,580	467,924	1,142,712	5,323,216
1899	3,494,256	695,286	1,164,706	5,354,248

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.†	Total.†
	£	£	£	£
1890	1,196,958	54,926	127,773	1,379,657
1891	1,036,803	57,127	277,310	1,371,240
1892	1,014,623	161,108	304,875	1,480,606
1893	798,477	146,088	297,604	1,242,169
1894	28,529	104,370	364,712	1,197,611
1895	807,496	117,419	626,443	1,551,358
1896-7	627,094	69,563	1,298,516	1,995,173
1897-8	764,480	88,020	819,868	1,672,368
1898*	3,712,580	467,924	1,142,712	5,323,216
1899	775,841	300,396	1,951,426	3,027,663

Customs Revenue, year ended 31st Dec., 1899, 430,700.

Public Debt on 30th June, 1899 ..... 9,019,143l.

#### Population.

1898.

Whites	53,688.
Coolies	61,103.
Natives	787,574.

Total . . . . 902,365.

Total in 1891 . 702,349.

\* Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

† Includes goods imported overland in transit.

#### Governors of Natal since its Constitution as a British Colony.

- 1845 Martin West, Lieut.-Governor.  
 1850 Benjamin C. C. Pine, Lieut.-Governor.  
 1856 John Scott, Lieut.-Governor.  
 1864 J. Maclean, C.B., Lieut.-Governor.  
 1867 Robert W. Keate, Lieut.-Governor.  
 1872 Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.  
 1873 Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.  
 1875 Major-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Administrator.  
 1875 Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.  
 1879 General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor.  
 1880 Major-General Sir George Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G. Governor.  
 1881 Brigadier-General Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., Administrator.  
 1881 Major-General Redvers H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., Administrator.  
 1881 Major-General Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., Administrator.  
 1882 Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., (G.C.M.G., 1883), Governor.  
 1886 Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., Gov.  
 1889 Sir Charles B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., Gov.  
 1893 Honourable Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., (G.C.M.G., 1897), Governor.  
 1901 Sir Henry McCallum, K.C.M.G., A.D.C., Governor.

#### Executive Council.

*Prime Minister and Minister of Lands and Works,* The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Albert Henry Hime, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (late R.E.)  
*Attorney-General, and Minister of Education,* The Hon. Henry Bale, K.C., M.L.A.  
*Secretary for Native Affairs,* The Hon. Frederick Robert Moor, M.L.A.  
*Colonial Secretary,* The Hon. Charles John Smythe, M.L.A.  
*Treasurer,* The Hon. William Arbuckle, M.L.C.  
*Minister of Agriculture,* The Hon. Henry Daniel Winter, M.L.A.

#### Legislative Council.

*President,* The Hon. John Trevenen Polkinghorne. 400l.  
*County of Durban—*  
 The Hon. Archibald Mitchell Campbell.  
 " Robert Jameson.  
*County of Victoria—*  
 The Hon. Marshall Campbell.  
 " John Trevenen Polkinghorne.  
*County of Alexandra—*  
 The Hon. Thomas Kirkman.  
*County of Pietermaritzburg—*  
 The Hon. Geo. Morris Sutton.  
 " William Arbuckle.  
*County of Umvoti—*  
 The Hon. Frederick Threlkeld Angus.  
*County of Weenen—*  
 The Hon. George Turner.  
 " Caspar Jeremiah Labuschagne.  
*County of Klip River—*  
 The Hon. Alfred John Crawford.  
*Province of Zululand—*  
 The Hon. Dirk Cornelis Uys.  
*Clerk,* C. W. P. Douglas de Fenzi, 525l.  
*Usher of the Black Rod,* V. W. L. Blake, 310l.  
*Clerk Assistant and Shorthand Writer,* D. Robb, 380l.

*Legislative Assembly.**Speaker*—James Liege Hulett, 400*l*.

Constituencies.	Members.
Pietermaritzburg City	Henry Bale, K.C. Frederic Spence Tatham Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hime, late R.E., C.M.G. W. B. Morcom, K.C.
Umgenti Div. of County of Pietermaritzburg	Henry Fell James King
Lion's River Div. of Co. of Pietermaritzburg	Charles J. Smythe Edward Mackenzie Greene
Ixopo Div. of County of Pietermaritzburg	Joseph Baynes James Schofield
Durban Borough	Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G. Maurice Smethurst Evans James Scott Wyhe B. W. Greenacre, J.P. William Palmer John William Payn Harry Sparks James Liege Hulett William Jabez Thompson Thomas Groom Friend Addison
Durban County	Theunis Jacobus Nel George Leuchars Theunis Jacobus Nel L's son
Victoria County	Henry Daniel Winter Frederick Robert Moor Theodore Woods Walter Pepworth George Frederick Tatham John Bainbridge
Umvoti County	Francis Augustus Robert Johnstone John Parks Hugh Anderson Robert Montgomery Archibald
Weenen County	Thos. K. Murray, C.M.G. John Frederick Retthman Charles Hitchins
Klip River Div. of Co. of Klip River	
Newcastle Div. of Co. of Klip River	
Alexandra County	
Alfred County	

*Province of Zululand—**District of Eshowe*, Ernest August Brunner.„ *Melmoth*, Cecil Audley Sacheverell  
Yonge.*Clerk*, vacant.*Clerk Assistant and Librarian*, A. R. Payne, 380*l*.*Shorthand Writer and Reporter*, J. T. Henderson,  
450*l*.*Serjeant-at-Arms*, P. J. H. Butler, 310*l*.*Civil Establishment.**Governor*, Sir Henry McCallum, K.C.M.G., A.D.C.,  
5,000*l*.*Private Secretary*, H. W. B. Robinson, 250*l*.*A.D.C.*, Captain H. D. Ross, 250*l*.*Chief Clerk, Governor's Office*, A. Byrne, 500*l*. (50*l*.  
personal to present holder).*Colonial Secretary's Office.**Colonial Secretary*, The Hon. C. J. Smythe, 800*l*.*Principal Under Secretary*, C. Bird, 800*l*.*Assistant Under Secretary*, G. T. Plowman, 600*l*.*Dutch Translator and Interpreter*, J. H. B. de  
Villiers, 400*l*.*Statistical Clerk*, W. N. Armstrong, 320*l*.*Clerk of Executive Council*, H. A. Hime, 50*l*.*Civil Service Board.**Chairman*, H. C. Campbell (*Judge President Native  
High Court*).*Members*: C. Bird (*Principal Under Secretary*),  
S. O. Samuelson (*Under Secretary for Native  
Affairs*), J. L. Masson (*Surveyor General*), and  
K. H. Hathorn.*Secretary*, C. W. Forder.*Agent-General for Natal*, Sir Walter Peace,  
K.C.M.G., 26, Victoria-street, Westminster,  
London, S.W., 1,250*l*., with table allowance of  
250*l*.*Secretary*, Robert Russell, M.A., B.C.T., 450*l*.*Consulting Engineer*, M. W. Carr, 1,000*l*.*Attorney-General's Office.**Attorney-General and Minister of Education*, The  
Hon. Henry Bale, K.C., 800*l*.*Secretary Law Department*, J. W. F. Bird, 600*l*.*Clerk*, C. F. W. Hime, 320*l*.*Registrar of Deeds.**Registrar of Deeds, and Registrar-General*, W.  
Windham, 525*l*.*Treasury.**Treasurer*, The Hon. W. Arbuckle, 800*l*.*Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Accountant*,  
A. S. Leslie, 500*l*.*Controller Savings Bank*, E. Pope, 500*l*.*Audit Office.**Auditor-General*, W. E. Goldby, 700*l*.*Sub-Auditor, Durban*, A. C. Sewell, 500*l*.*Inspectors*, A. W. F. Taylor, 500*l*.; H. Gardner,  
500*l*.*Native Office.**Secretary for Native Affairs*, The Hon. F. R. Moor,  
800*l*.*Under Secretary for Native Affairs*, S. O.  
Samuelson, 700*l*.*Chief Clerk*, S. Harrison, 450*l*.*Lands and Works.**Prime Minister and Minister of Lands and Works*,  
The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. Hime (late R.E.),  
K.C.M.G., 1,000*l*.*Secretary*, E. T. Mullens, 430*l*.*Chief Engineer of Public Works*, J. F. E. Barnes,  
800*l*.*Assistant Engineer*, H. B. Jameson, 500*l*.*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, J. Huneberg, 500*l*.*Surveyor-General*, J. L. Masson, 675*l*.*Chief Clerk*, F. A. Hoffmann, 450*l*.*Draughtsman and Examiner of Diagrams*, J. L.  
Watson, 425*l*.*Railways.**General Manager*, D. Hunter, C.M.G., 1,400*l*.*Engineer-in-Chief*, J. W. Shores, 1,000*l*.*Assistant Manager*, J. M. Hunter, 750*l*.*Locomotive Superintendent*, G. W. Reid, 750*l*.*Port and Harbour Departments.**Port Captain and Shipping Master*, Capt. H. Ballard,  
750*l*.*Engineer-in-Charge*, C. J. Crofts, A.M.I.C.E., 700*l*.*Secretary Harbour Department*, H. Smith, 500*l*.*Agriculture and Mines Department.**Minister*, Hon. H. D. Winter, 800*l*.*Secretary*, H. A. Hime, 390*l*.*Commissioner of Agriculture*, C. B. Lloyd, 600*l*.*Commissioner of Mines*, C. J. Gray, 450*l*.

*Customs.*

*Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, and Emigration Officer,* Geo. Mayston, 550*l.*  
*Assistant Collector,* R. R. Cochran, 500*l.* (including 50*l.* personal to present holder).  
*Surveyor,* C. B. Jones, 450*l.*

*Excise.*

*Controller of Excise,* H. Rutherford, 550*l.* (50*l.* personal to present holder).

*Immigration.*

*Protector of Indian Immigrants,* L. H. Mason, 650*l.*  
*Assistant Protector and Secretary, Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal,* J. A. Polkinghorne, 500*l.*

*Natal Government Observatory.*

*Government Astronomer,* E. Nevill, 400*l.*

*Government Laboratory.*

*Government Chemist,* E. Nevill, 300*l.*

*Postal.*

*Postmaster-General,* J. F. Brown, 800*l.*  
*Chief Clerks,* J. O'Keefe, E. H. Mitchell, and A. J. Norris, 450*l.*  
*Postmaster, Pietermaritzburg,* H. Sullivan, 500*l.*  
*Postmaster and Telegraph Superintendent, Durban,* J. W. Coleman, 600*l.*

*Telegraphs.*

*General Manager,* J. F. Brown.  
*Inspector,* T. T. Hardaker, 550*l.*  
*Sub-Inspector,* R. W. Weightman, 450*l.*  
*Accountant,* C. H. Lormer, 450*l.*  
*Chief Clerk,* C. Long, 500*l.*

*Judicial.*

*Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court,* Sir M. H. Gallwey, K.C., K.C.M.G., 1,500*l.*  
*Puisne Judge,* A. W. Mason, B.A., 1,000*l.*  
*Ditto,* R. J. Finnermore, 1,000*l.*  
*Master,* H. C. Koch, 600*l.*  
*Registrar,* H. J. d'Hotman, 600*l.*  
 575*l.*  
*Sheriff,* R. C. Visick, 575*l.*

*Native High Court.*

*Judge President,* H. C. Campbell, 900*l.*  
*Judges,* J. E. Fannin and H. G. Boshoff, 800*l.* each.  
*Registrar,* F. A. Farrer, 370*l.*

*Magistrates:—*

*Pietermaritzburg, City Division,* W. H. Beaumont, 750*l.*  
*Clerk of the Court,* C. P. Wolhuter, 440*l.*  
*Umgeni Division,* J. C. C. Chadwick, 700*l.*  
*Lion's River Division,* J. W. Cross, 550*l.*  
*Durban Division,* W. Broome, 750*l.*  
*Asst. Mag., Durban,* W. R. Saunders, 550*l.*  
*First Clerk,* H. Millar, 370*l.*  
*Clerk of the Court,* W. G. Wheelwright, 340*l.*  
*Umlazi Division,* A. J. Shepstone, 550*l.*  
*Klip River Division,* T. R. Bennett, 600*l.*  
*Newcastle Division,* J. O. Jackson, 650*l.*  
*Inanda Division,* J. L. Knight, 550*l.*  
*Lower Tugela Division,* F. P. Shuter, 550*l.*  
*Umvoti County,* J. Y. Gibson, 525*l.*  
*Estcourt Division,* R. H. Addison, 500*l.*  
*Umsinga Division,* J. Maxwell, 500*l.*  
*Alexandra County,* J. McLaurin, 550*l.*  
*Alfred County,* P. W. Shepstone, 550*l.*  
*Upper Umkomazi Division,* J. P. Waller, 700*l.*

*Izopo Division,* F. E. Foxon, 550*l.*  
*Ipolela Division,* H. W. Boast, 550*l.*  
*Lower Umzimkulu Division,* P. Hugo, 500*l.*  
*Dundee Division,* R. H. Beachcroft, 550*l.*  
*Weenen Division,* M. R. N. Matthews, 550*l.*  
*Mapumulo Division,* J. J. Field, 500*l.*  
*Impendhle Division,* C. B. Boast, 600*l.*  
*Upper Tugela Division,* D. G. Giles, 550*l.*  
*Indwehwe Division,* W. H. Acutt, 550*l.*  
*Krantzkop Division,* G. W. Adamson, 550*l.*  
*New Hanover,* C. L. A. Ritter, 550*l.*  
*Relieving Magistrate,* J. Stuart, 500*l.*

*Province of Zululand.*

*Chief Magistrate,* C. R. Saunders, C.M.G., 750*l.*, table allice, 150*l.*

*Eshowe,* J. Windham, 500*l.*  
*Nqutu,* C. F. Hignett, 500*l.*  
*Nkandhla,* A. Boast, 525*l.*  
*Emtonjaneni,* A. Hulley, 500*l.*  
*Nduandwe,* A. W. Leslie, 500*l.*  
*Lower Umfolosi,* C. C. Foxon, 500*l.*  
*Ubombo,* A. R. R. Turnbull, 500*l.*  
*Hlabisa,* W. E. Peachey, 500*l.*  
*Inqamama,* B. Colenbrander, 500*l.*  
*Umlalazi,* J. J. Jackson, 500*l.*  
*Mahlabatini,* C. A. Wheelwright, 500*l.*

*Police Department.*

*Chief Commissioner,* Brig.-Gen. J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., 900*l.* (100*l.* personal to present holder).  
*Assistant Commissioner,* G. Mansel, C.M.G., 600*l.*  
*Inspectors,* F. A. Campbell, W. F. Fairlie, F. L. Phillips, W. V. Dorehill, A. Prendergast, G. S. Mardall, J. B. Marshall, 350*l.* to 500*l.*  
*Sub-Inspectors,* W. C. H. George, A. G. Petley, I. Strutt, J. E. Rose, O. Dimmuck, W. E. Ives, A. G. Abraham, L. Meiners, W. E. Lyttle, R. Keating, C. E. Fairlie, F. Evans, F. Fynney, R. S. Maxwell, J. Hamilton, H. H. West, A. Clifton, F. R. Mansell, H. Hellett, W. E. Earle, C. W. Lewis, R. A. Bell, H. R. Brown, 250*l.* to 350*l.*  
*Inspector and Paymaster,* F. H. S. Sewell, 475*l.*  
*Sub-Inspector and Quartermaster,* W. D. Campbell, 300*l.*  
*Criminal Investigation Officer,* W. J. Clarke, 480*l.*  
*Governor of Central Gaol, Pietermaritzburg,* J. R. Thomson, 375*l.*  
*Governor of Central Gaol, Durban,* A. M. Smith, 390*l.*

*Volunteer Department.*

*Commandant,* Brig.-Gen. J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G.  
*District Adjutants,* H. T. Bru-de-Wold, H. Lugg, A. T. G. Wales, P. A. Silburn.  
*Ordnance Store Officer,* F. J. Choles.

*Arms and Ammunition.*

*Controller of Arms,* Insp. F. A. Campbell (acting)

*Education Department.*

*Minister,* The Attorney-General.  
*Superintendent of Education,* R. Russell, 750*l.*  
*Inspectors of Schools,* C. J. Mudje, 500*l.* J. H. Kleinschmidt, 360*l.*  
*Head Master, Pietermaritzburg College,* R. D. Clark, M.A., 550*l.*  
*Head Master, High School, Durban,* W. H. Nicholas, B.A., 500*l.*  
*Director of Government Schools of Art, Science, and Technical Instruction,* Major S. Herbert, 400*l.*  
*Inspector, Native Education,* R. Plant, 400*l.*  
*Inspector, Indian Schools,* F. Colepeper, 390*l.*

*Foreign Consuls.**Belgium*, H. Charmanne, Consol-General.

L. Herman, Vice-Consul.

*Portugal*, J. M. Roza, Consul.*Germany*, F. A. Rechburg, Consul.*Netherlands*, J. H. A. Balwé, Consul.*South African Republic*, J. H. A. Balwé, Consul.*Denmark*, Captain W. Storm, Vice-Consul.*France*, J. Lebé (acting), Vice-Consul.*Austria-Hungary*, E. Munder, Consul.*Sweden and Norway*, C. Schjeth, Consul.*Italy*, J. T. Rennie, Vice-Consul.*United States*, A. H. Rennie, Consular-Agent.*Spain*, E. Snell, Consul.*Medical Department.**Natal Government Asylum:*

Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. Hyslop, 600l.

*Addington Hospital, Durban:*

Surgeon Superintendent, Dr. J. H. Balfe, 500l.

*Chief Medical Officer, Prov. of Zululand*, G. C. Henderson, 500l.*Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg:*

Surgeon, Dr. J. F. Allen, 250l.

*Veterinary Department.**Principal Veterinary Surgeon*, H. Watkins-Pitchford, F.R.C.V.S., 500l.**NEWFOUNDLAND.***Situation and Area.*

Newfoundland is an island situated between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N. lat., and 52° 35' and 59° 25' W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the greatest length from north to south is 350 miles, and average breadth about 130; its estimated area is 40,200 square miles, or one-third of that of the United Kingdom.

*Labrador.*

Labrador, from Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, is, under Letters Patent of 28th March, 1876, included in the colony, the remainder of the Labrador peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories of the Canadian Dominion. The area is about 120,000 square miles (equal to that of the United Kingdom) with a coast line of some 600 miles. The outside coast line is bleak, but the shores of the bays and rivers are well wooded, and in some cases densely so, the timber being high and sound. The temperature of the interior being, as a rule, like that of northern Canada. There are about 4,000 permanent inhabitants (some 1,700 Eskimo, the remainder of British descent), occupied in the fisheries and in trapping. The population is greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen, over 1,000 vessels being employed. Battle Harbour (Strait of Belle Isle) is the chief port, the other villages being the Moravian Mission stations (commenced 1770) at Hopedale, Nain, Okkak, and Hebron. The customs duties are those of Newfoundland.

Labrador, discovered by the Norsemen and (in 1497) by Cabot, was early frequented by Basque, and subsequently by Breton fishermen, it became British on the conquest of Canada (1759). In 1763 the Atlantic coast was annexed to Newfoundland, but was temporarily re-annexed to Quebec from 1773 to 1809. The first judicial

court was established in 1824; it was revived in 1863, but has been discontinued for some years past. The collector of customs, who visits Labrador every summer in a revenue cruiser, is a J.P.; no other administration exists.

*History.*

The island was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French, for its fisheries. Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attempted to colonize this island, but were not successful. In 1623, Sir G. Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, established himself in the Peninsula of Avalon, the south-east part of the island, and appointed his son Governor. In 1634 a party of colonists were sent over from Ireland, and twenty years after, some English colonists arrived, having emigrated by means of a Parliamentary grant.

The French, about 1620, established a station at Placentia; and for many years the French and English settlers were constantly annoying each other. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Paris, the exclusive sovereignty of Newfoundland was acknowledged to belong to Great Britain, certain rights being granted to French fishermen, the extent of which is still in question between the two nations. The French possess the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the district is resorted to annually by a French fishing fleet from St. Malo, Granville, St. Brieuc, Bordeaux, Quimper, St. Nazaire, &c. They claim the exclusive right to fish along the coast from Cape John on the east coast round the north to Cape Ray on the west coast, upon which they are allowed temporary structures for drying the fish. That this right is an exclusive one has never been admitted by Great Britain, which also contends that it does not include a right to the lobster fishery. By the declaration attached to the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, the King of Great Britain also undertook to remove the fixed fishery settlements on the part of the coast to which the French rights extend. A proposal for the settlement of all the questions was agreed to in 1885 by commissioners representing France and England, but was rejected by Newfoundland. An agreement for the reference to arbitration of the lobster fishery question was signed in 1891, but the law approving it has not yet passed the French Chamber. Pending the arbitration, the *modus vivendi* which had been adopted in 1890, limiting the erection of new factories, was renewed. The Colony reluctantly passed legislation in 1891 for enforcing it for three years, but rejected the draft permanent Bill for giving effect to the treaty obligations in the session of 1892. The Act was first continued to 31st December, 1895, then to 31st December, 1897, and in 1897 it was further continued to 31st December, 1898. By legislation passed in the Session 1898, the Act of 1891 was continued until the 31st day of December, 1899. Again, in the Session of 1900, the Legislature provided for a further continuance of the Act until 31st December, 1900.

In August, 1898, Sir J. Bramston, K.C.M.G., and Admiral Sir J. E. Erskine, K.C.B., were appointed Royal Commissioners to enquire into the operation of the French treaties.

*Industries.*

The industries of the island—fishing, agricultural, mining and lumbering—are mainly confined to the sea coast. Copper is largely worked for export at Tilt Cove and Little Bay, iron pyrites at Pilley's



Island, on the N.E. coast, and asbestos in the interior from Port-au-Port, west coast, and lead, silver, coal, and gold are also found. Immense beds of hematite iron ore have been laid bare at Bell Island, Conception Bay, and large quantities are being exported.

The cod-fishery is the staple industry, and after this in importance rank the fisheries for seal, lobster, herring, and salmon. Haddock and mackerel are now only taken occasionally. The cod appears off the coast early in May, and the fishery extends north for over 700 miles, including the coast of Labrador, the grounds varying in depth from 50 to 360 feet. In 1891 the number of men engaged was 53,502, including the subsidiary industries, with 1,242 vessels, of about 74,623 tons, besides 20,000 boats employed in the shore fisheries. The home consumption is about 300,000 quintals, and the export in 1898-9 was, from Newfoundland, 981,274 quintals, value \$3,807,634; direct exports from Labrador, 245,062 quintals, value \$627,397, the total export of cod-fish therefrom being 1,226,336 quintals, value \$4,445,031; 30 bank cod go, on an average, to one quintal. A fair average of fish (general run) per quintal would be 125. The export is mainly to Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Italy, Greece, and the United Kingdom. The chief imports are flour, textiles, woollens and cottons, hardware, cutlery, salt pork, molasses, butter, and salt. These are obtained mainly from Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

#### *Currency and Banking.*

Branch banks of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, and Merchants' Bank of Halifax have been opened in St. John's, and a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Harbour Grace.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, United States gold and Colonial coins. Much of the trade is carried on by barter. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents.\* Exchange \$4·86½ to the pound sterling.

#### *Means of Communication.*

There is a railway from St. John's to Harbour Grace, 84 miles in length, the property of the Government. The total approximate cost of construction was \$2,500,000. A branch line has been constructed by the Government, connecting with Placentia. Its length is 27 miles, and it was built at a cost of \$525,000. The railway to the Exploits River, a distance of 200 miles, is now complete, at a cost of \$3,120,000. The line from Exploits, via Bay of Islands and Bay St. George, to Port-aux-Basques (a distance of 285 miles approximately) is also complete, the cost being \$4,446,000. Branch lines to Brigus, Tilton, Carbonear, and Burnt Bay are now completed. The total length of these lines is about 33 miles. The transinsular railway now being completed, regular connection is made with the continent three times a week, the intervening strait being crossed in the first class passenger steamer "Bruce," which makes the passage in six hours. About 750 miles of postal and 1,700 miles of district roads are maintained. There are 1,314 miles of telegraph open, and cables start for Europe (at Heart's Content) and America (at Placentia). There is a fortnightly mail service (except in February, March and April) with Liverpool by the Allan line, and at irregular intervals by other steamers.

\* The currency has now been assimilated to that of Canada.

Constant connection by water with Montreal, Halifax, and New York is made by private lines of steamers. The south and west coast has a ten days' steamer service from St. John's. One steamer makes fortnightly trips from St. John's to the Labrador Coast with mails and passengers during the summer. Smaller steamers ply on the four great bays, making close connection with the railway, while another steamer visits each week the ports in the Straits of Belle Isle. All these steamers make close connection with the railway. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per 1 oz.	News- papers. Free } if under } 4 oz.
In St. John's. . . . .	1 cent.	
Within Colony. . . . .	3 "	
To United Kingdom and certain Colonies* } 2 "		1 cent. for 2 oz.
Other Colonies. . . . .	5 "	1 " ditto.
Europe, United States, and St. Pierre, } per ½ cz.		
Miquelon } 5 cents.		1 " ditto.
South America. . . . .	5 "	1 " ditto.

#### *Climate.*

The climate is milder than that of Canada; the mean temperature at St. John's in the year 1899 was 41°, the extreme range being from 11° to 82°. There is an almost total absence of spring, the summer setting in very suddenly in May. The rainfall in 1899 was 36½ inches. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are descended from the British settlers, English being everywhere spoken, but about one-third belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and a small number of these are of French extraction. The last of the aboriginal inhabitants died out about 1829; they were of the Bethuk tribe.

#### *Defence.*

There is no Imperial garrison.

#### *Education.*

The Government system of primary education rests upon the Act of 1895, and the amendments in 1896 and 1899. The central administration is vested in three superintendents, belonging respectively to the Roman Catholic, the Anglican, and the Methodist denominations. The local management is in the hands of appointed boards. There were in 1898 622 schools, with 28,397 scholars. The schools are denominational, and fees are charged. Grants are also made in aid of secondary schools, but there is no provision for technical education.

In 1893 an Act was passed appointing a council of higher education, and empowering them to adopt certain rules and regulations with the object of fostering higher education in the colony. A sum of money in aid of the council is annually granted by the Legislature.

#### *Chief Towns.*

The capital is St. John's, with 25,738 inhabitants (with suburbs, 29,007). The next port in importance is Harbour Grace, with a population of 6,466; Twillingate has 3,565; Bona Vista 3,551; and Carbonear 4,127 inhabitants. St. John's, which had, similarly suffered in 1846, was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1892, the cathedral and many government buildings being burnt down, with the public records which they contained. The town has been rebuilt in an improved manner.

\* See end of Introduction. A new rate on parcels exchanged with the U.K. came into force on the 1st Jan. 1899.

*Constitution.*

Newfoundland has had a legislature since 1832, but it was the last of the North American Colonies to which responsible Government was conceded; it was established in 1855. The Government is at present administered by a Governor, aided by a responsible Executive Council in which the Governor presides, a Legislative Council not to exceed 15 members, and a House of Assembly of 36 members, elected by ballot under manhood suffrage. There are—registration 1897—49,474 electors registered on the electoral roll, and 18 districts, or subdivisions of districts, of which 7 return three members, 4 return two members, and 7 return one. There is a property qualification for members, viz., property exceeding 500*l.* in amount or value, or a net annual income of 100*l.* The ordinary duration of the restricted session is about three months, and the Legislature generally meets about middle of February.

Members of the Council receive \$120 each (President \$240) per session. Members of the Assembly receive the following pay per session:—(1) Those living in St. John's, \$200; (2) those living in the outports, \$300. The speaker receives \$750. This pay to the Legislature is provided for annually in a local Act. The town of St. John's is governed by a municipal council consisting of three members, appointed by the general Government.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	\$ 1,454,536*	\$ 1,993,288	590,006	634,147
1891	1,820,205†	1,831,432	622,194	656,310
1892	1,883,790‡	1,668,120§	Records destroyed.	
1893	1,853,844	1,807,100	816,494	852,308
1894	1,641,035	2,236,308	724,491	876,703
1895-6	1,564,467	1,360,455	748,832	791,396
1896-7	1,610,788	1,866,810	691,817	717,703
1897-8	1,541,418	2,362,496	864,294	951,004
1898-9	1,753,735	1,789,824	1,063,624	1,241,490

*Population according to Census taken in Newfoundland.*

Year.	Males.	Females.	Labrador.	Total.
1884	99,344	93,780	4,211	197,335
1891	100,775	97,159	4,106	202,040

In 1763 the population was 13,122, and in 1837 75,000.

Year.	IMPORTS			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
1890	\$ 2,174,524	\$ 2,785,537	\$ 1,403,794	\$ 6,368,855
1891	2,341,706	2,830,441	1,697,311	6,869,458
1892¶	1,867,455	2,118,433	1,034,989	5,012,877
1893	2,680,853	3,127,954	1,763,762	7,572,569
1894	2,538,942	2,952,046	1,673,750	7,164,738
1895	for half-year only, conclusion fiscal year changed.			
1895-6	1,875,754	2,517,659	1,593,448	5,986,861
1896-7	1,960,999	1,765,562	2,211,773	5,938,334
1897-8	1,519,253	1,930,780	1,738,830	5,188,863
1898-9	1,935,024	2,308,852	2,067,868	6,311,244

\* Exclusive of loans, \$376,800.

† Exclusive of loans \$153,070, but including \$196,856 payment by the Contractors for work performed by the Government on Hall's Bay Railway prior to the signing of the Contract.

‡ Including loan for railway connecting roads, \$100,000.

§ Not including expenditure on Capital Act, \$302,912.

¶ No record of sexes.

¶ For half-year only. Records destroyed.

*Exports.*

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890	1,514,131	1,247,686	3,337,869	6,099,686
1891	1,966,581	1,428,558	4,042,019	7,437,158
1892*				5,651,811
1893	1,308,650	1,169,932	3,802,330	6,280,912
1894	1,347,425	1,366,684	3,097,060	5,811,169
1895	End of fiscal year changed.			
1895-6	1,727,852	1,334,340	3,575,995	6,638,187
1896-7	1,349,273	951,072	2,625,444	4,925,789
1897-8	1,355,920	936,478	2,934,535	5,226,933
1898-9	1,443,266	1,555,585	3,937,464	6,936,315

*Public Debt, 1898, \$16,485,878.†*

The total Customs revenue in 1898-9 was \$1,567,085.

*Governors.†*

1852	Ker Baillie Hamilton.
1855	C. H. Darling.
1857	Sir Alexander Bannerman, Kt.
1864	Anthony Musgrave.
1869	Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1876	Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
1881	Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., <i>Administrator</i> . Sir H. F. Berkeley Maxse, K.C.M.G.
1882	Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., <i>Administrator</i> .
1884	Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
1885	Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., <i>Administrator</i> .
1886	Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.
1887	Sir F. B. T. Carter, <i>Administrator</i> .
1887	H. A. Blake, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i> .
1888	Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i> .
1895	Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B., <i>Governor</i> .
1899	Sir H. McCallum, K.C.M.G., A.D.C., <i>Governor</i> .

*Executive Council.**His Excellency The Governor.*

Hon. R. Bond, <i>Premier and Colonial Secretary</i> .	
" W. H. Horwood, K.C., <i>Minister of Justice</i> .	
" E. M. Jackman, <i>Min. of Finance and Customs</i> .	
" E. P. Morris, K.C.	} (without portfolio).
" George Knowling,	
" A. W. Hervey,	
" H. J. B. Woods,	
" J. S. Pitts, and	
" J. D. Ryan.	

*Legislative Council.*

(As on the 30th June, 1899.)

Hon. Edward D. Shea, *President*.

Hon. Thos. Talbot.	Hon. George Knowling.
" James McLoughlin.	" D. J. Greene, K.C.
" George T. Rendell.	" Edgar R. Bowring.
" James Angel.	" James Baird.
" John Harris.	" John B. Ayre.
" Dr. G. Skelton.	" James S. Pitts.
" Samuel Blandford.	" Robert K. Bishop.
<i>Clerk to the Legislative Council, H. Carter, \$600.</i>	
<i>Usher Black Rod, W. F. Rennie, \$600.</i>	

*House of Assembly.*

(As on 30th June, 1900.)

Constituencies.	Names.
Bay de Verde (2)	A. Kean. W. Rogerson.
Bonavista (3)	D. Blandford. J. Cowan. A. B. Morine, K.C.

\* For half-year. Records destroyed.

† Includes municipal debt (St. John's), \$1,062,174.

‡ Governors previous to 1852 will be found in the edition for 1889.

Constituencies.	Names.
Brigus (1) . . . . .	C. Dawe.
Burgoe (1) . . . . .	Henry Y. Mott.
Burn (2) . . . . .	Sir J. S. Wintet. K. C. M. G. J. E. Lake.
Carbonear (1) . . . . .	W. Duff.
Ferryland (2) . . . . .	M. P. Cashin. Geo. Shea.
Fogo (1) . . . . .	T. C. Duder.
Fortune Bay (1) . . . . .	Chas. Way.
Harbor Grace (3) . . . . .	W. H. Horwood, K.C. E. Dawe. W. A. Oke.
Harbor Main (2) . . . . .	J. J. St. John. W. Woodford.
Placentia (3) . . . . .	R. Callahan. (Vacant). R. T. McGrath.
St. Barbe (1) . . . . .	A. Bradshaw.
St. George (1) . . . . .	M. P. Gibbs.
St. John's East (3) . . . . .	T. M. Murphy. L. Furlong. John O'Dwyer.
St. John's, West (3) . . . . .	E. P. Morris, K.C. J. C. Tessier. (Vacant).
Trinity (3) . . . . .	R. S. Bremner. R. Watson. J. A. Robinson.
Twillingate (3) . . . . .	R. Bond. (Vacant). A. Goodridge.

*Clerk of the House of Assembly*, A. A. Parsons, \$750.  
*Assistant Clerk*, J. A. Clift, \$500.  
*Sergeant-at-Arms*, Rob. Walsh, \$400.  
*Law Clerk to the Legislature*, M. W. Furlong, \$750.  
*Governors of the Newfoundland Savings Bank*, Hon. R. Bond, Hon. John Cowan, Hon. E. P. Morris, K.C., The Speaker, Hon. George Knowling, Hon. George Skelton, Hon. John Harris, and Hon. L. O'B. Furlong.  
*Board of Works*, William Woodford, Chairman; Hon. R. Bond, John Anderson, J. D. Ryan, Albert H. Martin.  
*Commissioners of Pilots for the Port of St. John's*, Hon. George Shea, Philip Cleary, Henry Goodridge, Edward White, Edward English.

#### Civil Establishments.

*Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral*, Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G., \$10,000.  
*A.D.C. and Private Secretary*, Capt. H. J. Powys-Keck, 5th Royal Rifles, \$900.

#### Department of Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. R. Bond, \$2,000.  
*Deputy Colonial Secretary*, Arthur Mews, \$1,200.  
*1st Clerk*, E. W. Pilot, \$900.  
*2nd Clerk*, W. G. Currie, \$700.  
*3rd Clerk (vacant)*, \$450.  
*Registrar of Vital Statistics*, Edward Doyle, \$700.

#### Post Office.

*Postmaster-General*, J. O. Fraser, \$2,600.  
*Inspector*, F. Devereaux, \$800.  
*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, G. Le Messurier, \$750.  
*Superintendent, Money Order Office*, H. B. Dryer, \$900.

#### Public Charities

*Commissioner*, R. H. O'Dwyer, \$1,372.  
*Hospital Surgeons*, Henry Shea (resident), \$1,700;

*Hospital Surgeons*, H. Rendell, } (visiting), \$360.  
F. Stabb, }  
*Lunatic Asylum*, L. E. Keegan, resident physician, \$1,700.  
*Medical Health Officer, St. John's*, A. J. Harvey, \$600

#### Department of Finance and Customs.

*Minister of Finance and Customs*, Hon. E. M. Jackman, \$2,000.

#### Treasury Office.

*Deputy Minister*, George C. Coen, \$1,200  
*1st Clerk*, J. S. Keating, \$900.

#### Customs.

*Assistant Collector*, H. W. Le Messurier, \$1,800.  
*Inspector*, J. O'Reilly, 1,000.  
*1st Clerk*, James Colmack, \$1,200.  
*Landing Surveyor*, J. H. Watson, \$1,100  
*Chief Statistical Clerk*, J. H. Noonan, \$1,100.  
*Sub-Collectors*, B. Parsons, \$300; W. Cunningham, \$400, W. Duder, \$400; A. J. Pearce, \$621; John Scott, \$621; T. W. Stabb, \$300; G. Christian, \$400, L. Barron, \$621; W. Ward, \$665; J. Bartlett, \$500; E. Sinnott, \$450; R. McGrath, \$350, J. Winter, \$621; C. Pittman, \$495; C. Clinton, \$416; R. T. Sweeney, \$400; Rev. Bradshaw, \$400; J. Camp, \$300; J. LeScelleur, \$300, I. J. Mithin, \$500; M. Pike, \$750, C. Renouf, \$360; A. McEhren, \$360; J. F. Bancroft, \$540; J. Pike, \$360; J. C. Cunningham, \$300

#### Department of Marine and Fisheries.

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries*, Thos. J. Murphy, \$2,000  
*Deputy Minister*, E. C. Watson, \$1,200.  
*Inspector of Marine Works*, R. White, \$1,000.  
*Accountant*, W. B. Payn, \$800.

#### Department of Agriculture and Mines.

*Minister of Agriculture and Mines*, E. Dawe, \$2,000.  
*Deputy Minister*, Thos. Long, \$1,200.  
*1st Clerk*, Geo. E. Turner, \$900.  
*Director of Surveys*, Jas. P. Howley, \$1,800

#### Department of Public Works.

*Minister of Public Works*, G. W. Gushue, \$2,000.  
*Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer*, H. C. Burchell, \$2,000.  
*Secretary*, George W. Mews, \$1,200.  
*1st Clerk*, James Harris, \$900.

*Department of Comptroller and Auditor-General.*  
*Comptroller and A.-G.*, F. C. Berteau, \$2,000.  
*Assistant*, W. L. Donnelly, \$800.

#### Ecclesiastical Establishment.

*Bishop of Newfoundland (Church of England)*, The Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones, D.D.  
*Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's*, The Right Rev. M. Howley.  
*Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbour Grace*, The Right Rev. Ronald McDonald.  
*Roman Catholic Bishop of the West Coast*, The Right Rev. Neil McNeil

#### Judicial Establishment.

*Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court*, Hon. Joseph I. Little, \$5,000.  
*Judges*, Hon. G. H. Emerson and Hon. D. Morison, \$4,000 each.

*Minister of Justice*, Hon. W. H. Horwood, K.C., \$2,000.

*Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court*, D. M. Browning, M.A., K.C., \$1,800.

*Sheriff of Newfoundland*, James Carter, \$1,500.

*Central District Court Judge*, J. G. Conroy, \$2,000.

*District Court Judge, Harbour Grace*, Alfred Penney, \$1,500.

*Magistrates, Little Bay*, J. B. Blandford, \$750.

*Trillington*, Francis Berteau, \$750.

*Fogo*, Thos. Malcolm, M.D., \$300.

*Greenspond*, A. H. Seymour, \$750.

*Bonavista*, T. W. Stabb, \$500.

*Trinity*, G. R. Lilly, \$875.

*Harbour Main*, Edward Murray, \$300.

*Oderin*, Richard McGrath, \$350.

*Ferryland*, John Ryan, \$750.

*Trepassey*, Dr. R. Carey, \$540.

*St. Mary's*, Dr. Wm. Hogan, \$360.

*Placentia*, Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly, \$750.

*Presque*, P. Sullivan, \$450.

*Burin*, Geo. R. Forsey, \$750.

*Harbour Breton*, R. T. Squarey, \$400.

*Channel*, I. J. Mifflin, \$500.

*St. George's Bay*, Michael E. Dwyer, \$875.

*Bay of Islands*, Levi March, \$875.

*Bonne Bay*, Simeon Avery, \$875.

*Clerk of the Peace at St. John's, and Clerk of Central*

*District Court*, J. J. Flannery, \$1,000.

*Inspector General of Constabulary*, John R. McCowen, \$2,000.

#### *Educational Establishment.*

*Superintendents of Schools:—*

*Church of England*, Rev. Canon Pilot, D.D., \$1,620.

*Assistant*, Samuel Thompson, \$700.

*Methodist*, Rev. Levi Curtis, B.A., \$1,500.

*Assistant*, Ezra Lodge, \$700.

*Roman Catholic:—*

*Dioceses of St. John's and St. George's*, Vincent P. Burke, \$1,500.

*Diocese of Harbour Grace*, Thomas Hanrahan, \$1,000.

#### *Foreign Consuls.*

*Belgium*.—E. Donner, Consul-General, H. E. Hayward, Consul.

*Brazil*.—A. O. Hayward, Vice-Consul. Consular Agents—W. H. Thompson, Conception Bay; Harbor Breton (vacant).

*German Empire*.—Robert H. Prowse, Consul, St. John's. Port of Nain, Labrador, Mr. Martin.

*Italy*.—Consular Agent, Henry J. Stabb.

*Portugal*.—Thos. R. Smith, Consul-General; J. R. Goodridge, Vice-Consul, St. John's; Graham Munn, Consular Agent, Harbour Grace; J. Henry Clement, Vice-Consul, La Poile; Henry Earle, Vice-Consul, Fogo; John W. Owen, Vice-Consul, Trillington; Richard Goodridge, Vice-Consul, Renew's; D. A. Ryan, Vice-Consul, King's Cove; Consular Agent, Harbor Breton (vacant).

*Spain*.—Don José M. Perez, Consul, St. John's; Consular Agents—Harbor Grace, D. Munn; Harbor Breton, Philip Hubert; La Poile, Joseph C. Le Scelleur.

*Sweden and Norway*.—Robert H. Prowse, Vice-Consul for Newfoundland.

*United States of America*.—Martin Carter, St. John's, Consul for Newfoundland.

## NEW ZEALAND.

### *Situation and Area.*

The Colony of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the Middle, and Stewart Islands. There are several small islets (mostly uninhabited) dependent on the colony; the chief of these are the Chatham Isles, 536 miles eastward of Lyttelton, in 43-45° S. lat., 176-177° W. long. (Chatham and Pitt are the principal islets); and the Auckland Isles. The main group lies between 33° and 53° S. lat., and 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. The three principal islands extend in length 1,100 miles, but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 250 miles, the average being about 140 miles. The area of the North Island is 44,468 square miles, of the Middle Island, 58,525 square miles, of Stewart Island, 665 square miles, and small outlying groups of islands, 813 square miles, a total area of 104,471 square miles (twice the size of England).

In April, 1842, by Royal Letters Patent, and again by the Act 26 and 27 Vict., cap. 23, all islands between 162° E. and 173° W. longitude, and 33° and 53° S. latitude, are annexed to New Zealand.

By letters patent, dated 18th January, 1887, the group called the Kermadec Islands, situated about 614 miles N.E. of the Bay of Islands, were annexed to New Zealand. These are a chain of widely separated islets, lying between 29° and 32° S. lat., and 177° and 180° W. long. The principal are Raoul or Sunday, and Macaulay, the next in size being Curtis and Esperance. Raoul comprises 12 square miles, is covered with forest, and rises to a height of 1,720 feet.

The Protectorate over the Cook Islands was administered through the Governor of New Zealand until 1900; in October of that year the Group was annexed to Her Majesty's Dominions and resolutions were passed by the New Zealand Parliament for the extension of the boundary of the Colony to include the Group, as well as Savage Island and other small islands. An account of the Cook Islands is given below.

### *Climate.*

The climate is temperate and very healthy, the death rate being less than 10 per 1,000. The temperature is more equable than in the British Isles. While the summers are as cool as those of England, the winters are as warm as those of Italy. The mean annual temperature at Auckland (59°) is nearly the same as at Rome; at Wellington (56°) nearly the same as at Milan; at Dunedin (51°) nearly the same as at London. The extreme range of temperature at Wellington is 50°, from 82° in summer to 32° in winter. The rainfall varies from a mean for the year of 25 inches on the east coast, to 112 inches on the west coast of the Middle Island, and from 37 inches on the east coast, to 59 inches on the west coast of the North Island.

The average birth rate for the 10 years 1889-98 was 27.69 per 1,000 living, and the average death rate for the same period 9.79. The birth rate has been gradually declining, and in 1898 was 25.74 per 1,000; the death rate in that year was 9.84.

### *History.*

New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, who, however, did not land upon its shores. In 1769 it was visited by Captain Cook, who in that year, and during subsequent voyages, explored its coasts. The country subsequently became a resort for whalers and traders,

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chiefly from Australia, as well as a field for the labours of the Missionary Societies from 1814. In 1840, the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty of New Zealand to the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, concluded by the British Consul, Captain Hobson, and the islands became a British colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a remarkable people—a branch of the Polynesian race. According to their own traditions, their forefathers came about 600 years, or twenty generations ago, from Hawaiki, which was probably Hawaii in the Sandwich Islands, or Savaii, in the Navigator, or Samoa, group. They are divided into about twenty different clans, analogous to those of the Highlands of Scotland. There have been two Maori wars; the first lasted from 1845 until 1848; the second lasted from 1860, with little intermission, until 1870. But fully half the clans have always been friendly to the English; and many of them fought on the side of the Colonial Government against their own countrymen. Permanent tranquillity was established in 1871 throughout the country. An agitation amongst certain tribes in 1881, which threatened for a time to create a disturbance, was promptly quelled by the Colonial Government. At the census taken in 1896, the Maoris (including half-castes) amounted to 39,854, all of whom dwell in the North Island, with the exception of 2,523 scattered over the other islands.

#### *Constitution.*

The country was at first a dependency of New South Wales, but was separated by letters patent in 1842. Its settlement was largely effected by the New Zealand Company, with a royal charter, which was surrendered in 1850.

Down to 1847 the Executive and Legislative Councils were both nominated by the Governor and constitutional form of Government was established by the Imperial Statute 15 and 16 Vic. cap. 72. By that Act the Colony was divided into six provinces, subsequently increased to nine—viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough—each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants under a franchise which practically amounted to household suffrage.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vic., No. XXI, passed in 1876, the provincial system of Government was abolished. The powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers are now exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The provincial system being abolished provision was made for the division of the colony into counties and boroughs, and the necessary machinery for their self-government was provided.

A Central Legislature, called the General Assembly, was also established by the Imperial Statute of 1852, consisting of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and House of Representatives. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Responsible Ministers of the Colony for the time being, according to the usual practice of Parliamentary Government. The Legislative Councillors are appointed by the Governor, and up to 1891 held their seats for life. Under the Act passed in that year, future appointments are tenable for seven years only. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen by electors possessing a liberal franchise. Every elector is qualified to become a member. The House of Representatives

now consists of 74, including 4 Maori members, elected by the natives. The session is usually from June to September.

Payment of Members of the Legislative Council is at the rate of 150*l.* a year, payable monthly.

Members of the House of Representatives receive 20*l.* a month, amounting to 240*l.* per annum.

The Electoral Act, 1893, extended to women (of both races), the right to register as electors, and to vote at the elections for members of the House of Representatives.

The franchise for European representation is as follows:—Every adult person, if resident one year in the Colony and three months in one electoral district, can be registered as an elector.

The property qualification was abolished by "The Electoral Act Amendment Act 1896," and residence alone now entitles a man or woman to have his or her name placed upon an electoral roll.

For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in the district can vote, and no registration is required. There are four Maori electoral districts.

For local bodies the qualification is a ratepayer's one. Women ratepayers can vote as well as men.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1865, the seat of Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

#### *Local Government.*

For the purposes of local government the Colony is divided into 101 municipalities and 85 counties; the latter being subdivided into 235 road districts and 35 town districts. For the year ended 31st March, 1899, the total receipts of the various local authorities amounted to 1,372,728*l.*, and their expenditure to 1,286,959*l.* Their outstanding loans of the same date amounted to 2,959,067*l.* For the year ended 31st December, 1898, the receipts, expenditure and debt of Harbour Boards amounted to 500,245*l.*, 471,576*l.*, and 3,804,187*l.* respectively, and of the Christchurch Drainage Board to 18,891*l.*, 20,039*l.*, and 200,000*l.* respectively.

#### *Education.*

A Government system of primary education was established by Law No. 21 of 1877. The central administration is vested in a Minister of Education, and the local control is in the hands of Education Boards, and of School Committees with functions subordinate to those of the Boards. Number of schools on 31st December, 1899, 1,645; number of scholars on roll, 131,315 (including 1,561 Maoris or half-castes living as Maoris). The schools are free and non-sectarian, and education is compulsory. The University of New Zealand examines and confers degrees and gives scholarships. It has a statutory endowment of 3,000*l.* a year. There are four colleges for university teaching, at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland. All have landed endowments, and the two last-named have statutory subsidies of 4,000*l.* a year each. There are twenty-five secondary schools, endowed with land or funds arising from public sources. The average attendance of pupils at these schools was 2,544 in 1899, the number for the fourth quarter of that year being 2,723.

Technical Education.—An act entitled "The Manual and Technical Elementary Instruction Act" for the promotion of manual and technical

instruction was passed in 1895. During 1899 the Government distributed 1,822 $\frac{1}{2}$  in aid of various technical schools and classes. The examination of the Science and Art Department (South Kensington), and the City and Guilds of London Institute are made use of, and 796 passes in various subjects, theoretical and practical, were obtained in 1899. There are five fully-equipped schools of art. In connection with the Otago University there is a fully equipped School of Mines; and there are also two Government Schools of Mines at centres where mining work is actively engaged in. In connection with the Canterbury College there is an endowed School of Engineering and Technical Science. The Canterbury Agricultural College possesses extensive buildings, has a large endowment of land and an experimental farm of very complete character. Thirty-four students attended in 1899.

There are also (1899) 82 schools for natives, maintained at the cost of the Government and under the direct control of the Minister, and 4 denominational boarding schools. The number at the boarding schools was 214, of whom 68 were supported by Government; and at the other schools 3,065.

The number of pupils in the Deaf Mute Institution was 43; the greatest part of the cost is defrayed by the Government; 1,668 children belong to the authorised industrial schools, of whom 590 were in the schools, 417 boarded out, and the rest were with friends, at service, &c., under licence.

To the school for the blind, under the management of a local society, the Government contributes a subsidy to the extent, approximately, of 24s. for each 20s. subscribed, and pays 25s. a year for each pupil whom it sends to the school. There were 9 such pupils at the end of 1899 out of a total attendance during the year of 25.

#### Population.

The population of New Zealand on 12th April, 1896, was found by the census to be 703,360 persons, excluding the Maoris, who numbered 39,854.

The estimated population of the Colony (excluding Maoris) in 31st December, 1898, was 743,463 persons—392,121 males and 351,339 females.

The population of the chief towns on the 28th March, 1886, 5th April, 1891, and 12th April, 1896, was as follows:—

	1886.		1891.	
	City.	City and Suburbs.	City.	City and Suburbs.
Wellington . .	25,945	27,833	31,021	33,224
Dunedin . . .	23,243	45,518	22,376	45,865
Auckland . . .	33,161	57,048	28,613	51,127
Christchurch .	15,265	41,688	16,223	47,846

	1896.	
	City.	City and Suburbs.
Wellington . . .	37,441	41,758
Dunedin . . . .	22,815	47,280
Auckland . . . .	31,424	57,616
Christchurch . .	16,964	51,330

#### Industry.

All the productions of the temperate climates of Europe and Asia can be cultivated with great success in New Zealand. There are extensive coal mines and rich gold fields. The gold entered for exportation from the Colony up to 31st December, 1898, was valued at 54,453,325 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; and the annual production is about one million sterling. The

wool exported in 1898 amounted to 149,385,815 lbs., valued at 4,645,804 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. In 1855 it amounted to 1,772,344 lbs., valued at 93,104 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. The trade in frozen meat, which began in 1882 with an export of 15,244 cwt., valued at 19,339 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., had developed an export for 1889 of 656,822 cwt., valued at 783,374 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., in 1893 to 903,836 cwt., valued at 1,085,167 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., and in 1898, 1,551,773 cwt., valued at 1,698,750 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. The live stock in New Zealand, as returned in 1899, were: Horses, 261,931, against 99,859 in 1874; cattle, 1,210,439, against 494,917 in 1874; sheep, 19,348,506,\* against 11,704,853 in 1874. The number of acres under cultivation in February, 1900, was 1,542,458, exclusive of 10,853,302 acres in sown grasses; 269,749 acres were in wheat, having an estimated yield of 8,581,898 bushels; 398,243 acres were in oats, estimated yield 16,325,832 bushels.

Auckland, Dunedin, Invercargill, Lyttleton, Napier, Nelson, and Wellington are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1899, 522 vessels registered, of 93,523 (net) tons in the aggregate.

The imports consist chiefly of textiles, hardware, and machinery, sugar, tea, alcohol, books, and stationery; and they are obtained almost entirely from England, Australia, the United States, and China.

#### Banking and Currency.

The following banks have branches in the Colony:—Bank of New Zealand, National Bank of New Zealand (Limited), Union Bank of Australia (Limited), Bank of New South Wales, and Bank of Australasia. The total amount of their deposits in New Zealand on 31st Dec., 1899, was 14,433,638 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., and of their note circulation 1,195,562 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. There is also a Post Office Savings Bank established in the Colony, having now 427 branches; the amount deposited therein on 31st December, 1899, was 5,320,370 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. The private savings banks number six, and the total amount to credit of depositors at the end of 1899 was 807,927 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The currency and legal tender is exclusively British sterling.

#### Government Life Insurance Department.

This department was constituted, on the initiative of Sir J. Vogel, by legislative enactments passed in 1869 and 1870, and commenced to transact business in March of the latter year. Its constitution was subsequently modified by Act passed in 1874, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1893, and 1894. By the Act of 1886 an official board to control and manage the investment of a portion of the department's funds in mortgages on land is now constituted. This board consists of the Colonial Treasurer, the Solicitor-General, the Surveyor-General, the Commissioner of Taxes, the Public Trustee, and the Government Insurance Commissioner. The Act empowers loans on mortgage not exceeding 10,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. to any one person or company. All policies are guaranteed by the State.

The conditions under which policies are issued are very liberal, whilst the premium rates are extremely low. Insurances are effected on individual first class lives to the amount of 4,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. All profits belong absolutely and entirely to the policy holders themselves.

A reference to the table hereunder will shew the scale of premiums charged for the principal classes of business transacted, the amount of

\* April, 1899.



profits which have been divided amongst the policy holders, and the rapid growth of the office.

Annual Premiums. for 100 <i>l</i> .				
Age, nearest Birthday.	Ordinary whole life Assurance.	Endowment Assurance.		
		In 20 years or at prior death.		In 30 years or at prior death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 15 7	4 9 1	2 17 7	
30	2 5 5	4 11 9	3 1 4	
35	2 12 4	4 13 11	3 4 7	
40	3 1 3	4 17 0	3 9 7	
45	3 13 2	5 2 2	3 17 4	
50	4 9 2	5 10 3	—	—
55	5 11 5	6 3 0	—	—

Bonuses.		
Year of Valuation.	Cash Surplus divided.	Reversionary Bonus allotted.
	£	£
1880	56,000	125,000
1885	150,000	319,000
1890	200,000	396,000
1893	140,000	277,000
1896	144,000	257,911
1899	126,600	220,795

Progress of Office.				
Year.	No. of Policies in force.	Sum Assured.	Revenue.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1875	5,000	1,800,000	63,000	109,000
1880	12,000	4,200,000	146,000	459,000
1885	23,000	6,500,000	240,000	1,102,000
1890	28,000	7,500,000	313,000	1,715,000
1895	34,000	8,652,000	386,000	2,428,000
1899	39,000	9,558,000	422,000	2,998,000

The last valuation was made upon the basis of Hm 3½ per cent.

#### Public Works Policy.

As in most of the Colonies, all the more important public works of New Zealand are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, comparatively few having been undertaken by companies. The initiation of public works in New Zealand is coeval with the founding of the Colony. In the early days they simply kept pace with the spread of settlement, but in 1870 a great impetus was given to the progress of the country by the inauguration of the "Public Works Policy," which provided for carrying out works in advance of settlement, and for immigration.

The first public works initiated were roads, many thousands of miles having been constructed in all directions. Some of the main roads through sparsely settled districts were made and are still maintained by the Government, but the ordinary main roads are under the control of the counties,

and the district roads under local boards. Nearly all the larger rivers on the main roads in both islands are bridged. A few, however, have ferries worked by the current.

At the end of the last financial year, 31st March, 1900, there were 2,104 miles of Government and 167 miles of private railways in operation in New Zealand; and 111 miles of Government under construction, but 79 miles of private lines have since been taken over by the Government.

The expenditure on the 2,104 miles of Government railways has been 16,703,887*l*., or an average of 7,839*l*. a mile; this includes all charges connected with the construction and equipment of the lines.

The revenue from the Government railways for the year 1899-1900 was 1,623,891*l*., and the working expenses 1,052,358*l*. The balance of 571,533*l*. is equal to a return of 3*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*. per cent. on the capital invested. The gauge throughout is 3ft. 6in.

Of telegraphs there are now 6,910 miles of land lines and 19,228 miles of wire, constructed at a cost of 856,057*l*. There are three submarine cables connecting the two islands of New Zealand, and one connecting the Colony with Australia and the rest of the civilized world. In the year ending 31 March, 1900, excluding value of Government messages, the revenue was 162,945*l*. (including telephone exchange and other telegraph receipts); number of messages 3,469,631 (of which number 3,159,093 were private or press messages). The principal towns have telephone exchanges. In March, 1900, there were 20 exchanges and 20 sub-exchanges in operation.

Ordinary tramways have been established in all the principal towns in New Zealand, and Dunedin has in addition two cable lines leading to high-lying suburbs. The ordinary tramways are in some cases worked by steam motors, but horse-power is more generally employed. The cable tramways are practically on the same system as those in San Francisco.

The Government has expended about 649,000*l*. on the construction of reservoirs, water-races, and sludge-channels on the goldfields.

All the cities and principal towns are supplied with water at the cost of the corporations; Auckland, Napier, and Lyttelton have pumping schemes, but the others are supplied by gravitation.

All the principal towns in the Colony have gasworks, some of them belonging to private companies, but the majority to the corporations. The native coal from Greymouth is stated to be one of the best in the world for making gas. In Wellington the streets are illuminated by the electric light, as are also the parliamentary buildings and many private houses and business establishments.

The coasts of the Colony are well marked with lighthouses and beacons, and all the ports are provided with wharves and jetties in proportion to the trade. Important works to afford shelter and increase the depth of water have been executed or are in course of construction at Dunedin, Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Greymouth, Westport, New Plymouth, and Napier. There are graving docks at Port Chalmers, Lyttelton, and Auckland. At Wellington there is a patent slip capable of taking up a two thousand ton ship.

The Public Works of the Colony, including both railways and roads, and the erection of public buildings, are now principally carried out on what is known as the co-operative system,—that is, the Government provides all materials and lets the work of construction or erection to parties of arti-

zans and labourers at rates fixed by the officers of the Government, and calculated so that an average workman will be able to earn the current rate of wages ruling in his trade in the district where the work is situated. The ruling rates of wages are from 9s. to 12s. per day for artizans and from 7s. to 10s. for labourers. Eight hours constitutes a working day.

#### Mail Communication.

There is regular mail communication with England by six routes (direct and *via* San Francisco, Vancouver, Brindisi, Naples, and Marseilles), and with all Australasian ports, the South Sea Islands, United States, Canada, Uruguay, and Brazil.

#### Postage Rates.

The Postmaster-General has announced that from the 1st January, 1901, the postage on letters inland, and to such other places as will accept matter at the reduced rate will be 1d. for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce. The reduction will on that date come into force at once in the cases of countries within the Empire which have joined the Penny Post arrangement.\* An endeavour is being made to reduce the maximum rate for newspapers for places beyond the colony to 1d. The rate for inland newspapers will remain at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

#### Defence.

Proposals made by Sir W. F. D. Jervois and Major-General H. Schaw for fortifying the ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin, by strong batteries and a complete system of submarine mines have been carried into execution, with such adjuncts and alterations as have become necessary and advisable from time to time. Torpedo boats fitted for Whitehead torpedoes are also provided.

A permanent force of Artillery and Sub-marine miners is maintained; and a large force of volunteers has also been organized.

#### FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	4,208,029	4,081,566†	1,191,563	1,312,474
1891	4,146,280	4,185,544†	1,120,435	1,244,322
1892	4,389,251	4,044,690†	1,180,483	1,331,323
1893	4,407,964	4,180,907†	1,150,011	1,258,070
1894-5	4,281,996†	4,266,712†	1,159,055	1,262,350
1895-6	4,556,015†	4,370,481†	1,215,991	1,321,897
1896-7	4,798,708†	4,509,981†	1,114,767	1,241,756
1897-8	5,079,230†	4,602,372†	1,224,110	1,362,232
1898-9	5,258,228†	4,858,511†	1,398,157	1,531,048
1899-1900	5,699,618	5,140,127	1,485,193	1,619,049

#### IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	4,221,270	1,485,534	553,721	6,260,525
1891	4,369,633	1,571,733	562,483	6,503,849
1892	4,767,369	1,557,307	618,380	6,943,056
1893	4,481,955	1,860,391	569,169	6,911,515
1894	3,949,770	2,233,680	604,390	6,788,020
1895	3,992,359	1,682,942	724,828	6,400,129
1896	4,714,476	1,628,661	794,183	7,137,370
1897	5,392,738	1,662,985	999,500	8,055,223
1898	5,148,833	1,927,817	1,153,950	8,230,600
1899	5,526,645	2,036,797	1,176,191	8,739,633

\* See list at end of introduction.

† Exclusive of charges for sinking fund met by debentures raised for an equivalent amount.

‡ For the financial year ended 31st March.

#### EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	7,401,350	1,703,824	700,546	9,811,720
1891	7,140,831	1,762,950	662,616	9,566,337
1892	7,483,618	1,427,117	624,116	9,534,851
1893	7,036,515	1,346,146	602,703	8,985,364
1894	7,903,483	925,231	402,323	9,231,047
1895	7,045,646	1,090,983	413,585	8,550,224
1896	7,541,981	1,346,544	432,580	9,321,105
1897	8,168,123	1,380,502	468,368	10,016,993
1898	8,265,499	1,532,511	719,945	10,517,955
1899	9,427,515	1,850,239	660,581	11,938,335

Gross Public Debt, 31st March, 1900, 47,847,452*l*.

Accrued Sinking Fund, 31st March, 1900, 944,376*l*.

Net Public Debt, 46,930,077*l*.

Customs Revenue in 1899-1900—2,107,567*l*, not including Beer Duty of 3*d*. per gall., 80,292*l*.

#### Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census, 1881	269,605	220,328	489,933
Maoris	24,368	19,729	44,097
Census, 1886	312,221	266,261	578,482
Maoris	22,868	18,960	41,828
Census, 1891	332,877	293,781	626,658
Maoris	22,861	19,132	41,993
Census, 1896	371,415	331,945	703,360
Maoris	21,673	18,181	39,854

#### Governors of New Zealand.

1840	Captain W. Hobson, R.N.
1842	W. Shortland (Acting Governor).
1843	Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.
1845	Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
1854	Col. R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Acting Governor).
1855	Col. Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1861	Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.
1868	Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
1875	The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., P.C.
1874	The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.
1879	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1880	Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1883	Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E.
1889	The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
1892	The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.
1897	The Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G.

#### Ministries.

Premier.	Date of Assumption.
Henry Sewell	7th May, 1856.
William Fox	20th May, 1856.
Edward William Stafford	2nd June, 1856.
William Fox	12th July, 1861.
Alfred Domett	6th August, 1862.
Frederick Whitaker	30th October, 1863.
Frederick Aloysius Weld	24th November, 1864.
Edward William Stafford	16th October, 1865.
William Fox	28th June, 1869.
Hon. Edward William Stafford	10th September, 1872.
George Marsden Waterhouse	11th October, 1872.
Hon. William Fox	3rd March, 1873.
Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	8th April, 1873.
Daniel Pollen	6th July, 1875.
Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	15th February, 1876.
Harry Albert Atkinson	1st September, 1876.
Harry Albert Atkinson (re-construction)	13th September, 1876.

Premier.	Date of Assumption.
Sir George Grey, K.C.B.	15th October, 1877.
Hon. John Hall	8th October, 1879.
Frederick Whitaker	21st April, 1882.
Harry Albert Atkinson	25th September, 1883.
Robert Stout	16th August, 1884.
Harry Albert Atkinson	23th August, 1884.
Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.	3rd September, 1884.
Sir H. A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	8th October, 1887.
J. Ballance	24th January, 1891.
R. J. Seddon	1st May, 1893.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*Speaker*, H. J. Miller, 600*l*.*Chairman of Committees*, W. D. H. Baillie, 300*l*.*Members.*

Arkwright, F.	Morris, G. B.
Baillie, W. D. II.	Oliver, R.
Barnicoat, J. W.	Ormond, J. D.
Bolt, W. M.	Peacock, J. T.
Bonar, J. A.	Pinkerton, D.
Bowen, C. C.	Pitt, Lt.-Col. A.
Cadman, A. J.	Reeves, R. H. J.
Feldwick, Henry	*Rigg, John
Fraser, F. H.	Scotland, H.
Gourley, H.	Shrimski, S. E.
Grace, M. S., C.M.G.	Smith, Alfred Lee.
Harris, B.	Smith, W. C.
Holmes, M.	Stevens, E. C. J.
*Jenkinson, J. E.	Swanson, W.
Jennings, Wm. Thomas	Taiaroa, H. K.
Johnston, C. J.	Tomoana, Heuare.
Jones, George	Twomey, Jeremiah Mat-
Kelly, Thos.	thew.
Kelly, W.	Walker, L.
Kenny, C. W. A. T.	Walker, W. C.
Kerr, James	Whitmore, Sir G. S.,
McLean, George	K.C.M.G.
Miller, H. J. (speaker).	Williams, H.
Montgomery, Wm.	
<i>Clerk of Parliament and Clerk of the Council</i> , L. Stowe, 400 <i>l</i> .	
<i>Clerk, Assistant</i> , A. T. Bothamley, 300 <i>l</i> .	
<i>Second Clerk, Assistant</i> , George Moore.	
<i>Interpreter</i> , H. S. Hadfield, 180 <i>l</i> .	

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*, Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt., 600*l*.*Chairman of Committees*, A. R. Guinness, 400*l*.*Constituencies.**Members.*

Ashburton . . . . .	McLachlan, John
Ashley . . . . .	Meredith, R.
Avon . . . . .	Tanner, W. W.
Awarua . . . . .	Ward, Hon. J. G.
Bay of Islands . . . . .	Houston, R. M.
Bay of Plenty . . . . .	Herries, W. H.
Bruce . . . . .	Allen, J.
Buller . . . . .	Colvin, James.
Caversham . . . . .	Morrison, A.
City of Auckland . . . . .	{ Fowlds, G.
	{ Napier, W. J.
	{ Witheford, J. H.
City of Christchurch . . . . .	{ Collins, W. W.
	{ Ell, H. G.
	{ Lewis, C.
City of Dunedin . . . . .	{ Arnold, J. F.
	{ Barclay, A. R.
	{ Millar, J. A.

\* Reappointed, 6th June, 1900.

(c)

*Constituencies.**Members.*

City of Nelson . . . . .	Graham, J.
City of Wellington . . . . .	{ Atkinson, A. R.
	{ Fisher, G.
	{ Hutcheson, J.
Clutha . . . . .	Thomson, J. W.
Eden . . . . .	Bollard, J.
Egmont . . . . .	Symes, W.
Ellesmere . . . . .	Rhodes, R. H.
Franklin . . . . .	Massey, W. F.
Geraldine . . . . .	Flatman, F. R.
Grey . . . . .	Guinness, A. R.
Hawera . . . . .	McGuire, F.
Hawke's Bay . . . . .	Russell, W. R.
Invercargill . . . . .	Hanan, J. A.
Kaiapoi . . . . .	Buddo, D.
Lyttelton . . . . .	Laurenson, G.
Manawatu . . . . .	Stevens, J.
Manukau . . . . .	O'Rorke, Hon. Sir G. M.,
	Kt. (Speaker).
Marsden . . . . .	Thompson, R.
Masterton . . . . .	Hogg, A. W.
Mataura . . . . .	McNab, R.
Motueka . . . . .	McKenzie, R.
Napier . . . . .	Fraser, A. L. D.
Oamaru . . . . .	Duncan, T. Y.
Ohinemuri . . . . .	Jackson, P.
Otaki . . . . .	Field, W. H.
Pahiatua . . . . .	O'Meara, J.
Palmerston . . . . .	Pirani, F.
Parnell . . . . .	Lawry, F.
Patea . . . . .	Hutchison, G.
Rangitikei . . . . .	Lethbridge, F. Y.
Riccarton . . . . .	Russell, G. W.
Selwyn . . . . .	Hardy, C. A. C.
Suburbs of Wellington . . . . .	Wilford, T. M.
Taiari . . . . .	Carnecross, W. C. F.
Taranaki . . . . .	Smith, E. M.
Thames . . . . .	McGowan, J.
Timaru . . . . .	Hall-Jones, Hon. W.
Tuapeka . . . . .	Bennet, J.
Waiaapu . . . . .	Carroll, Hon. J.
Waihemo . . . . .	McKenzie, T.
Waikato . . . . .	Lang, F. W.
Waikouaiti . . . . .	Allen, E. G.
Waipawa . . . . .	Hall, C.
Wairau . . . . .	Mills, C. H.
Wairarapa . . . . .	Hornsby, J. T. M.
Waitaki . . . . .	Steward, Hon. W. J.
Waitemata . . . . .	Monk, R.
Wakatipu . . . . .	Fraser, W.
Wallace . . . . .	Gilfedder, M.
Wanganui . . . . .	Willis, A. D.
Westland . . . . .	Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J.
	P.C.
Northern Maori . . . . .	Heke, H.
Western Maori . . . . .	Kaihau, H.
Southern Maori . . . . .	Parata, T.
Eastern Maori . . . . .	Pere, W.
<i>Clerk of the House</i> , H. Otterson, 600 <i>l</i> .	
<i>Clerk-Assistant</i> , A. J. Rutherford, 400 <i>l</i> .	
<i>Second Clerk-Assistant</i> , A. F. Lowe.	
<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , W. Fraser.	
<i>Reader and Clerk of Bills and Papers</i> , E. W. Kane.	
<i>Chief Hansard Reporter</i> , S. Spragg.	
<i>Interpreters</i> , L. M. Grace, and W. E. Goff.	
<i>Clerk of Writs</i> , H. Pollen.	
<i>Deputy Clerk of Writs</i> , R. F. Lynch.	
<i>Acting Librarian</i> , H. L. James, B.A.	

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G., 5,000*l*. (2,000*l* allowances).

*Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Captain Dudley Alexander (Prince of Wales' Own Regt.). Aides-de-Camp, Honourable Charles Edward Hill-Trevor, John Hugh Boscawen, Henry Cavendish Butler.*

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C., *Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Defence.*

Hon. J. G. Ward, *Colonial Secretary, Postmaster-General, and Commissioner of Electric Telegraphs, Minister for Railways and Industries and Commerce.*

Hon. James Carroll, *Native Minister, and Commissioner of Stamp Duties.*

Hon. W. C. Walker, *Minister of Education and Immigration.*

Hon. W. Hall-Jones, *Minister for Public Works.*

Hon. J. McGowan, *Minister of Justice and Minister for Mines.*

Hon. T. Y. Duncan, *Minister of Lands, Minister for Agriculture.*

Hon. A. J. Cadman, *Member of Executive Council without portfolio.*

*Portfolios of Attorney-General and Minister for Public Health at present (August, 1900) vacant.*

The above are also members of the Cabinet.  
*Clerk of Executive Council, A. J. Willis.*

#### COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

*Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. G. Ward.*

*Under-Secretary, Hugh Pollen, 450l.*

*Chief Clerk, R. F. Lynch, 325l.*

#### AUDIT OFFICE.

*Comptroller and Auditor-General, J. K. Warburton, 1,000l.*

*Assistant ditto, J. C. Gavin, 800l.*

*Chief Clerk, L. C. Roskrige, 350l.*

#### Registrar-General's Department.

*Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, E. J. von Dadelszen, 450l.*

*Chief Clerk, George Drury, 300l.*

#### TREASURY.

*Colonial Treasurer, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C., 1,600l., and house or house allowance, 200l.*

*Secretary to Treasury, Receiver-General and Paymaster-General, Registrar of Consols, J. B. Heywood, 800l.*

*Accountant to the Treasury, R. J. Collins, 575l.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PATENT OFFICE.

*Minister of Justice, Hon. J. McGowan, 1,000l., and house or house allowance.*

*Under Secretary, Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, F. Waldegrave, 475l.*

*Inspector of Prisons, Lieut.-Col. A. Hume, 700l.*

#### LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

*Minister, Hon. T. Y. Duncan, 1,000l., and house or house allowance.*

*Surveyor-General and Secretary for Crown Lands, S. Percy Smith, F.R.G.S. 750l.*

*Assistant Surveyor-General and Under Secretary for Crown Lands, A. Barron, 650l.*

#### Chief Surveyors and Commissioners of Crown Lands:—

*Auckland, G. Mueller, 500l.*

*Taranaki, J. Strauchon, 475l.*

*Wellington, J. W. A. Marchant, 550l.*

*Hawke's Bay, E. C. Gold-Smith, 450l.*

*Nelson, T. Humphries, 475l.*

*Marlborough, C. W. Adams, 500l.*

*Canterbury, S. Sweetman, 500l.*

*Otago, J. P. Maitland, 500l., Commissioner of Crown Lands; John Hay, Chief Surveyor, 425l.*

*Westland, W. G. Murray, 425l.*

*Southland, D. Barron, 475l.*

#### POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

*Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs, Hon. J. G. Ward.*

*Secretary, W. Gray, 700l.*

*Superintendent of Electric Lines, J. K. Logan, 650l.*

*Assistant Secretary and Inspector, Thomas Rose, 600l.*

*Controller of Money Orders and Savings Banks and Accountant, G. Gray, 500l.*

*Chief Clerk, D. Robertson, 420l.*

*Chief Postmaster, Wellington, S. J. Jago, 445l.*

*Chief Postmaster, Christchurch, R. Kirtan, 500l.*

*Ditto, Dunedin, E. Cook, 500l.*

*Ditto, Auckland, S. B. Biss, 500l.*

*Inspectors of Telegraphs:—*

*Auckland, W. G. Meddings, 500l.*

*Wellington, W. S. Furby, 420l. (also electrician).*

*Nelson, C. C. Robertson, 420l.*

*Dunedin, J. Orchiston, 450l.*

*Christchurch, J. W. Gannaway, 330l.*

*Assistant Inspectors of Post Offices:—*

*Northern District, D. Cumming, 400l.*

*Midland District, S. P. Stevens, 400l.*

*Southern District, C. J. A. H. Tipping, 400l.*

*Officers in Charge of Telegraph Offices:—*

*Auckland, H. F. Seager, 370l.*

*Wellington, J. W. Mason, 420l.*

*Christchurch, H. W. Harrington, 370l.*

*Dunedin, J. G. Ballard, 420l.*

#### EDUCATION OFFICE.

*Minister, Hon. W. C. Walker, 1,000l., and house or house allowance.*

*Secretary for Education and Inspector-General of Schools, George Hogben, M.A., 600l.*

*Assistant Secretary, Sir E. O. Gibbes, Bart., 400l.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

*Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.*

*Secretary and Inspector of Customs and Secretary for Marine, W. T. Glasgow, 650l.*

*Chief Clerk, T. Larchin, 350l.*

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. Hall-Jones 1,000l., and house or house allowance.*

*Under Secretary, H. J. H. Blow, 600l.*

*Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Hales, 750l.*

*Superintending Engineer, P. S. Hay, M.A., M.I.C.E., 525l.*

*Chief Clerk, W. D. Dumbell, 285l.*

*Land Purchase Officer, H. Thompson, 330l.*

*Accountant, G. J. Clapham, 330l.*

*District Engineers, E. R. Ussher, M. Inst. C.E., Dunedin, 500l.; C. R. Vickerman, Auckland, 450l.*

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Resident Engineers*, G. L. Cook, 400l.; R. W. Holmes, 400l.; R. A. Young, A.M.C.I.E., 350l.; J. Thomson, B.E., 350l.; J. A. Wilson, 350l.; W. A. Shain, 350l.; W. H. Gavin, 300l.  
*Architect*, J. Campbell, 390l.  
*Chief Draughtsman*, W. G. Rutherford, 280l.

### RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT.

*Minister for Railways*, Hon. J. G. Ward, 1,300l. and house or house allowance.  
*General Manager*, T. Ronayne, 900l.  
*Assistant General Manager*, C. Hudson, 800l.  
*Accountant*, A. C. Fife, 600l.  
*Chief Clerk*, T. W. Waite, 400l.

### DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

*Minister of Defence*, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.  
*Under Secretary*, Sir A. P. Douglas, Bart., retired Lieut., R.N., 425l.  
*Commander of N.Z. Forces*, Colonel Arthur Pole Penton, R.A., 700l.  
*Staff Officer to Commander of Forces*, Major W. R. N. Madocks, N.Z.M. (Lieut. R.A.), 300l.  
*Clerk*, T. F. Grey, 210l.

### New Zealand Police Force.

*Commissioner*, John Bennett Tunbridge, 550l.

### STAMP OFFICE.

*Commissioner*, Hon. Jas. Carroll, 1,000l., and house or house allowance.  
*Secretary*, C. St. G. Hickson, 550l.

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

*Minister of Labour*, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.  
*Secretary*, E. Tregear, 410l.

### LAND TRANSFER DEPT. AND DEEDS REGISTRY.

*Registrar-General of Land and Deeds*, G. B. Davy.  
*Secretary*, C. A. St. G. Hickson.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

*Minister for Agriculture*, Hon. T. Y. Duncan.  
*Secretary and Chief Inspector of Stock*, J. D. Ritchie, 550l.

### CROWN LAW OFFICE.

*Attorney-General* (vacant).  
*Solicitor-General*, W. S. Reid, 1,000l.  
*Assistant Law Officer*, L. G. Reid, 550l.  
*Law Draftsman*, F. Fitchett, M.A., LL.D., 650l.  
*Clerk*, E. Y. Redward, 225l.

### GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner*, J. H. Richardson, F.F.A., 800l.  
*Assistant Commissioner*, D. M. Luckie, F.S.S., 500l.  
*Actuary*, Morris Fox, 600l.  
*Secretary*, W. B. Hudson, 550l.  
*Supervisor of New Business*, G. Robertson, 500l.  
*Accountant*, G. W. Bartrop, 375l.  
*Chief Medical Officer*, Thos. Cahill, M.D., 400l.  
*Chief Clerk*, R. C. Niven, 300l.

### LAND AND INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner of Taxes and Valuer General*, J. McGowan, 650l.  
*Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Valuer General*, G. F. C. Campbell, 450l.  
*Chief Clerk*, F. J. M. D. Walmsley, 300l.

### MINES DEPARTMENT.

*Minister*, Hon. J. McGowan.  
*Under Secretary*, H. J. H. Elliott, 550l.  
*Inspecting Engineer*, John Hayes, 475l.  
*Chief Clerk*, T. H. Hamer, 330l.

### Geological Survey Department.

*Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of Colonial Museum*, Sir J. Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., 800l.

*Clerk, Curator, and Meteorological Observer for Wellington*, R. B. Gore, 350l.

### Printing Department.

*Government Printer and Store Manager, Controller of Stamp Printing*, J. Mackay, 460l.

### JUDICIAL.

#### Supreme Court Judges.

*Chief Justice*, Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., 1,700l.

#### Puisne Judges —

*Auckland*, E. T. Conolly, 1,500l.  
*Wellington, Nelson, and Marlborough*, W. B. Edwards, 1,500l.  
*Canterbury and Westland*, J. E. Denniston, 1,500l.; J. C. Martin (acting).  
*Otago*, J. S. Williams, 1,500l.

#### District Court Judges:—

*New Plymouth, Hawera, Wairarapa, Wanganui and Palmerston*, C. C. Kettle, 550l.  
*Nelson*, H. W. Robinson, 550l.  
*Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Reefton, Westport, Timaru, Ashburton, Invercargill, Oamaru, Lawrence, Queenstown, and Naseby*, C. D. R. Ward, 900l.

*Registrar of the Supreme Court, Auckland*, H. C. Brewer, 400l.

*Ditto, Wellington, and Registrar of Court of Appeal*, D. G. A. Cooper, 400l.

*Ditto, Christchurch*, A. R. Bloxam, 400l.

*Ditto, Dunedin*, C. McK. Gordon, 400l.

*Stipendiary Magistrate, Auckland*, H. W. Brabant, 500l.

*Ditto, Wellington, &c.*, W. R. Haselden, 500l.

*Ditto, Christchurch*, R. Beetham, 550l.

*Ditto, Dunedin*, E. H. Carew, 550l.; and C. C. Graham.

### CUSTOMS.

*Secretary and Inspector of Customs and Secretary of Marine*, W. T. Glasgow, 650l.

*Collector of Customs, Auckland*, A. Rose, 550l.

*Ditto, Wellington*, D. McKellar, 500l.

*Ditto, Lyttelton and Christchurch*, E. Patten, 525l.

*Ditto, Dunedin*, C. W. S. Chamberlain, 550l.

### PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

*Public Trustee*, J. W. Poynton, 800l.

### GOVERNMENT ADVANCES TO SETTLERS OFFICE.

*Superintendent (also Commissioner of Taxes)*, John McGowan, 200l.

### BISHOPS.

#### Church of England.

*Wellington*, Frederic Wallis, D.D.  
*Waipapu*, William Leonard Williams, B.A.,  
*Christchurch*, Churchill Julius, D.D.  
*Auckland*, William Garden Cowie, D.D. (*Primate*).  
*Nelson*, Charles Oliver Mules, M.A.  
*Dunedin*, Samuel Tarratt Nevill, D.D.  
*Melanesia*, Cecil Wilson, M.A.

### Foreign Consuls (Aug., 1900).

*Austria-Hungary*, Consul, E. Langguth (Auckland);  
*Acting-Consul*, Carl Seegner (Auckland).  
*Belgium*, Consul-General, Edouard Pollet (Melbourne);  
*Consuls*, Charles John Johnston (Wellington), Joseph James Kinsey (Christchurch), John Burns (Auckland);  
 G. L. Denniston (Dunedin).

- Chili*, Consul, William Brown (Sydney).
- Denmark*, Consul for North Island, Chief Consular Officer in New Zealand, Eduard Valdemar Johansen (Auckland); Consul for South Island, Emil Christiau Skog (Christchurch); Vice-Consul, Francis Henry Dillon Bell (Wellington); Acting Vice-Consuls, William Percy (Hokitika); A. G. Fenwick (Dunedin).
- France*, Consul for New Zealand, Count Louis Antoine Marie Joseph Henri De Courte (Wellington); Consular Agents, George Humphries (Christchurch), George Dunnet (Auckland), F. O. Bridgeman (Dunedin).
- German Empire*, Consul-General, — Kempermann (Sydney); Consul, Bendix Hallenstein (Dunedin); Acting-Consuls, Willi Fels (Dunedin); Philip Kippenberger (Christchurch), Friedrich August Krull (Wanganui), Carl Seegner (Auckland); Vice-Consul, Eberhard Focke (Wellington).
- Hawaiian Islands*, Consul-General for Australasia, W. E. Dixon (Sydney); Consul (vacant); Acting-Consul, George Dunnet (Auckland).
- Italy*, Consul-General in Australia, Commendatore P. Corte (Melbourne); Consular Agents (vacant) (Christchurch), George Fisher (Wellington), Edward Bowes Cargill (Dunedin), Gerald Giuseppe Perotti (Greymouth), R. Rose (acting) (Auckland).
- Japan*, Consul, A. S. Aldrich (Wellington).
- Netherlands*, Consul-General, W. W. Bosschart (Melbourne); Consul, Charles John Johnston (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, Edward Bowes Cargill (Dunedin), Ambrose Millar (Auckland), Harold Featherston Johnston (Wellington).
- Portugal*, Consul, John Duncan (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, Henry Rees George (Auckland), Charles William Ratray (Dunedin).
- Russia*, Consul, Baron d'Ungern-Sternberg (Melbourne).
- Spain*, Vice-Consul (vacant) (Christchurch); Acting-Consul, Thomas Jamieson (Christchurch); Honorary Vice-Consul, Alexander H. Turnbull (Wellington).
- Sweden and Norway*, Consul, Arthur Edward Pearce (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, Eduard Valdemar Johansen (Auckland), Frank Graham (Christchurch).
- United States*, Consul, for New Zealand, Frank Dillingham (Auckland); Vice-Consul, Leonard A. Bachelder (Auckland); Consular-Agents, Robert Pitcaithley (Christchurch), John Duncan (Wellington).

## COOK OR HERVEY ISLANDS.

### *Administration.*

The Cook Islands were declared to be under British protection in October, 1888, by Captain Bourke, of H.M.S. "Hyacinth," and the Hervey Islands, Mannai, Anoter and Takutia by Commander Nicolls, of H.M.S. "Cormorant," in June, 1889.

Until 1900 British authority was represented by a Resident who was paid by the Government of New Zealand, and reported direct to the Governor of that Colony. The first British Resident, Mr. F. J. Moss, who was appointed in 1890, succeeded in 1891 in arranging for the establishment of an Elective Federal Parliament to make laws for the

whole group. Each island, however, continued to enjoy self-government in such purely local affairs as it could properly manage for itself. The Federal Executive Council or Government was composed of the Arikis, or Kings and Queens, who are also the principal landowners. The chief of these, Queen Makea, Ariki of Avarua, was the nominal head of the Government. A Supreme Court was established, and a law was passed regulating the sale of intoxicants, and imposing a general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. on imports. All laws and administrative acts were subject to the approval of the Resident, who was also a Deputy and Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and Chief Justice of the High Court of the Cook Islands. The arrangements for the future administration of the group, in consequence of its annexation to New Zealand, have not yet been announced.

### *Description.*

The Cook Islands are about 1,700 miles from Auckland by steamer. The most southerly, Mangaia, is in latitude 21° 47' south, and the most northerly, Aitutaki, in 18° 15' south. Rarotonga, the most westerly, is in 160° west, and Maukè, the furthest to the east, lies in 157° west longitude. The group consists of seven islands—Mangaia, Atiu, Maukè, Mitiaro, the Hervey Islands proper, Aitutaki, and Rarotonga. The so-called Hervey Islands are an atoll, with the usual low islets on the surrounding reef, and are frequented by the natives from Aitutaki to make copra from the coconuts, which grow luxuriantly and without care in such positions.

RAROTONGA is the most important, being the only island in the group with harbours. There are three small harbours in the coral reef with which this island is fringed. The best of these, Avatiu, is the centre of trade for the group. There is also good anchorage outside the reef. Rarotonga is very beautiful and fertile, having a volcanic surface soil with coral subsoil. The island is small—about 25 miles in circuit—but the central hills rise to a height of nearly 3,000 feet. Water is consequently good and abundant. The climate is good and unusually cool. The native population is over 2,000. The foreign residents number some 50 adult males, engaged in trade or planting. They are chiefly British, with a mixture of Americans, Germans, French, and Chinese. There is a resident European missionary, and a native school in which teachers are trained for mission service in other islands in connection with the London Missionary Society. Several of these teachers have for some time past been doing good service in other Pacific Islands, and in New Guinea.

MANGAIA is of about the same size as Rarotonga, but chiefly a coral formation, and less fertile. The climate is equally good, but the hills do not reach 500 feet in height. The population is about 2,000, with only 4 Europeans who are engaged in trade. There is a resident English missionary and native school.

AITUTAKI is smaller than Mangaia, but of the same character. It is surrounded by an ocean coral reef as well as a shore reef. There is a narrow passage through the reef suitable for whaleboats only. Population: native, 1,500, with only one European trader. There is also a resident English missionary and native school.

ATIU, MAUKÈ, and MITIARO are all under the king of Atiu. Atiu resembles Aitutaki, but Maukè and Mitiaro are smaller. The joint populations are about 1,800. There are only two foreign

residents, and the missionaries in charge are native teachers from Rarotonga.

Communication within each island is entirely by roads or tracks. They have no river nor coastal traffic. Between the islands communication is almost entirely by sailing vessel, and is very uncertain and irregular. From Tahiti come trading vessels, and also from San Francisco. The only steam communication is by a vessel of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand on her trip from Auckland to Tahiti, calling at Rarotonga once in four weeks. This vessel also calls at other islands of the group when there is sufficient cargo to warrant detention.

**PRODUCTIONS.**—Coffee, copra, oranges, limes, cotton, pineapples and bananas, and all tropical fruits flourish luxuriantly. Orange and lime trees produce abundantly, and of excellent quality, and all kinds of native food—taro, breadfruit, kumeras, yams, bananas, and the indigenous plaintain, are fine and plentiful. Many products of a temperate climate do well, and cattle, except sheep, thrive well on an indigenous species of canch or wire grass.

#### *Trade.*

The principal exports\* of Cook Islands produce in 1898 were copra 4,505*l.*, oranges 3,384*l.*, and coffee 2,389*l.*; total exports 11,209*l.*, as compared with 21,751*l.* in 1897. The decrease was due to the practical failure of the coffee crop and the ravages of the black aphid among the oranges. The total imports were 18,155*l.* For 1899-1900 the total revenue was ‡3,165*l.*, and the expenditure 2,188*l.*

*British Resident, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gudgeon.*



## NORTHERN NIGERIA.

### *Situation and Area.*

The Protectorate of Northern Nigeria is bounded on the south by the Protectorates of Lagos and Southern Nigeria; the boundary, which is also the limit of the zone of "trade-liquor" importation, leaves the frontier of Dahomey in the latitude of Shatu, and, running east to the borders of Ilorin, follows the frontier of that State round its western and southern limits, and is then drawn due east to Idda on the Niger; thence its runs almost due east to meet the frontier of the German Kameruns a little south of Tarkum, practically following the 7th parallel of latitude. To the west it is bounded by the hinterland of French Dahomey, the line having been settled by the Convention of June, 1898. Skuta, Ashigiri and Ilo fall within British Borge, while Tarakon and Nikki are included in the French sphere. Thence, crossing the Niger 10 miles north of Ilo, the boundary follows the Dallub Mauri till it meets the arc of a circle drawn (with 100-mile radius) from Sokoto as a centre. On the north the French Sudan is conterminous with the Protectorate. From the point at which the arc of the circle described meets the 14th parallel the second time the boundary follows that parallel for 70 miles, then runs due south to parallel 13°-20° for 250 miles, then due north to the 14th, then along 14° to longitude 14°. On the east the 14th parallel of longitude, which nearly bisects Lake Chad, forms the boundary till it meets the south shore of Lake Chad. The Anglo-German frontier of the Kameruns impinges on Chad at the point where the river Jaderam enters the Lake, and from this

point the boundary is formed by a straight line drawn to the intersection of the 6° of latitude, with longitude 9°, deflected only by a circle of two miles radius drawn round the town of Yola so as to include it in the British territory. None of these boundaries of Northern Nigeria have as yet been surveyed and delimited on the ground, except that between the British and French territories to the west of the Niger, which was completed by Lt.-Col. Lang, R.E. and Major Fontie in 1900. The Protectorate includes the Foulah Empire, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head, with its nominal dependencies of Nupe, Ilorin, Muri, Laria, and Bautshi, together with the Pagan countries of Borgu to the west of the Niger, Bornu in the north-east towards Lake Chad, and the belt of Pagan tribes inhabiting the country south of the Benue, and lying between it and the northern frontier of Southern Nigeria. Pagan tribes also inhabit the country enclosed in the bend of the Niger between Ilorin on the west and Southern Nigeria on the south (usually known as the Kabba country), and similar tribes form a more or less continuous belt along the northern and eastern banks of the Niger. The Hausa States of the Foulah Empire are Mohammedan, and are said to have the densest population of any country in the whole African Continent—estimated at 30 millions, but large areas are frequently devastated by slave-raids. The area of the Protectorate is about 310,000 square miles. Idda, the point on the Niger where the boundary between Northern and Southern Nigeria crosses the river, is about 200 miles as the crow flies from the mouth of the river, and about half that distance above the last of the creeks which form the mouth of the Niger. Lokoja is some 50 miles further up, and is situated at the junction of the Niger and Benue. Under the Company's administration it formed the military headquarters, and it is now the principal station and garrison with the exception of the (temporary) headquarters at Jebba. This latter place (a small island about a mile long by a quarter mile broad) marks the limit of navigation of the Niger, though steamers have with some risk ascended as far as the foot of the first rapids at Fort Goldie, some 30 miles further. The Port of Northern Nigeria is the Forcados river mouth in Southern Nigeria, where the Northern Protectorate has a station (at Burutu) for purposes of transhipment, and also a depot for invalids and passengers arriving and leaving at Gulu Point.

At the end of the dry season (at the end of April) and for about three months before, the Niger is only navigable up to the mouth of the Kaduna, and for large steamers below the junction of the Benue at Lokoja.

The Niger Territories generally (that is to say Northern Nigeria and the country from Idda to the coast, now included in Southern Nigeria) were secured to Great Britain by nearly 500 treaties made by the Royal Niger Company (formerly the National African Company, Limited), and recognized by the three Anglo-German Agreements of June, 1885, June, 1886, and November, 1893, and the Anglo-French Agreement of August, 1890. The agreements with Germany establish as an eastern frontier a line running from the rapids on the Cross River to a little east of Yola, on the Upper Benue, and thence to a point on the south bank of Lake Chad 35 minutes east of the meridian of Kuka. The Anglo-French agreement of the 14th June, 1898, defined the western and northern frontiers.

\* Exclusive of produce of other small islands received at Rarotonga for distribution.

† Includes balance of 489*l.* from previous year.

*History.*

As far back as the 17th century British traders have had mercantile depots on the mouths of the Niger and adjacent rivers and creeks, known as the Oil rivers, and in these early times the trade was mainly confined to the traffic in slaves. At this epoch the French attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Niger, but were unsuccessful, and during the 18th century British interests preponderated. At the beginning of the 19th century the exploration of the upper river—which had hitherto been supposed to be identical with the Nile or Congo—began, and Mungo Park traced its course from Bamako to Bussa, where he lost his life in therapids. Lander in 1830 demonstrated the identity of Mungo Park's river at Bousa, with the lower Niger, and followed its course to the sea. In the next two decades, 1840-60, efforts were made, both by the British Government and private individuals, as well as by French and German merchants, to develop the trade of the Niger, while our knowledge of the interior was greatly enlarged by the travels of Barth, Clapperton, Allen and others, all British or under British initiation. A consulate was founded at Lokoja, and, at the cost of much money and many lives, some progress seemed to have been made, only to result in failure and fiasco. The pioneer of these efforts was McGregor Laird, who in 1852 began to establish stations and to endeavour to secure the country for England, but these were destroyed by natives, and Laird lost both his money and his life. The good results of his work were not, however, entirely lost. The situation in the early seventies was that there were numerous trading towns—English, French and German—in the oil rivers, where the trade in palm oil had begun to assume importance, the imports being chiefly confined to “the vilest of spirits, guns and powder.” The expeditions sent by the British Government to the higher river, and the subsidies voted by Parliament, had been withdrawn, and European intercourse with the Niger would have ceased had it not been for the perseverance of four English and four Scotch firms, who during the four months of high water each sent a trading steamer up the river, and soon established a few primitive stations, where the white population of Nigeria (numbering from two to three) lived. These bold pioneers were at the mercy of the powerful chiefs, and gross outrages were from time to time avenged by the dispatch of a light draught gunboat. “The rivalry between these firms became so keen, and the importance of turning upon each other the disfavour of the chiefs was so great, that the necessity of white traders holding together for purposes of defence was overlooked.”

At the close of 1877, Mr. Goldie-Taubman—now Sir G. Taubman Goldie—visited the Niger and conceived the idea (to quote his own words), “that no lasting advance, either of commerce or civilization, was possible unless some government were established which would give peace and security both to natives and white men.” In other words that amalgamation of interests and a settled government must replace the chaotic rivalry of traders. Recognising that continuity of government on the spot was an impossibility in the climatic conditions of Nigeria, while a government such as that established by Rajah Brooke in Sarawak would not have a secure international basis, Sir George Goldie determined to secure a charter for a British Company. After much negotiation the small British interests, which

were the only ones existent on the Niger at that date, were amalgamated in the United African Company in 1879, and in 1881 a charter was applied for. The objection was raised that the capital of the Company was too small, and hence the National African Company was formed with a capital of a million sterling, with the object of opening up direct relations with the great potentates of the interior. With great energy the new company founded stations, sent out a river flotilla, and pushed up the Niger and Benue, but meanwhile the foresight of Gambetta had prompted the establishment of two French Companies, which being backed by the French Government, acquired a great influence on the Lower Niger. Of these the *Compagnie du Sénégal* had a capital of 600,000*l.*, and some thirty French stations were formed, and while the French flag remained the charter could not, of course, be granted. The energy of Sir George Goldie, however, by lavish presents to chiefs, by the increase of the staff and stations, and by keen competition, secured the disappearance of the French flag just in time to announce at the Berlin Conference in 1885 that the British flag alone flew on the Niger, and to secure to Great Britain the guardianship of the international navigation rights on the Niger—while the French companies and rival British interests which had meantime grown up were absorbed in the National African Company. In April, 1885, a new danger arose from the mission of Herr Flegel to secure treaties with Sokoto and Gandu on behalf of Germany, but he was anticipated by the British Company, who sent out Mr Thomson, and concluded treaties with those powerful emirs.

Great Britain was therefore able to conclude the Agreement of 1886 with Germany, which settled the frontiers between Nigeria and the Kameruns as far back as Yola, and in July, 1886, the long-delayed charter was granted, and the Company changed its title to that of the Royal Niger Company. Meanwhile the territories adjacent to the river had been placed under British protection.

The next decade was spent in building up an elaborate organization, in extending the sphere acquired, and in checking inter-tribal war, pagan sacrifices and slave raiding. The expeditions of Monteil to Lake Chad from the west, of Crampel from the south-east, and of Mizon by way of the Niger and Benue, were checkmated, and finally, in 1890, an agreement was arrived at with France by which the line dividing the French Sudan on the north from Nigeria was drawn with certain deflections from Say, on the Niger, to Barua, on Lake Chad, and in 1893 the Kamerun boundary was extended from Yola to the south of the same lake. Its international difficulties being for the moment less acute, the Company was able to face the great internal danger which for years had threatened its existence. In 1897 the growing hostility of the great Foulah Power culminated in a plan to drive the white men out of the country. The Company had been quietly preparing, and had brought their military force to a high standard of efficiency, and they took the field (Sir George Goldie himself having planned every detail of the campaign and being present in person) with some 500 or 600 well-drilled soldiers, led by about 30 British officers, against 20,000 or 30,000 of the enemy, of whom a large proportion were the much-dreaded Foulah cavalry. Nupé, the vast dependency of Sokoto, which had thus challenged the Company's existence, was divided



by the Niger into two nearly equal halves. The rapidity of the Company's movements gave no time to Sokoto to raise additional armies, and Southern Nupe was first conquered, and then Northern Nupe after a two-days' fight before the capital at Bida. Ilorin, a smaller dependency was next subdued. Prior to this a march of nearly 200 miles, from Lokoja to Kappa, and thence to Egbon, had cleared all Southern Nupe of the Foulah slave raiders, and on the 20th June, 1897, the legal status of slavery in the Niger Territories was declared abolished by the Company. Simultaneously with this crisis another, which was to have far-reaching effects, arose. The only indeterminate frontier remaining was that to the west. The Company perceiving, in 1894, that French enterprise contemplated the annexation to Senegal and Dahomey of the Borgu country, sent out Capt. F. D. Lugard to negotiate treaties with the king or chiefs of that country. Anticipating the powerful French expeditions by only a few days, he succeeded in making treaties at the capital of Nikki, and with other semi-independent chiefs of districts. Disregarding these prior British treaties, a swarm of French expeditions spread over Borgu, and having obtained a pledge from our Government that Sir George Goldie's powerful expedition, then in the field against the Foulahs, should not advance N. of 9°, they invaded Bousa, with which we had a specific treaty of many years standing, and established themselves on the Niger at several points. At the end of 1897, in view of this situation, the British Government decided to raise a local force, and the task was confided to Colonel F. D. Lugard, who left England in March, 1898, and in the following April had a strong force in the field. After a period of great tension, during which the British and French troops faced each other, and a conflict was daily imminent, a convention was signed (June 14th) laying down a boundary line from the intersection of the 9th parallel with the frontier of Dahomey to Illo on the Niger, and thence to the northern frontier, which was more accurately defined, to Lake Chad, and to its junction with the German Kameruns frontier. Meanwhile the great internal source of danger had been removed by the breaking of the Foulah power, while the army of the conquering chief Rabah, which had penetrated from the Nile Valley to Lake Chad, and had conquered Bornu, was arrested in its onward march to Kano by the deeds of the Company's victories and had returned to the south of Lake Chad, where the British, French and German territories converged. The Imperial force, called the West African Frontier Force, with a "Commissioner and Commandant" at its head, and independent of the Company, was quartered in the country, with its headquarters at Jebba, and with numerous detachments holding the posts evacuated by the French throughout Borgu, and a strong garrison at Lokoja. This force consisted of two battalions of Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Colonels Pilcher and Fitzgerald; three batteries of Artillery, under the command of Major Robinson, R.A.; a Sapper company of Madrassiss and locals under Lieut. McClintock, R.E.; three hospitals, completely organised with a large nursing staff (a new departure in the Interior of Africa), with Dr. Poole as P.M.O.; a Transport department, and an Accounts department. It was raised and organised by Colonel Lugard, with Lieut.-Colonel Willecocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., as second in command, and Major Booth as Staff Officer, and consisted

equally of Hausas and Yorubas. The battalions had a nominal establishment of 1,200 rank and file each. The R.A. mustered 175, and the Sappers 46. The complement of officers, Infantry and R.A., was 66, with 106 British N.C.O.'s. Eight doctors, with 14 N.C.O.'s, R.A.M.C., and three female nurses, formed the Medical Staff. The Transport numbered four white men and the Accounts five, the R.E. one officer and five N.C.O.'s, making a total of 217 white men and close on 2,700 natives. It was constituted on a basis of active service as "in military occupation of a foreign country," and its constitution, movements, and discipline were effected and controlled by means of "Frontier Force Orders" by the Commandant.

The Royal Niger Company had, from its earliest origin, set its face against the importation of trade liquor, and had imposed in the Delta area, where alone the import was allowed, a higher duty than in the neighbouring "Niger Coast Protectorate." This had, of course, led to smuggling by natives, who, moreover, could not understand the arbitrary frontiers fixed by latitudes and longitudes, while the middle-men, who had in past years controlled the trade of the interior, were exasperated by the loss of their accustomed profits. This culminated in January, 1895, in an attack by the natives of Brass upon the Company's station at Akassa, resulting in great loss of life and destruction of property. The British Government sent a punitive expedition against the town of Brass, and 20,000*l.* was paid as indemnity to the Company. Sir J. Kirk, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., was sent out as special commissioner to report on the causes which led to this outrage, and to make recommendations. He proposed that the Company should cease to trade, and become purely administrative, and that a revenue should be assigned to them for Governmental purposes, consisting of a proportion of the total receipts by Lagos and the N.C.P., on the coast of which Nigeria formed the Hinterland. This scheme was not approved, and it was decided that the charter should be revoked, and that the administrative rights and powers of the Royal Niger Company should be transferred to the Crown. Steps to this end were taken at the end of 1898, when the negotiations with the French Government had been disposed of, and the transfer took place on January 1st, 1900. The terms of the arrangement made between Her Majesty's Government and the Company are given in the Parliamentary paper C, 9372. The Company was subsequently organised as a trading Company under the name of "The Niger Company, Limited."

#### *Constitution.*

In connection with the transfer to the Crown, an Order in Council was issued at the end of 1899, constituting the "Protectorate of Northern Nigeria" over the territories of the Royal Niger Co., with the exception of a portion of them, stretching from Idda to the coast, which by a contemporaneous instrument was incorporated in the Niger Coast Protectorate, and with those territories was named the "Protectorate of Southern Nigeria."

The government of the Royal Niger Company was conducted chiefly from England by the Governor and Council, who initiated all legislation, and from whom emanated all orders regarding the employment of the troops on punitive expeditions, &c. The same body revised the sentences of the Supreme Court, which was set up at Asaba, the capital, and which consisted of two judges who alternately served in Africa. Three senior executive officers had the general administration of the

divisions of the country under the control of the Agents-General, Mr. W. Wallace, C.M.G., and Mr. J. Flint, C.M.G. Sub-divisions of districts were under the control of district officers, who held small cause courts. A civil gaol under a governor was erected at Asaba.

In the new administration a High Commissioner has been appointed, and two residents provided for the Provinces of Benue and Niger, with seven assistant residents. A supreme court serves as a Court of Appeal for both Southern and Northern Nigeria, the Residents, who are entrusted with large powers, holding "Provincial Courts." An Attorney-General acts as legal adviser to the Government. The "districts" under assistant residents are Ilorin, Kappa, Borgu, Lower Benue and Bassa. There is no Legislation or Executive Council, and the High Commissioner has power to make laws under the name "Proclamations."

The W.A.F.F. remains as the military force of the Protectorate, under the command of Col. Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., with Lt.-Col. Kemball, R.A., as second in command. Major O'Neill commands the Artillery, and Lt.-Cols. Lowry-Cole and Morland command the two battalions, with which has been incorporated the Royal Niger Constabulary.

#### *Climate and Products.*

The lower portion of the Territories in the Niger delta has a bad reputation for its climate. In this region are produced the palm oil and palm kernels which form a large portion of the exports from the Territories.

The regions further inland are stated to be much healthier, except in the Niger Valley, while their principal products are palm-oil, rubber, hides, ground nuts, shea butter, ivory, chillies, and various drugs.

The chief imports are cotton goods, earthenware, hardware, powder, salt, silks, and woollen goods. The Company prohibited the importation of rifles, breech-loading guns, cartridges, &c., into any part of the Territories. They also prohibited the importation of spirits into the northern portions of their territories, and put heavy duties on their introduction into the lower portions, so that the importation of spirits became less than one-fourth of what it was before the charter. There were no import duties excepting on guns, powder, salt, spirits, and tobacco, and the revenue was chiefly raised by export duties. Under the new administration the duties are only on imports, and are collected at the coast by Lagos and S. Nigeria, which make contributions to the revenues of N. Nigeria.

#### *Means of Communication.*

There are stations at Brass and Bonny, in cable communication with Lagos, and thus with Europe. A telegraph line was constructed in 1897-98 from Lagos to Jebba and has been extended to Lokoja, from which point it has been carried up the Benue to Ahwaneja. Regular steamers arrive and depart from Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa every three weeks. Communication in the Niger Basin is mainly by the steamers of the Niger Company.

#### *Civil Establishment.*

*High Commissioner*, Brig.-Gen. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., 2,500*l.*, and duty allowance 500*l.*

*Private Secretary*, R. P. Lobb, 300*l.*

#### *Political Department.*

*Residents*, W. Wallace, C.M.G., 1,800*l.*, and duty allowance 400*l.*; W. P. Hewby, 600*l.* to 700*l.*, and duty allowance 200*l.*

*Assistant Residents*, Major J. A. Burdon, P. M. Dwyer, F. Cargill, L. Kentish Rankin, Capt. W. S. Sharpe, C.M.G., Capt. U. Ruxton, A. H. George, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

#### *Legal and Judicial.*

*Chief Justice*, A. Davidson, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*, duty allowance 100*l.*

*Attorney-General*, H. C. Gollan, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

#### *Secretary's Office.*

*Secretary*, M. Kerr, 600*l.* to 700*l.*, and duty allowance, 100*l.*

*Assistant Secretary*, M. H. de la P. Beresford, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

*Chief Clerk*, F. G. Robinson, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

#### *Treasury.*

*Treasurer*, S. T. Harrison, 600*l.* to 700*l.*, and duty allowance, 100*l.*

*Assistant Treasurer*, G. A. Adolphus, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

*Clerks*, G. Migeod, J. Cunningham, T. B. Phillips, C. L. Anderson, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

#### *Medical.*

*Senior Medical Officer*, E. E. Craster, 700*l.* to 900*l.*, and duty allowance, 100*l.*

*Assistant Medical Officers*, A. A. Smith, C. E. S. Watson, F. W. Chesnaye, J. D. C. Swan, G. F. Lobb, W. M. Muat, 350*l.* to 450*l.*

#### *Marine.*

*Superintendent*, D. Paget-Jones, 500*l.*, and duty allowance, 50*l.*

#### *Public Works.*

*Director*, J. E. Eaglesome, 800*l.*, and duty allowance 50*l.*

*Assistant Surveyor*, J. Scott, 450*l.* to 500*l.*

#### *Engineers' Workshops.*

*Executive Engineer*, J. C. Dawson, 350*l.* to 500*l.*

#### *Store and Issue Department.*

*Chief Storekeeper*, M. Neill, 500*l.* (duty allowance, 96*l.*).

*Assistant Storekeeper*, J. F. Hill, 350*l.* to 400*l.* and duty allowance, 60*l.*

#### *Postal and Telegraphs.*

F. R. Adye, 300*l.*

#### *Civil Police.*

*Inspector* (vacant), 350*l.* to 400*l.*

*Assistant*, J. Campbell, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

#### *Audit Office.*

*Auditor*, C. P. Isaacs, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

*Assistant Auditor for N. and S. Nigeria*, J. H. Bratt, 300*l.*

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

#### *Situation and Area.*

The Orange River Colony lies to the north of the Orange River and Cape Colony and to the Vaal River. On the east it is bounded by Basutoland and Natal. The area is about 50,000 square miles, and the country, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea, consists chiefly of grassy plains; but to the east, on the Basutoland border, it is hilly. The rainfall is moderate, and the country is mainly devoted to stock-farming, though corn is raised in parts. The population in 1890 was 207,503, of whom 77,716 were white.

#### *History.*

The Orange River was first crossed by European in 1760, but no attempt was made to

settle the country for many years after. Emigrants from the great trek established themselves at Winburg and elsewhere, but the Colonial Government for some time made no attempt to establish any administration. In 1848, however, owing to the disputes between the settlers and the natives, Sir Harry Smith issued a Proclamation declaring the whole territory between the Orange River and Vaal River to be under the sovereignty of the Queen, and a British Resident was appointed at Bloemfontein, with Assistant-Commissioners at Winburg and the Caledon River. The discontented farmers under Pretorius took up arms, but were defeated by Sir Harry Smith at Boomplaats. The British Government, however, before long determined to abandon the territory; and in 1854 Sir George Clerk, the Special Commissioner for "the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the Orange River Sovereignty," signed the Convention of Bloemfontein, by which, much against the will of many of the inhabitants, British sovereignty was withdrawn, and the independence of the country was recognised.

The history of the Orange Free State was in the main peaceable, but a good deal of fighting followed with the Basutos, and in 1866 Moshesh was compelled to cede much of his best cornland. The Basutos appealed to the High Commissioner and were taken under British protection, but by the Treaty of Aliwal North in 1869 the incorporation of the conquered territory into the Orange Free State was recognised.

About the same time the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley and the inrush of diggers led to a dispute between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Orange Free State as to the boundary, which was ultimately settled in 1876 by a convention signed in London by President Brand providing for the payment by Great Britain of a sum of 90,000*l.* in consideration of the abandonment of the Free State claim.

In 1889, not long after the death of President Brand whose wisdom and moderation had won general recognition, the Orange Free State entered into an alliance with the South African Republic. This alliance was renewed in 1897 and was appealed to as binding the Free State to assist the South African Republic in her quarrel with Great Britain in 1899. This course was determined on by a resolution of the Volksraad taken on the 27th of September, 1899, and resulted \* in the annexation of the country to the British dominions by a Proclamation of Lord Roberts issued on the 28th of May, 1900, the new Colony being called the Orange River Colony, and Lord Roberts being appointed Administrator. Sir Alfred Milner succeeded to the Administration on the departure of Lord Roberts from South Africa at the end of the year 1900, and was afterwards selected for appointment as Governor both of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony. Major H. J. Goud Adams was selected for the post of Lieut.-Governor.

The Government of the Orange Free State consisted of a President, elected every five years, assisted by an Executive Council and a Volksraad, containing 56 members, half of whom retired every two years. The Orange Free State had since 1889 been a member of the Customs Union to which the Cape and latterly Natal also belonged. In the same year the railway to the Vaal was completed by the Cape Government, which continued to work the line until after the Jameson raid, when the

\* For an account of the events leading up to the war, and the war itself see "Transvaal," and the general summary of events of 1900 contained in the Introduction.

Free State took it over. The future Constitution of the Colony is now under the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

#### Revenue and Expenditure.

Year.	Income.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1888-89 ...	202,269	12	6 ...	193,548	3	3
1889-90 ...	272,036	9	6 ...	204,803	11	3
1890-91 ...	376,912	11	6 ...	304,006	2	2
1891-92 ...	386,589	9	7 ...	407,610	3	0
1892-93 ...	310,372	0	0 ...	378,922	0	0
1893-94 ...	293,790	5	4 ...	270,092	6	7
1894-95 ...	306,653	7	4 ...	290,821	11	4
*1895 ...	259,589	15	9 ...	271,935	14	10
1896 ...	374,774	9	10 ...	430,737	8	3
1897 ...	†906,029	10	11 ...	690,777	14	5
1898 ...	799,757	18	1 ...	956,752	6	3

The estimates for 1899 approved by the Raad fixed the revenue at £656,914 of which £323,314 was from Railways and £121,000 from Customs. This, with a balance carried forward from the previous year and temporary loans, made a total of £948,523. The expenditure was estimated at £948,523 including £290,758 for new railway work and £108,124 for paying off debt. The total debt in 1898 was £1,830,000. The total trade in the same year was £1,923,428 exports, and £1,190,932 imports.

#### Railways.

The railway system which connects the lines from the Cape ports with the line to Johannesburg is 418 miles long, and was built at a cost of £3,066,647. To this must be added a line from the Natal border to Harrismith, 24 miles long, constructed at a cost of £265,270, and worked by the Natal Government.

### ST. HELENA.

#### Situation, Area, &c.

St. Helena is an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, and 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa, in 15° 55' S. lat., and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad, covering an area of 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres (a little larger than Jersey). The distance from Southampton is 4,477 miles, and from Capetown 1,695 miles. The usual mail passage is, from England, 17 days, and from Capetown, 6 days.

The capital and only town is Jamestown, on the N.W. of the island, with a population of about 2,000. The climate is mild, and varies little, the thermometer in Jamestown ranging in summer between 68° and 80°, and in winter between 57° and 70°. The country is 10° colder. The rainfall in 1899 was 47 inches in the country. The island is very healthy, the average death-rate for the three years ended 1899 having been only 16 per 1,000, including seamen landed in the island seriously ill. The death rate in 1899 was 17 per 1,000.

#### History.

St. Helena, then uninhabited and well wooded, was discovered by the Portuguese Commander Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's day, May 21st, 1502. The Portuguese contrived to keep secret the situation of the island from other European nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish, on his return from a voyage round the world. They built a church there, but made no permanent settlement. The Dutch held it from 1645 to 1650, when they abandoned it. It was taken possession of by the East India

\* This year is from 1st March to 31st December, 1895.

† Including receipts from Railway taken over from Cape.

Company in 1651, and a charter for its administration was granted in 1661. In 1665 it was seized by the Dutch, who were, however, expelled the same year. Again, in January, 1673, they seized it, to be driven out finally in May, by Captain Munden, of the English Navy. A new charter was issued by Charles II. to the East India Company for its possession in December, 1673, and it remained under that Company, with the exception of the period of Napoleon's imprisonment there, till 22nd April, 1834, when it was brought under the direct government of the Crown by an Act of Parliament of 1833.

#### *Education and Local Government.*

The Government maintain 4 schools, having 553 scholars. There are also 6 endowed and private day schools, one of which is aided by Government, having 387 scholars. School attendance is compulsory under Ordinance No. 4 of 1874, and fees of 1d. a week are charged.

The only local authority is the Poor Relief Board, the revenue and expenditure of which for 1899 were 862*l.* and 889*l.*

#### *Industry.*

St. Helena is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant. It is situated in the heart of the South Atlantic trade wind, blowing from the S.E. for about 330 days in the year, and in the direct track of vessels homeward bound from the East round the Cape of Good Hope. Previous to the opening of the overland route it was a port of call for a vast quantity of shipping and passengers to and from India and other parts of the East, and in consequence of its importance in connection with the Eastern trade, large establishments were maintained, both civil and military. For many years it was also a *dépôt* for liberated Africans landed from slavers captured by the West Coast squadron. As early as 1818, a law was passed that all future children born in the Island should be free.

Beyond the supply of the passing shipping it has never produced any article of export properly so called, except flax fibre. The company which started this industry failed from bad management in transporting the green leaves to town for treatment. For every 100 tons so transported at a heavy cost the yield was only about three tons of fibre. Hundreds of acres of flax are now going to waste. There is, however, said to be a field for capital in the preparation of the fibre from the *Purcraea gigantea*, a sloe which grows wild all over the island. Its trade depends exclusively upon the intercourse and the visits of the Antarctic whalers and of ships in distress, and has greatly diminished in recent years in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal.

The number of ships calling at Jamestown (now a free port) for supplies, including steamers and ships of war, was in 1885, 450; in 1886, 377; in 1887, 317; in 1888, 330; in 1889, 288; in 1890, 211; in 1891, 211; in 1892, 223; in 1893, 199; in 1894, 195; in 1895, 203; 1896, 151; 1897, 147; 1898, 147; 1899, 138. It is a port of registry.

The chief industries are fishing and agriculture, the main arable crop being potatoes.

There are no private banks in the Colony, but a Government savings bank was established in 1865 (total deposits on 31st December, 1899—18,897*l.*), and the Government issues bills of exchange on England at from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent.

#### *Means of Communication.*

Steamers arrive from England at regular intervals of 4 weeks, and proceed to the Cape and Natal; steamers arrive from thence at the same interval,

and proceed to England. The interval between the arrival and departure of the mails is 10 days. The rate of postage to the U.K., India, and certain Colonies\* is 1*d.* per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; to other parts of the world 2*d.* per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. There is no internal post, but there are 68 miles of telegraph, constructed by the Colonial Government and the War Office at a cost of 700*l.* The receipts in 1899 were 89*l.*, and the expenses 290*l.* The net postal revenue in 1899 was 732*l.*, and the expenditure 394*l.* The new cable from the Cape reached St. Helena at the end of 1899, and was carried forward to Ascension by February, 1900. It is now completed to St. Vincent.

#### *Defence.*

Jamestown has been made a second-class imperial coaling station, and extensive defensive works have been constructed on the heights overlooking the harbour.

#### *Constitution.*

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

The Governor alone makes Ordinances, there being no Legislative Council, but power is reserved to legislate by Order of His Majesty in Council.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	8,729	9,032	66,272	79,366
1891	6,874	8,288	61,865	65,636
1892	7,691	7,445	66,972	74,161
1893	8,547	7,637	73,418	81,161
1894	9,161	7,873	86,262	87,346
1895	9,762	8,063	71,549	73,888
1896	9,160	8,872	87,023	89,137
1897	8,803	13,004	81,156	81,948
1898	9,152	12,349	101,217	101,418
1899	11,593	11,422	106,868	108,639

#### *Population (including Military and Shipping).*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census, 1881	2,573	2,486	5,059
" 1891	1,986	2,130	4,116

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£		
1890	19,672	9,394	2,892	31,958
1891	16,646	6,418	4,318	27,382
1892	19,010	8,298	3,078	30,386
1893	25,069	7,983	6,141	39,193
1894	18,994	7,988	4,795	31,777
1895	22,263	8,478	3,003	33,744
1896	21,233	9,587	130	30,950
1897	25,262	7,161	1,942	34,365
1898	50,744	12,241	—	62,985
1899	80,232	7,598	3,869	91,699

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	
1890†	1,905	—	—	1,905
1891†	3,126	—	—	3,126
1892‡	4,508	355	—	4,863
1893	4,709	267	—	4,976
1894¶	4,280	772	—	5,052

\* See end of Introduction.

† Including £1,580 specie exported.

‡	"	£2,195	"	"
§	"	£3,721	"	"
	"	£4,055	"	"
¶	"	£3,875	"	"





Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
1895*	4,305	109	—	4,314
1896†	4,012	727	—	4,739
1897‡	4,314	679	—	4,993
1898§	3,816	575	—	4,391
1899	3,849	743	—	4,592

Not including produce of whale fishery shipped to United States, value (1886) 21,232*l.*, and (1887) 13,168*l.* (1888) 20,958*l.* (1889) 19,791*l.* (1890) 13,433*l.* (1891) 17,428*l.* (1892) 20,685*l.* (1893) 32,256 (1894) 14,717*l.* (1895) 8,642*l.* (1896) nil. (1897) nil. (1898) nil. (1899) nil.

Customs Revenue, 1899—6,548*l.*

#### Governors.

*Since the Transfer of the Island to the Crown.*

- 1836 Major-General George Middlemore, C.B.  
 1842 Colonel Hamelin Trelawny.  
 1846 Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.  
 1851 Col. Sir Thos. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 1856 Sir E. H. Drummond Hay.  
 1863 Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.  
 1870 H. R. Janisch (acting).  
 1870 Admiral Patey.  
 1873 H. R. Janisch, C.M.G.  
 1884 Lieut.-Colonel Grant Blunt, R.E. (acting).  
 1887 W. Grey-Wilson (acting).  
 1889 R. L. Antrobus (acting).  
 1890 W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.  
 1897 R. A. Sterndale.

#### Executive Council.

- R. A. Sterndale, Governor.  
 Lt.-Col. J. B. Leefe, R.M.A., *Commanding the Troops.*  
 G. N. Moss, H. J. Bovell.

#### Civil Establishment.

- Governor, Chief Justice, and Colonial Secretary, R. A. Sterndale, 500*l.*, and table allowance, 200*l.*  
 A.D.C., Capt. C. C. Palmer, R.A.  
 Receiver-General, Com. Wm. Hewetson, R.N., 100*l.*  
 Chief Clerk, R. R. Bruce, 150*l.*  
 2nd Clerk, A. Hands, 50*l.*  
 Auditor, Capt. C. C. Palmer, R.A., 50*l.*  
 Officers of Customs, Supervisor, Jas. Homagee, 100*l.*  
 Clerk, G. E. Moss, 70*l.*  
 Harbour Master, Com. Hewetson, 200*l.* and fees.  
 Colonial Surgeon, F. E. Welby, 200*l.*, and 30*l.* for horse allowance.  
 Crown Prosecutor, Clerk of the Peace, Judge of Summary Court and Police Magistrate, James Homagee, 300*l.*  
 Manager of Savings Bank, Jas. Homagee, 20*l.*  
 Government School Mistress, Ellen Short, 80*l.*  
 Government School Masters, Jas. Storer and A. S. Brady, 100*l.* each and fees.  
 Police Inspector and Gaoler, W. C. Arthur, 168*l.*, and quarters.  
 Coroner, W. A. Thorpe, fees.  
 Postmaster, T. R. Bruce, 100*l.*  
 Clerk of Works, Thomas Broadway, 100*l.*  
 Foreman of Works, D. Lewis, 50*l.*  
 Sanitary Inspector, W. C. Arthur, 12*l.*

#### Ecclesiastical Department.

- Bishop, Rt. Reverend S. Holmes.  
 Chaplain to Hospitals and Gaols, Rev. A. Porter, 26*l.*

*	Including	£3,980	"	"
†	"	£3,993	"	"
‡	"	£6,663	"	"
§	"	£3,746	"	"
	"	£3,594	"	"

#### Consuls of Foreign Countries.

W. J. Williams, Consul for Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Portugal, Norway, and Sweden; Vice-Consul for Russia.

R. P. Pooley, Consul for United States of America.

L. Morilleau, Vice-Consul for France.

Vice-Consul for United States of America (vacant).

#### SEYCHELLES.

##### Situation, Area, and Climate.

The Seychelles Islands are situated between the parallels of S. lat. 4° and 5°; the estimated total number of acres comprised in the group is 50,120.

They are distant from Mauritius 934, from Madagascar 600, and from Zanzibar 970 miles. Mountainous, fairly fertile, and extremely healthy, the shade temperature seldom exceeds 84, and falls frequently at night to 70, and the records taken on the hills are several degrees lower. The rainfall at Victoria, Mahé, was:—In 1891, 124 inches; in 1892, 87 inches; in 1893, 88 inches; in 1894, 95 inches; in 1895, 101·03; in 1896, 115·08; in 1897, 101·98; in 1898, 97·63; and in 1899, 88·42, rain falling on 154 days.

The death-rate in 1899 was only 14·07 per 1,000, the birth-rate being 32·05 per 1,000.

##### Geography.

Mahé is the largest and most populous of the Seychelles Islands. It is 17 miles long and 4 to 7 miles broad, and is estimated to contain 35,520 acres.

It rises abruptly from the sea, and the highest peak reaches the elevation of 2,900 feet. The capital of the island, now called Victoria, is situated in a valley in the north-east, and has a safe and commodious harbour, provided with a lighthouse showing a red light.

The other chief islands are Praslin (8,000 acres), Silhouette (5,700 acres), La Digue (2,000 acres), Curieuse (1,000 acres); and Bird, Frigate, Aride, Stag, Félicité, Denis, North, The Sisters, St. Ann's, Conception and Thérèse.

The following islands also form part of the Dependency of Seychelles:—The Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutur Island, St. François Island, St. Pierre Island, the Cosmoledo Group, Astore Island, Assumption Island, the Aldabra Islands, Providence Island, and Flat Island.

The total acreage of the Dependency is estimated at 95,000 acres.

##### History.

The Islands are believed to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Pedro Mascaregnas, in 1505, but the discovery was not apparently followed by any attempt at colonization.

Previous to French occupation they were the resort of pirates or corsairs who infested the Indian Ocean, some of whose names are borne by descendants in Mahé at the present time.

Under the Government of Labourdonnais at Mauritius, whose name they originally bore, their position was first defined in 1743, and M. Picault, who took possession of the Islands in the name of the king of France, called the principal island Mahé. Later on the group was re-named the Seychelles Islands, in honour of the Vicomte Hérault de Seychelles.

The natural resources of the Islands, and their freedom from hurricanes, induced the French to transplant from the Isle de France (now Mauritius)

cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs, under the directions of M. Poirre. Much secrecy was at first observed in regard to the existence of these retired plantations, the object being to wrest from the Dutch the lucrative spice monopoly which the Colonies of that nation then enjoyed in Europe from their own possessions.

The rumours of the war that broke out between France and England in 1778, induced the then French Governor of Mauritius, Count de Souillac, to issue peremptory orders that in the event of an attack the spice plantations should be at once destroyed. Soon afterwards a French ship from Madagascar, having slaves on board, called at Mahé to take in wood and water, but fearing that the English might be in possession, adopted the ruse of hoisting the English flag. The small French force at Mahé had already been withdrawn, and the officer in charge, knowing that resistance was useless, at once set fire to the whole of the spice trees, each of which had previously been surrounded with dry wood and inflammable material.

During the war of the French Revolution Mahé was extremely useful to French ships as a place of refuge and refitment, but on the 17th May, 1794, it was captured by Captain Newcombe, of His Majesty's Ship "Orpheus."

The last French Governor, Mr. De Quincy, after Lieutenant Sullivan, R.M., who had been placed in charge, had left, became the first Agent Civil under the British Government. Mr. de Quincy's reign as French Governor lasted twenty years, and he remained for eighteen years in the service of the British Government, dying in July, 1821.

The capitulation was renewed in 1806 by Capt. Ferrier, of His Majesty's Ship "Albion," and on the capture of Mauritius, Seychelles was formally taken possession of by the appointment of an Agent, and incorporated as a dependency of that Colony. A Board of Civil Commissioners was appointed in 1822, and the finances of the Seychelles were separated from those of Mauritius. The title of the Head of the Government was changed from that of Civil Commissioner to that of Chief Civil Commissioner. The powers of the Board were further enlarged in 1874 by another Order in Council.

The increasing importance of these Islands was considered sufficient to warrant an alteration in the constitution of the Government, and in December, 1888, an Order in Council was passed creating the office of Administrator, and nominating an Executive and Legislative Council. In 1897, by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions, the Administrator was given full powers as Governor.

An education grant of Rs. 10,000 is annually given in assisting schools of all denominations, of which there were 25 in 1899, attended by 2,296 children. A sum of Rs. 4,864 is also voted for the maintenance of a government undenominational school, and Rs. 1,200 for affliating two schools to the Royal College of Mauritius.

#### Communications, &c.

The British India Company's steamers between Zanzibar and Bombay, and *vice versa*, call about once a month. Men of war of all nationalities frequently call at Mahé. The Admiralty have also a coaling station, and passing steamers can procure coal. It has recently been nominated as the headquarters of the Southern Division of the East India Station. Vessels entering or leaving the harbour of Victoria are liable to harbour and light dues, which, however, are not heavy.

Telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe *via* Zanzibar was completed in November, 1893. The rates for telegrams are 2s. per word to Mauritius or Zanzibar, 3s. 6d. to Aden, and 5s. to London.

The present letter rate of postage to the United Kingdom, India and certain Colonies\* is 6 cents; to other countries of the Postal Union 15 cents. The parcels post has been in full operation since April, 1890. During the year 1899, 28,544 letters and 47,540 newspapers, books, and samples, and 259 parcels were received from beyond sea, and 38,040 letters and 6,810 newspapers, and 392 parcels despatched. The money order system is in operation with England and numerous other countries and colonies, and since October, 1893, with Bombay, Aden, and Zanzibar.

#### Savings Bank.

A Government savings bank was established in March, 1897, and at the close of the year 1899 Rs. 70,605.18 were upon deposit.

#### Revenue, Trade, Products, &c.

The revenue is derived principally from specific import duties, which are light and an ad valorem duty of 9½ per cent. on articles not otherwise enumerated, licenses, a locally assessed property or income tax and stamps. An export duty of R. 1 a ton is levied on all guano exported from the Seychelles Islands.

The chief exports consist of cocoa nut oil, cocoa, vanilla, turtle shell, cloves, cocoa nuts, soap, vacoa bags, and guano.

More especially at Praslin, though also in other parts of the group, are to be found the celebrated cocos-de-mer, with the leaves of which beautiful hats and delicate basket work are made by the natives.

The Aldabra group of islands under the Seychelles administration is the habitat of the gigantic land tortoises; numerous living specimens are however to be seen in Mahé and the neighbouring islands.

The lighthouses are situated on Denis Island and in Victoria Harbour, and the quarantine stations are placed on Long Island and Round Island opposite to Mahé.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.		Exports.		Shipping Tons.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1890	224,630	219,393	657,312	620,578	192,379				
1891	217,322	210,725	615,919	797,218	185,750				
1892	194,844	218,595	481,720	819,400	220,719				
1893	232,055	222,226	550,209	828,605	224,918				
1894	235,410	278,470	604,033	762,080	225,672				
1895	233,282	225,500	518,908	599,745	206,528				
1896	243,802	238,178	710,359	1,535,895	98,542				
1897	296,171	259,056	942,017	1,503,701	73,965				
1898	316,176	276,385	889,041	1,278,382	65,340				
1899	362,791	268,907	984,666	1,853,362	96,263				

Debt Rs. 300,000 for roads and survey of Mahé.

#### Population.

Census 1881—14,081; 1891—16,603. Estimated 31st December, 1899—19,638.

(Officers Administering the Government from 1800).

Chevalier J. B. Quéan de Quincy,	
Commandant Militaire et Agent	
Civil...	1800-1802
Ditto, Administrateur Civil	1803-1809
Ditto, Commandant et Juge	... 1810

\* See end of Introduction. A new rate on parcels exchanged with the U.K. came into force on January 1, 1899.



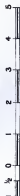
*Aricle*



# PRASLIN and GROUP.

Part of the Seychelles Archipelago.

SCALE OF MILES.



S. 4° 15'

Booby

N. 4° 45'

E. 55° 45'

West and East Sister



Curieuse

Leper Abolition

Chevalier B.

A. Boudin

A. Possession

Anse Volbert

La Blague B.

Round I.

B. St Anne

Marie Louise B.

Consolation B.

Takamaka B.

Anse Kerlan

Le Cousin

or N. Cousin

La Cousine

or S. Cousin

Felicité

Village

La Digue

Marianne



*Civil Agents and Commandants.*

Lieut. Sullivan	...	...	1811
Lieut. Lesage	...	...	1813
E. H. Madge...	...	...	1815

*Civil Agents.*

G. Harrison	..	...	1822
A. Wilson	...	...	1834
G. Harrison	...	...	1834
A. Wilson	...	...	1837

*Civil Commissioners.*

C. A. Mylius	...	...	1839
R. W. Keate	...	...	1850
Capt. G. T. Wade	...	...	1852
W. Ricketts (acting)	...	...	1853
Capt. G. T. Wade	...	...	1853
Dr. Forde (acting)	...	...	1854
Capt. G. T. Wade	...	...	1854
W. H. Hollier Griffiths (acting)	...	...	1856
Capt. G. T. Wade	...	...	1856
C. Telfair (acting)	...	...	1857
Capt. G. T. Wade	...	...	1857
E. Dupuy (acting)	...	...	1861
Capt. R. C. Dudgeon (acting)	...	...	1861
Swinburne Ward	...	...	1862
J. H. Brooks (acting)	...	...	1868
Swinburne Ward	...	...	1868

*Chief Civil Commissioners.*

W. H. Franklyn	..	...	1868
Capt. A. E. Havelock (acting)	...	...	1873
E. A. Esnouf (acting)	...	...	1874
C. S. Salmon...	...	...	1874
E. de La Peyre (acting)	...	...	1879
Capt. A. E. Havelock	...	...	1879
H. E. Desmarais (acting)	...	...	1879
Capt. F. T. Blunt	...	...	1880
H. E. Desmarais (acting)	...	...	1880
H. C. Stewart (acting)	...	...	1881
H. E. Desmarais (acting)	...	...	1881
A. C. S. Barkly	...	...	1881
G. Hollier Griffiths (acting)	...	...	1884
A. C. S. Barkly	...	...	1887
R. M. Brown (acting)	...	...	1888

*Administrators.*

T. Riseley Griffith	...	...	1888
R. M. Brown (acting)	...	...	1891
T. Riseley Griffith, C.M.G.	...	...	1892
H. C. Stewart	...	...	1895
H. C. Stewart, C.M.G.	...	...	1897
R. M. Brown (acting)	...	...	1899
E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G.	...	...	1899

*Executive Council.*

The Administrator	...	President
The Crown Prosecutor.		
The Treasurer and Collector.		
The Auditor.		
Clerk, W. L. Rind.		

*Legislative Council.*

The Administrator, President.	
The Legal Adviser.	
The Treasurer and Collector.	
The Auditor.	
Clerk, W. L. Rind.	

*Civil Establishment.*

*Administrators*, Ernest Bickam Sweet - Escott, C.M.G., Rs. 12,500, and Rs. 2,500 entertaining allowance.

*Private Secretary*, W. L. Rind,

*Administrator's Office.*

*Chief Clerk and Clerk to Councils*, W. L. Rind, Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,400.  
*2nd Clerk*, T. W. Underwood, Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.  
*Copyists*, E. Vel and J. B. Adeline, Rs. 240 each.

*Treasury and Customs.*

*Treasurer and Collector*, S. M. Bennett, Rs. 4,000.  
*Chief Clerk*, E. Petit, Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,400.  
*2nd Clerk*, G. V. Basile, Rs. 1,500.  
*3rd* " J. E. Berlouis, Rs. 840.  
*4th* " F. Vel, Rs. 720.  
*5th* " E. Nageon, Rs. 600.  
*1st Customs Officer*, G. Gemmell, Rs. 2,400.  
*2nd* " " G. H. Griffiths, jun., Rs. 720.  
*3rd* " " B. Hibbs, Rs. 600.  
*Provisional* " T. Underwood, Rs. 500.  
*Warehouse Keeper*, J. H. Tregarthen, Rs. 840.

*Audit Department.*

*Auditor*, L. O. Chitty, Rs. 3,000.  
*Copyist*, J. Calais, Rs. 240.

*Port Department.*

*Port Officer*, Capt. D. Sauvage, Rs. 1,500.  
*Pilot and Assistant Port Officer*, J. Jean Louis, Rs. 1,000.  
*Port Coaswain*, E. Cupidon, Rs. 600.  
*Light House Keeper, Denis Island*, J. Faure, Rs. 720.  
*Light House Keeper, Port Victoria*, J. Julienne, Rs. 360.

*Legal Department.*

*Judge*, F. A. Herchenroder, Rs. 7,200.  
*Registrar*, V. Bouille, Rs. 4,000.  
*Assistant Registrar and Stipendiary Clerk*, H. Pilot, Rs. 1,500.  
*Senior Clerk*, B. P. Crow, Rs. 1,000.  
*Junior Clerk*, D. Savy, Rs. 600.  
*Copyist*, A. St. Jorre, Rs. 240.  
*Crown Prosecutor and Police Magistrate*, E. Rouillard, Rs. 5,000.  
*Translator of Ordinances* F. A. Herchenroder, Rs. 300.

*Mortgage and Registration Department.*

*Conservator of Mortgages and Receiver of Registration Dues*, E. Rouillard. Is paid under Legal Department.  
*Chief Clerk*, G. A. Poussou, Rs. 1,500.  
*Second Clerk*, W. Cosgrow, Rs. 300 to Rs. 500  
*Third Clerk*, C. Cosgrow, Rs. 240.

*Bankruptcy and Curatelle.*

*Official Assignee in Bankruptcy and Curator of Vacant Estates*, E. Rouillard, Rs. 500 as Curator.

*Police Department.*

*Inspector of Police*, H. Smith, Rs. 2,500 (with Rs. 500 for quarters),  
*Sergeant - Major*, L. A. Tonnet, Rs. 900 (with Rs. 240 for quarters).  
*Sergeants*, E. Moustache, Rs. 780.; J. Laporte, Rs. 720.

*Prison Department.*

*Superintendent of Prisons*, H. Smith (unpaid).  
*Gaoler*, J. E. Meslé, Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250 (with quarters).  
*Matron*, Mrs. J. B. Marie, Rs. 180.

*Medical Department.*

*Chief Government Medical Officer*, R. Denman, M.R.C.S., Rs. 4,000 (with private practice).  
*Assistant Government Medical Officer*, E. Portal, Rs. 3,000 (with allowance for quarters and private practice).  
*Assistant Government Medical Officer* (vacant), Rs. 3,000 (with private practice).  
*Dispenser and Clerk*, Victoria, D. Watson, Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200.  
*Dispenser*, Praslin, F. Morgan, Rs. 600 (with allowance for quarters).  
*Overseer, Leper Asylum, and Pauper Camp* (vacant) Rs. 500.

*Ecclesiastical Department.**Roman Catholic Church.*

*Vicar Apostolic and Bishop*, Dr. Marc Hudruisier, Rs. 3,000.  
*Priests*, Rev. Father Damascene, Rs. 1,500; Rev. Father Cesaire, Rs. 750; Rev. Father Cherubin, Rs. 750.

*Church of England.*

*Civil Chaplain*, Rev. F. J. Fuller, Rs. 3,000.  
*Minister*, Praslin, Rev. R. H. Pickwood, Rs. 750.

*Education Department.*

*Inspector of Schools*, L. O. Chitty, Rs. 1,000.  
*Head Master Government School*, R. P. Dupuy, Rs. 2,000 (with Rs. 400 for quarters).  
*Second Master Government School*, A. E. Power, Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200.  
*Third Master Government School*, J. N. Yerriah, Rs. 600.

*Printing Department.*

*Chief Printer*, L. E. Marie, Rs. 600 to Rs. 900.  
*First Compositor*, J. M. Harris, Rs. 600.  
*Second Compositor*, St. Ange Albert, Rs. 400.

*Post Office.*

*Postmaster*, F. Touris, Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.  
*Clerk*, J. Frichot, Rs. 400 to Rs. 500.

*Public Works and Crown Lands Department.*

*Superintendent of Public Works and Government Surveyor*, S. C. E. Baty, Rs. 3,000.  
*Assistant Surveyor*, W. M. Vaudin, Rs. 2,400.  
*Officer in Charge of Loan Works*, S. C. E. Baty, Rs. 1,200.  
*Conservator of Crown Lands* (vacant), Rs. 1,200; S. C. E. Baty (acting), Rs. 600.  
*Inspector of Roads*, G. H. Griffiths, Rs. 400.  
*Assistant for Loan Works*, G. H. Griffiths, Rs. 1,600.  
*Inspector of Works*, J. Morgan, Rs. 600.  
*Sergeant Forest Ranger and Assistant Inspector of Roads*, F. Godley, Rs. 900.  
*Clerk*, S. Delorie, Rs. 360 to Rs. 500.  
*Overseer of Waterworks*, G. Brown, Rs. 420.  
*Head Mason*, A. Collet, Rs. 780.  
*Head Carpenter*, G. Marie, Rs. 720.  
*Head Blacksmith*, C. Estro, Rs. 540.  
*Chain Bearer*, T. Underwood, Rs. 360.

*Foreign Consuls.*

*Germany*, G. H. Brooks, Esq.  
*Italy*, H. Baty, Esq.  
*Portugal*, A. Merian, Esq.  
*France*, E. Lanier, Esq. (Consular Agent).

**SIERRA LEONE.***Situation and Area.*

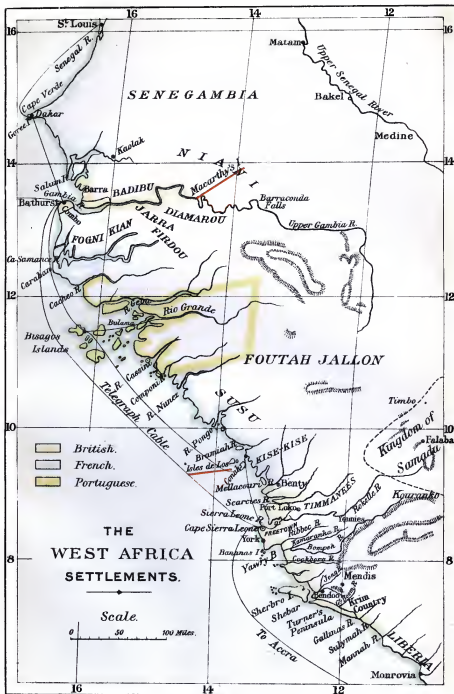
The Colony of Sierra Leone has a coast-line of 210 miles, extending between 6° 55' and 9° 2' of N. lat., from the territory of the Republic of Liberia on the south-east, where the Mannoh River forms the boundary, as far as Kiragba on the north-east; about midway on this coast there is a block of land about 23 miles in length with a mean width of about 14 miles, forming the oldest portion of the Colony; about 100 miles south-east from this block there is another about 80 miles in length, with a varying width not definitely ascertained, forming the Sherbro District. The rest of the Colony consists of a strip of land along the sea and river shores of half a mile in depth inland from high-water mark in some places, and a quarter of a mile in others; and of the Isles de Los (Ruma, Factory, Tamaera, and Cockle Islands), and the Banana, Turtle, Leopard, Plantain, Yellaboi, Kortimo, Tasso, Macaulay, and other islets. The strip of shore-line was acquired for the purpose of securing an effective control over the importation of sea-borne goods into the main portions of the Colony.

Immediately adjoining the Colony of Sierra Leone lying to the northward and eastward is the Protectorate, the northern boundaries of which were defined by the Agreement between Great Britain and France which was concluded on the 21st January, 1895. The extreme depth from south to north is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, lying between 10° 40' and 13° 20' of W. long. The estimated area is rather more than 30,000 square miles—about the size of Ireland.

*History.*

The Colony of Sierra Leone originated in the sale and cession by King Nembana and his subordinate chiefs to Captain John Taylor, of His Britannic Majesty's brig "Miro" on behalf of the "free community of settlers, their heirs, and successors, lately arrived from England, and under the protection of the British Government," of a piece of land described in the treaty as extending from the bay commonly called Frenchman's Bay, but of which the name was changed to St. George's Bay, coastwise up the River Sierra Leone to Gambia Island, and southerly or inland from the river side 20 miles. The treaty is dated 22nd August, 1788.

The main purpose of the Colony in its inception was to secure a home on the African Continent for a party of natives of Africa, and some others, who from various circumstances had been separated from the countries of their origin, and were struggling waifs in and about London. Somewhat later the Colony was much used as a Settlement for Africans rescued from slave-ships during the period when England was putting forth her efforts for the suppression of the over-sea traffic in slaves. The territory of the Colony received additions from time to time by various concessions from the native chiefs. Thus on the 10th July, 1807, King Firama and King Tom ceded all the land they possessed in the peninsula of Sierra Leone lying to the westward of the Colony; and in 1861 Bai Conteh, King of Kwaia, with his chiefs, ceded a portion of the Kwaia country abutting on the Colony of Sierra Leone, measuring 10 miles in width and 16 miles in length from the River Sierra Leone to the River Ribbi, and











particularly described as to its inland boundary in the Treaty of Cession. In 1825 the Governor of Sierra Leone made a treaty of cession with the King and chiefs of Sherbro, Bagru, Sherbro Island, and some other places, for the purpose of adding these countries to the territories of the Colony. This treaty was not ratified by the Crown, but was revived by a fresh agreement made in 1882. A number of other Treaties of Cession were made from time to time.

On August 31st, 1896, a Proclamation was issued of a Protectorate over the Hinterland of Sierra Leone, and Ordinances were passed in 1896-97-98 providing for the administration of this Protectorate, which is divided into five districts as follows:—

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1. Karene District—Headquarters, Karene. |            |
| 2. Ronietta " " "                        | Moyamba.   |
| 3. Bandajuma " " "                       | Bandajuma. |
| 4. Panguma " " "                         | Panguma.   |
| 5. Koinadugu " " "                       | Falaba.    |

#### *Constitution.*

A Charter issued on May 27, 1863, created an Executive Council for the Colony composed of four members nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Council was to consist of the members of the Executive Council and nominated members.

A Charter, dated the 19th of February, 1866, established a Central Government of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, with the seat of government at Sierra Leone.

A new Charter, dated the 24th of July, 1874, revoked so much of the Charter of the 19th of February, 1866, as provided for the government of the Gold Coast and Lagos under the Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements, and those settlements were erected into a distinct government. A further Charter dated 17th of December, 1874, erected a new government of the "West Africa Settlements," consisting of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and created a legislative council in each settlement, consisting of the officer administering the government, and not less than two other persons, to be designated by royal instructions or warrant. New letters patent dated 17th June, 1885, provided for the continuance of the government on the same lines, with some minor differences. By letters patent of 28th Nov., 1888, the Gambia was again made a separate government. According to the same letters patent, the Governor of Sierra Leone is aided by an executive council composed of four officials and the officer in command of the troops. The legislative council, of which the Governor is *ex officio* president, is composed of the members of the executive council, as official members, with the addition of the chief justice, who is not a member of the executive council, and three unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

#### *Climate.*

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting till October. The temperature varies during the year from about 62° to 89°. Tornadoes or violent thunderstorms occur in the rainy season, especially at its commencement and close. They are accompanied by strong wind, but do not last long, and seldom do much damage. The atmosphere during the rainy season is excessively damp. The average rainfall for the year 1899 was 146.63 inches. During the months of January and March the wind known as the "Harmattan" is prevalent;

it is very dry, and often brings with it a fine dust said to come from the Sahara. Its direction ranges from N.E. to S.E.

The climate of Sierra Leone is unhealthy, especially at the commencement and close of the rains. Malarial fever, sometimes of a very severe kind, is prevalent. It is difficult to ascertain definitely the death rate among Europeans, as the number of these in the Colony changes at different periods of the year. The general death-rate for Freetown was 29 per 1,000 for 1897, 28.83 per 1,000 for 1898, and 30.86 for 1899. A large proportion of this is due to the very heavy infantile mortality. Natives of West Africa suffer considerably from malarial fever, but the type is not so severe as among Europeans.

#### *General Description.*

The capital, Freetown, lies about four miles up the Sierra Leone River, at the foot of a chain of hills rising 1,700 feet above the sea. It contains, according to the census of 1891, 28,831 inhabitants, and possesses the best harbour in West Africa. It is an important coaling station and a port of registry.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone and the lands immediately adjoining have a population (including Freetown and its districts) of about 75,000 according to the last census taken, but the number is increasing. It yields only a small quantity of exportable commodities. The extent of the territory is small, the generally rocky soil is not very well adapted for cultivation, and the people of the Colony seem not much attracted to that form of industry. No minerals have been discovered, except iron, which can hardly be reckoned as of exportable value.

The Sherbro District exports considerable quantities of palm kernels, with some other articles of lesser importance. A large proportion of the exports of Sherbro are really the products of the Protectorate.

The configuration and soil of the Protectorate vary much in different localities. Some parts are low and swampy, in others the country is mountainous, rising in places to an altitude of over 3,000 feet. Many districts are fertile and well adapted to the growth of oil palms, indiarubber trees and vines, benni seed, kola nuts, gum-producing trees, ginger, rice, and other tropical products. Unlike many regions on the West Coast of Africa, the country is, for the most part, well watered by rivers and running streams.

The population of the Protectorate has not been ascertained. It has been variously estimated at from 750,000 to 2,000,000, and is composed of the following tribes:

Karene District—	{ Bulloms, Timanis, Limbas, Susus.
Ronietta " "	{ Mendis, Yonnis, and a few Timanis.
Bandajuma " "	{ Mendis, Kurantios, Gowras, and Gallinas.
Panguma " "	{ Mendis and Konnos.
Koinadugu " "	{ Susus, Limbas, Jalunkas.

#### *Industry.*

There are practically no industries at present. The inhabitants of Freetown and the Colony generally are traders and shop-keepers, and do little in the way of agriculture beyond the planting of cassava, which forms the staple food of the inhabitants. In the Protectorate the inhabitants

plant so-called farms, chiefly of rice and cassada, and collect natural products for sale to the various merchants and traders of the Colony.

The products from the Protectorate which constitute the principal exports are palm kernels, palm oil, beni seed, ground nuts, cola nuts, indiarubber, copal, hides, and ginger. The imports are chiefly spirits, tobacco, cotton goods, furniture, groceries, etc., and hardware. About five-sixths of the total imports in 1899 came from the United Kingdom, which also received about one-third of the exports.

### Currency and Banking.

Besides British currency, gold doubloons, eagles, and the coins of the Latin union, are current and legal tender. There is no Colonial coinage, and no note circulation. The British Bank of West Africa has a branch in the Colony. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1882, and had, in 1899—£39,529*l.* deposited by 3,324 depositors.

### Education.

A system of Government grants and inspection was established in 1882. There are 65 elementary schools in the Colony, with 7,789 scholars; they are all denominational, and charge fees. Education is not compulsory. There are three secondary boys' schools in Freetown—the Grammar School (C.M.S.), the High School (Wesleyan), and the Educational Institute. The Church Missionary Society has a training college at Fourah Bay affiliated to Durham University. There are also in Freetown three high schools devoted to female education.

### Defence.

The head-quarters of Her Majesty's Forces on the West Coast of Africa, consisting of 6 companies of the West India Regiment, the West African Regiment, detachments of Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, a company of Native Artillery, and a section of Native Engineers, are stationed at Freetown. There is also an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy.

Batteries armed with heavy guns have been erected for the defence of Freetown harbour.

An armed police force, specially organised for frontier work, is maintained by the Colony, and numbers 623.

### Means of Communication.

Steamers leave Liverpool for Grand Canary and Freetown every Saturday, and for Madeira and Freetown every other Wednesday. The average length of passage is 14 days to Freetown. There is also regular steam communication with Hamburg, Havre, and Marseilles, as well as with Lisbon and Algiers.

Telegraphic communication with Europe was established in 1886, there being now three cables, to Bathurst, Conakry, and Accra respectively. A single line railway of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge was opened to the public on 1st May, 1899, to carry goods and passengers from Freetown to Songo Town, via Cline Town, Kissy, Hastings, Wellington, Waterloo and Newton, a distance of about 32 miles, and there is telegraphic communication between these stations. This line is being extended to Rotifunk, in the Ronietta District, and will be further extended to Bo in the Bundajuma District. Horses do not thrive, and there is but little wheel traffic and few roads fit for it.

The Sherbro River is navigable for over 20 miles (up to Yorktown), the Sierra Leone, or Roquellé River, for 40 miles (as far as Magbellie).

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers and other articles, per 2 ozs.
To the U.K., India and certain Colonies*	1	½
To other Postal Union and Non-Union Countries.	2½	½

The Parcel Post system has been introduced, and parcels up to 11 lbs. in weight can be despatched at a rate of 9*d.* per lb.

### FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	£73,708	£33,056	543,910	679,509
1891	89,869	77,965	634,551	842,523
1892	86,866	83,852	589,671	800,695
1893	92,769	84,691	574,581	746,512
1894	98,838	93,100	828,718	962,046
1895	97,852	100,248	780,697	1,021,870
1896	—	—	805,684	1,076,260
1897	106,009	111,678	855,538	1,084,745
1898	117,681	121,112	863,327	1,110,228
1899	168,382	145,088	918,256	1,181,748

### IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1890	295,012	1,627	93,269	389,908
1891	345,031	2,145	106,202	453,378
1892	332,198	4,814	76,105	413,117
1893	325,829	5,543	86,094	417,466
1894	381,248	11,012	85,764	478,024
1895	336,414	5,734	85,169	427,337
1896	403,053	12,452	79,183	494,688
1897	377,508	6,097	73,784	457,389
1898	512,098	12,732	81,517	606,348
1899	544,587	19,596	125,624	689,806

### EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1890	147,436	21,043	180,840	349,313
1891	218,294	32,177	227,185	477,659
1892	195,298	35,245	189,908	420,451
1893	166,055	30,480	202,129	398,664
1894	196,171	24,873	205,455	426,499
1895	206,873	21,792	223,939	452,604
1896	203,495	21,895	223,643	449,033
1897	188,945	29,234	182,569	400,748
1898	117,726	30,947	142,316	290,991
1899	135,635	42,412	157,964	336,011

*Customs Revenue*, 1894—79,804*l.*; 1895—82,579*l.*; 1897—82,875*l.*; 1898—84,592*l.*; 1899—122,758*l.*

### Population of each Sex and Colour in the years 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1896.

	White.		Coloured.		Total.		
	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	76	31	18,455	18,347	18,581	18,558	37,039
1881	237	34	30,964	29,511	31,201	29,345	60,546
1891	191	33	39,684	34,927	39,875	34,960	74,835
1896	191	33	66,684	59,927	66,875	59,960	126,835

\* See list at end of Introduction. A new rate on parcels exchanged with the U.K. came into force on the 1st of January, 1899.

† Estimated.

*Governors of Sierra Leone since 1850.\**

Names.	Rank.	Assumed Government.
A. E. Kennedy ... ..	Govr.-in-Chief	12 Oct., 1852
S. J. Hill ... ..	Govr.-in-Chief	18 Sept., 1855
S. J. Hill ... ..	Govr.-in-Chief	11 Sept., 1860
William Hill ... ..	Lieut.-Governor	22 July, 1862
Samuel Wensley Blackall	Governor	12 Nov., 1862
Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.	Govr.-in-Chief	8 Feb., 1868
J. P. Hennessy, C.M.G....	Administrator-in-Chief	27 Feb., 1872
R. W. Keate ... ..	Govr.-in-Chief	17 Feb., 1873
George Berkeley ... ..	Govr.-in-Chief	29 Aug., 1873
C. H. Kortright ... ..	Govr.-in-Chief	15 Feb., 1875
Samuel Rowe, C.M.G. ...	Govr.-in-Chief	3 Sept., 1877
A. E. Havelock, C.M.G.	Govr.-in-Chief	27 June, 1881
Sir Saml. Rowe, K.C.M.G.	Govr.-in-Chief	11 Feb., 1885
J. M. Maltby ... ..	Admin.-in-Chief	6 Aug., 1888
J. S. Hay, C.M.G. ... ..	Admin.-in-Chief	24 Oct., 1888
J. S. Hay (now Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.) C.M.G.	Governor	22 Dec., 1888
Major J. J. Crooks ... ..	Administrator	21 April, 1891
Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	Governor	12 Feb., 1892
Major J. J. Crooks ... ..	Administrator	28 April, 1893
Major J. J. Crooks ... ..	Administrator	1 Feb., 1894
Col. Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G.	Governor	14 Mar., 1894
Lt.-Col. J. E. W. S. Caulfield	Administrator	14 Jun., 1895
Col. Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G.	Governor	13 Dec., 1895
Col. J. E. W. S. Caulfield	Administrator	4 May, 1897
Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore	Administrator	5 Aug., 1897
Col. Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G.	Governor	7 Nov., 1897
Major M. Nathan, C.M.G. R.E.	Governor (acting)	28 Mar., 1899
Col. Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G.	Governor	14 Oct., 1899
Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.	Governor	..

*Executive Council.*

The Governor, *President*.  
The Officer Commanding the Troops (if Lt.-Col.†).  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Colonial Treasurer.  
The Collector of Customs.  
Clerk of Executive Council, F. A. Miller, 50*l*.

*Legislative Council.*

The Governor, *President*.  
The Chief Justice.  
The Officer Commanding the Troops (if Lt.-Col.†).  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Colonial Treasurer.  
Sir Samuel Lewis, Kt., B.L., C.M.G.,  
A. S. Hebron, B.L.,

} *Unofficial Members.*

Clerk of Legislative Council, F. A. Miller, 100*l*.

*Civil Establishment.*

Governor, *Commander-in-Chief*, and *Vice-Admiral*,  
Sir C. A. King Harman, K.C.M.G., 2,000*l*. and 500*l*. allowances.  
*Private Secretary and A.D.C.*, 150*l*.  
Governor's *Confidential Clerk*, F. A. Miller, 100*l*. to 180*l*.  
*First Clerk*, T. Taylor, 100*l*. to 130*l*.  
*Second Clerk*, J. S. Mousa, 30*l*. to 40*l*.

\* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1893.

† If below Lt.-Col., he takes precedence after the Attorney General.

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*Colonial Secretary's Department.*

*Colonial Secretary*, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore, 650*l*. to 800*l*. and quarters.  
*Assistant Colonial Secretary* E. Evelyn, 350*l*. to 400*l*. Rent 40*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, A. W. M. Nylander, 200*l*. to 250*l*.  
*1st Clerk*, C. George, 120*l*. to 150*l*.  
*2nd ditto*, E. W. Cole, 100*l*. to 120*l*.  
*3rd ditto*, J. T. D. Smith, 70*l*. to 85*l*.  
*4th ditto*, A. B. C. Merriman-Labor, 55*l*. to 70*l*.  
*5th ditto*, C. A. E. Macauley, 45*l*. to 55*l*.  
*6th ditto*, R. Grant, 30*l*. to 40*l*.  
*7th ditto* (vacant), 24*l*. to 30*l*.

*Native Affairs Branch.*

*Arabic Writer*, Mohammed Sanusi, 70*l*.  
Two Interpreters at 50*l*. to 60*l*., and 36*l*. to 48*l*.  
*Clerk*, H. Deen, 40*l*. to 50*l*.

*Printing Branch.*

*Government Printer*, G. T. Parker, 100*l*. to 120*l*.  
*Second Printer*, J. C. Gilpin, 60*l*. to 70*l*.  
*First Class Compositors*, J. A. Macfoy and C. E. Turner, 40*l*. to 50*l*. each.  
*2nd Class Compositor*, N. S. Thomas, 30*l*. to 40*l*.

*Treasury Department.*

*Colonial Treasurer*, E. O. Johnson, 500*l*. to 550*l*., and quarters.  
*Assistant Colonial Treasurer*, A. P. Viret, 350*l*. to 400*l*., and quarters.  
*Chief Clerk and Cashier*, F. H. Hamilton, 250*l*. to 300*l*., and quarters.  
*1st Clerk*, G. W. Cole, 160*l*. to 180*l*.  
*2nd ditto*, J. Edwin, 90*l*. to 110*l*.  
*3rd ditto*, W. E. Campbell, 65*l*. to 80*l*.  
*4th ditto*, C. A. Gilpin, 40*l*. to 50*l*.  
*5th ditto* (vacant), 30*l*. to 40*l*.  
*6th ditto*, S. J. Johnson, 30*l*. to 40*l*.  
*7th ditto*, C. G. King, 24*l*. to 30*l*.

*Savings Bank.*

*Manager*, The Postmaster General.  
*Clerk and Accountant*, A. Harleston, 70*l*. to 80*l*.  
*Assistant Clerk*, G. P. Coker, 40*l*.  
*Clerk at Sherbro*, The Postmaster, 20*l*.

*Port and Marine Department.*

*Harbour Master*, J. E. Dawson, 250*l*. to 300*l*.  
*Clerk to ditto*, R. Moses, 40*l*. to 50*l*.

*Colonial Steamer.*

*Chief Engineer* (vacant), 300*l*. to 350*l*.  
*2nd Engineer*, A. Eaton, 227*l*.  
*Clerk*, J. E. Cole, 50*l*.

*Public Works Department.*

*Director of Public Works*, G. A. Copland, 500*l*. to 550*l*., and quarters.  
*Colonial Surveyor*, Alfred Mark, 400*l*. to 450*l*., and rent allowance of 50*l*. per annum.  
*Assistant Director of Public Works*, F. H. Stone, 300*l*. to 350*l*., and rent allowance of 40*l*. per annum.  
*Foreman of Works*, John Walker, 250*l*. to 275*l*., with hammock allowance and rent allowance of 40*l*. per annum.  
*Superintendent*, B. L. Wilson, C.E., 100*l*. to 150*l*.  
*Chief Draughtsman*, T. A. Wilhelm, 100*l*. to 120*l*.  
*Draughtsman*, 60*l*.  
*Chief Clerk*, J. W. Paris, 100*l*.  
*2nd Clerk*, G. P. Jarrett, 50*l*. to 60*l*.  
*Storekeeper*, J. H. Kelson, 60*l*.  
*Assistant Storekeeper* (vacant), 30*l*. to 40*l*.

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*Audit Department (under Comptroller and Auditor-General).*

*Local Auditor*, R. C. Grannum, 450*l.* and quarters.  
*Assistant Auditor*, F. H. Negus, 225*l.*, and quarters or rent.  
*First Clerk*, F. S. Maxwell, 100*l.* to 120*l.*  
*Second Clerk*, H. Williams, 100*l.* to 120*l.*  
*Clerk*, J. L. Mannah, 50*l.*

*Customs Department.*

*Collector of Customs*, W. J. P. Elliott, 750*l.*, and rent allowance, 60*l.*  
*Assistant Collector*, , 350*l.* to 400*l.*, and rent allowance, 40*l.*  
*In-door Officers: Freetown—*  
*Chief Clerk*, N. J. Spain, 200*l.* to 250*l.*  
*Examining Officer*, H. N. Carroll, 130*l.* to 150*l.*  
*Clerks*, T. G. Walters, 100*l.* to 120*l.*; E. S. Cole, 70*l.* to 95*l.*; A. C. Johnson, 58*l.* to 60*l.*; L. F. Campbell, 100*l.* to 140*l.*  
*Warehouse Keeper*, E. C. Coomber, 150*l.* to 175*l.*

*Out-door Officers—*

*Senior Out-door Officer*, U. J. Lawrence, 150*l.*  
*First Class Officers*, J. J. Warburton, 90*l.* to 100*l.*; J. O. Turner, 80*l.*; G. T. Lewis, 70*l.* to 80*l.*; P. H. George, 70*l.* to 80*l.*  
*Second Class Officers*, A. D. Yaskey, T. A. Clemens, E. G. Taylor, F. S. Smart, J. C. Danner, M. A. John, 50*l.* to 60*l.* each.  
*Third Class Officers*, A. R. George, W. M. Peeler, M. A. Smith, 39*l.* to 40*l.* each.  
*Warehousemen*, A. J. Williams, A. R. Harris, 40*l.* each.

*Sherbro District—*

*Chief Clerk*, J. A. Cline, 160*l.* to 170*l.*  
*Warehouse Keeper*, J. A. Songo Davies, 85*l.* to 90*l.*  
*Second ditto*, vacant, 30*l.* to 40*l.*  
*First Class Officer*, J. S. Caulker, 70*l.* to 80*l.*  
*Second Class Officers*, S. H. E. Baker and W. A. H. Smith, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

*Officers-in-Charge—*

*Kikonkeh*, T. M. Johnson, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and quarters.  
*Isles\*de Los*, E. C. Davies, 78*l.* to 80*l.*, and quarters.  
*Manoh Salijah*, C. J. Campbell, 70*l.* to 80*l.*, and quarters.  
*Sulymah*, T. Elba, 78*l.* to 80*l.*, and quarters.  
*Tagreen Point*, M. A. Lewis, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and quarters.  
*Saiyunia*, T. A. Davies, 75*l.* to 80*l.*, and quarters.  
*Bassia*, S. T. D. Williams, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and quarters.  
*Kambia*, T. D. Brown, 80*l.*, and quarters.  
*Robat*, J. C. Pratt, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and quarters.  
*Mahela*, , 80*l.*, and quarters.  
*Kent*, T. H. R. Elba, 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and quarters.  
*Gene*, J. T. Williams, 70*l.* to 80*l.*  
*Mufari*, V. E. Spaine, 50*l.* to 60*l.* and quarters.

*Post Office Department.*

*Postmaster-General*, J. C. Smith, 350*l.* to 400*l.*; rent allee, 40*l.* per ann.  
*Assistant ditto*, , 250*l.* to 300*l.*, and rent allowance, 40*l.*  
*Chief Clerk and Examiner*, J. S. T. Davies, 150*l.* to 200*l.*  
*2nd Clerk and Accountant*, J. N. Crown, 120*l.* to 150*l.*  
*3rd Clerk and Money Order Clerk*, D. T. P. Cole, 100*l.*  
*Assistant Money Order Clerk*, D. Williams, 44*l.*  
*First Sorter*, M. S. Macauley, 60*l.* to 70*l.*  
*Stampseller*, D. A. Davies, 50*l.*

*Parcel Post Clerk*, I. J. Baxter, 50*l.* to 60*l.*  
*Sherbro—Postmaster*, Daniel Carroll, 100*l.* to 120*l.*  
*Registration Clerk*, W. L. Branch, 40*l.* to 50*l.*  
*Corresponding Clerk*, C. Leigh, 60*l.* to 70*l.*  
*2nd Sorter*, J. B. Augustine, 50*l.* to 60*l.*  
*3rd ditto*, V. Edwin, 30*l.* to 40*l.*  
*4th ditto*, S. D. Macarthy, 30*l.* to 40*l.*  
*5th ditto*, C. T. Shyngle, 24*l.* to 30*l.*

*Legal Departments.*

*Chief Justice*, G. Stallard, 1,200*l.*, and rent allowance, 60*l.*  
*Clerk*, J. Johnson, 40*l.* to 50*l.*  
*Attorney-General*, P. Crampton Smyly, 700*l.*; rent allee, 60*l.*  
*Solicitor-General*, A. Hudson, 400*l.* to 500*l.*; rent 50*l.*  
*First Clerk*, W. A. Valantin, 80*l.* to 140*l.*  
*Second ditto*, J. R. Wright, 60*l.* to 70*l.*  
*Third ditto*, J. A. Williams, 40*l.* to 50*l.*  
*Fourth ditto*, J. N. P. Nichol, 30*l.* to 40*l.*  
*Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar-General*, D. F. Wilbraham, 400*l.*  
*Chief Clerk*, W. S. Saunders, 80*l.*  
*Clerks*, F. E. B. Bucknor, 60*l.*; A. N. Strong, 40*l.* to 50*l.*; H. R. Pratt, 30*l.* to 40*l.*  
*Clerk, Master's Office*, S. A. Metzger, 75*l.*  
*Sheriff and Provost-Marshal*, G. L. Brooks, 50*l.*, ex officio.  
*Under Sheriff*, S. A. Metzger, 50*l.*  
*Police Magistrate and Judge of Court of Requests and Coroner*, R. J. de Groot, 450*l.*  
*Clerk*, A. E. T. Metzger, 130*l.* to 160*l.*  
*2nd Clerk*, H. Williams, 48*l.*

*Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

*Parish of St. George*, W. S. Saunders, fees  
*Parish of St. Patrick*, fees  
*Parish of St. Charles*, fees  
*Waterloo District*, L. Taylor, fees;  
 fees.  
*Sherbro District*, M. L. Jarrett, fees.  
*Isles de Los*, E. C. Davies, fees.

} Police District of Freetown.

*Ecclesiastical.*

*Bishop of Sierra Leone*, Right Rev. J. Taylor Smith, D.D.

*Board of Education.*

The Governor, *President*.  
 Right Rev. J. Taylor Smith, D.D., *Bishop of Sierra Leone*.  
*The Colonial Secretary*.  
*The Attorney General*.  
*The Colonial Treasurer*.  
*Inspector of Schools*, M. J. Marke.  
 Hon. Sir Samuel Lewis, B.L., C.M.G.  
 Rev. J. Claudius May, F.R.G.S.  
 Rev. O. Moore.  
 Rev. J. Proudfoot.  
*Clerk to Board*, T. Taylor, 20*l.*

*Educational Department.*

*Inspector of Schools*, M. J. Marke, 300*l.*, and travelling allowance 91*l.* 5s.

*Botanical Department.*

*Curator*, W. Haydon, 200*l.* to 250*l.*  
*Overseer*, J. Hartley, 150*l.*

*Medical Department.*

*Colonial Surgeon*, W. T. Prout, M.B., 1,000*l.*, conveyance allowance, 91*l.* 5s., and rent allowance, 60*l.*

*Assistant ditto*, Wm. Renner, M.R.C.S., 300*l.* to 350*l.*, and allowance 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; A. F. M. Berkeley, 400*l.*; M. L. Jarrett, M.R.C.S., 250*l.*; T. Bishop, L.E.C.P., 200*l.*, and allowance 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

*District Surgeons*, J. C. Maxwell, O. Horrocks, J. F. W. Ward, J. B. Davson, C. B. Hunter, 350*l.* to 400*l.* each, and 45*l.* allee. per annum, with free quarters.

*Medical Clerk*, G. M. Spilsbury, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

*Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper*, E. J. During, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

*Assistant Clerk*, D. T. James, 24*l.* to 30*l.*

*Compounder*, G. L. Davies, 96*l.* and quarters.

*Assistant Compounder*, J. P. Metzger, 30*l.* to 40*l.*

*Keeper, Lunatic Asylum*, Kissy, Jacob Johnson, 60*l.*

*Dispensers*—

*Waterloo*, W. Z. Young, 50*l.* and quarters.

*Hastings*, J. P. Metzger, 40*l.* and quarters.

*York*, C. A. Innis, 50*l.* and quarters.

*Kent*, E. G. Luke, 40*l.* and quarters.

*Sherbro*, A. W. Elliott, 50*l.* and quarters.

*Sulymah*, vacant, 60*l.* and quarters.

*Regent*, W. A. Macauley, 42*l.* and quarters.

*Kissy*, C. P. Nicol, 42*l.* and quarters.

*Falaba*, M. N. Lardner, 63*l.* to 70*l.* and quarters.

*Bandajuma*, J. H. Pearce, 70*l.*

*Karene*, T. D. Betts, 70*l.*

*Moyamba*, E. O. King, 70*l.*

*Panguma*, Onesimus Thompson, 64*l.*

#### Sanitary Department.

*Inspector of Health*, The Colonial Surgeon.  
*Clerk*, T. M. Cole, 50*l.*

#### Government Railway Department (open Lines).

*General Manager*, F. B. Glasier, 625*l.* to 700*l.* and 92*l.* personal allowance and quarters.

*Traffic Manager*, A. G. Turner, 350*l.* to 450*l.*, and quarters.

*Chief Accountant and Cashier*, F. H. Waller, 450*l.* to 500*l.*, and quarters.

*Assistant Accountant, Stationery and Ticket Clerk*, W. S. Hewitt, 250*l.* to 300*l.*, and quarters.

*Locomotive Superintendent and Storekeeper*, B. S. Armes, 600*l.* to 650*l.*, and quarters.

#### Police Department.

*Inspector-General of Frontier Police*,  
400*l.* to 500*l.*, and travelling allowance,  
91*l.* 5*s.*

*Inspectors*, Captain J. E. C. Blakeney, Captain H. G. Warren, Captain T. B. G. F. Eames, Lieut. R. S. Mills, Lieut. R. J. Clarke, and one vacancy, 300*l.* to 350*l.*, and 91*l.* 5*s.* allowance each.

*Assistant Inspectors*, Capt. R. A. Cockburn, Capt. P. A. Legg, Capt. A. H. Luckhardt, Lieut. H. E. C. Walcott, Lieut. A. Farrah, Mr. J. A. Greaves, Mr. J. T. Cramer, Mr. C. Riddick, Mr. H. E. Bailey and one vacancy, 250*l.* to 300*l.*, and 91*l.* allowance each.

*Sub-Inspectors*, J. B. Johnson, and A. B. Davies, 100*l.* to 150*l.* each.

*Paymaster Clerk, Frontier Police*, Z. E. T. Williams, 75*l.* to 100*l.*

*Superintendent, Civil Police*, G. L. Brooks, 300*l.*, and 91*l.* allowance; rent 40*l.*

*Inspector*, C. T. Reaney, 250*l.* to 300*l.*, 91*l.* allowance, and rent 40*l.*

*Sub-Inspector*, N. H. Sawyer, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

#### Prison Department.

*Keeper of Freetown Gaol*, G. W. Page, 300*l.*, and 25*l.* personal allowance, 2*s.* 6*d.* day travelling allowance, 40*l.* for rent.

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*Under Gaoler*, R. A. George, 100*l.*, and quarters.

*Clerk*, B. Cummings, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

*Assistant Clerk*, J. Jacobs, 80*l.*

*Matron*, Rachel Macauley, 50*l.*

*Under ditto*, , 30*l.*

*Gaoler at Sherboro*, , 75*l.*

#### Waterloo District.

*D. Commissioner*, E. Faulkner, 300*l.* to 350*l.* and

travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.*

*Clerk*, Lancelot Taylor, 40*l.*

*Coroner*, The D. Commissioner, 20*l.*

#### Sherbro District.

*D. Commissioner*, T. J. Alldridge, 500*l.*, and quarters.

*Clerks*, L. A. Fyne, 75*l.* to 90*l.*; G. Harding, 50*l.*

*Treasury Clerk*, W. B. Gilpin, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

*Bailiff*, G. A. Jones, 36*l.* to 40*l.*

*Coroner*, The D. Commissioner, 20*l.*

#### Karene District.

*D. Commissioner*, C.M.G., 400*l.*  
to 500*l.* and quarters.

*Clerk*, W. L. King, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

*Interpreter*, 30*l.* to 40*l.*

*D. Surgeon*, J. C. Maxwell, 350*l.* to 400*l.*

*Dispenser*, T. D. Betts, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

#### Roniotta District.

*D. Commissioner*, Capt. E. D. Fairtlough, C.M.G.,

D.S.O., 400*l.* to 500*l.* and quarters.

*Clerk*, A. C. Forde, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

*Interpreter*, 30*l.* to 40*l.*

*D. Surgeon*, , 350*l.* to 400*l.*

*Dispenser*, E. O. King, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

#### Bandajuma District.

*D. Commissioner*, Thomas Hood, 400*l.* to 500*l.* and quarters.

*Clerk*, D. A. Branche, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

*Interpreter*, 30*l.* to 40*l.*

*D. Surgeon*, J. F. W. Ward, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

*Dispenser*, J. H. Pearce, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

#### Panguma District.

*D. Commissioner*, 400*l.* to 500*l.*  
and quarters.

*Clerk*, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

*Interpreter*, 30*l.* to 40*l.*

*D. Surgeon*, O. Horrocks, 350*l.* to 400*l.*

*Dispenser*, Onesimas Thompson, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

#### Koinadugu District.

*D. Commissioner*, C. E. Birch, 400*l.* to 500*l.* and quarters.

*Clerk*, 50*l.* to 60*l.*

*Interpreter*, 30*l.* to 40*l.*

*D. Surgeon*, , 350*l.* to 400*l.*

*Dispenser*, M. N. Lardner, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

*Assistant District Commissioners (five) for service in the five Districts of the Protectorate*, at 350*l.* to 400*l.*, Lieut. J. R. D. Robertson, and four vacancies.

#### Foreign Consuls.

*France*, A. Pouriere.

*Germany*, W. Eschborn, Consul.

*Belgium*, P. Davey.

*The Netherlands*, W. Hall.

*Spain*, W. Hall (Vice-Consul).

*Italy*, Signor G. B. Zochonis.

*Portugal*, Philip Lemberg.

*Greece*, T. S. Buckley.

*United States*, J. T. Williams (Consul);  
(Vice-Consul).

*Sweden and Norway*, P. Davey.

*Liberia*, C. May.

*Congo*, A. T. Porter (Consular Agent).

**SOUTH AFRICA.***High Commission.*

The office of High Commissioner in and for South Africa was created by Letters Patent in 1878. In 1879 a second High Commissioner was appointed, to whom was assigned South-Eastern Africa, including Zululand and Amatongaland; but this arrangement ceased in 1881, when a Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs was appointed, who was also Governor of Natal (which now includes Zululand and Amatongaland). The High Commissioner for South Africa, who, under the Commission of 1889, was the officer for the time being administering the government of the Cape, represents the Crown in all matters occurring in South Africa beyond the limits of the colonies properly so called. He was, till 1899, charged with the conduct of British relations with the South African Republic (Transvaal), and the Orange Free State, as well as those with native states and tribes outside the colonies of the Cape and Natal, including Swaziland, which was administered by the Government of the South African Republic under the Convention of 1894. The High Commissioner is also Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern Rhodesia (*i.e.*, South of the Zambezi). The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, provides for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and native affairs in Rhodesia, and for the appointment of an Imperial Resident Commissioner, who is the subordinate of the High Commissioner, and of an Imperial Commandant of the armed forces, the control of which was taken away from the Company after Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, and placed under the High Commissioner. It has now been arranged that the office of High Commissioner shall be held with that of Governor of the Transvaal, and Sir A. Milner will fill both offices. The expenses of the High Commission are borne partly by Imperial funds, under Vote 6 of Class V.

\**High Commissioner*, Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

*Secretary and Accountant to the High Commissioner*, J. F. Perry (acting).

*Assistant ditto*, Albert Browne, 470*l.* and 50*l.* as Auditor, Basutoland.

*Clerks*, C. Le Camp, 300*l.*; C. Teagle, 150*l.*; Miss Hanbury, 150*l.*; Miss Klerck, 100*l.*

*Resident Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia*, Sir Marshal J. Clarke, K.C.M.G., 2,300*l.* and allowances.

*Commandant-General*, Captain J. S. Nicholson, 1,000*l.*

For officials in Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, see under Basutoland and Bechuanaland Protectorate below.

**BASUTOLAND.***Situation and Area.*

Basutoland forms an irregular oval in the north-east of the Cape Colony; the main axis, about 150 miles in length, lying in a north-easterly direction. The Orange River Colony, Natal, and the Cape

\* For previous High Commissioners see list of officers administering the Government of the Cape (see Cape Colony).

Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 square miles, or nearly as large as Belgium.

It lies between 29 and 30 degrees South Lat., and between 27 and 28 degrees East Long.

*Description and Climate.*

The territory, which is well watered, and enjoys an excellent climate, is the finest grain producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The scenery is grand, and in many parts extremely beautiful.

The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged. The extension of arable culture has tended to drive the cattle more and more into the high grounds. The range of temperature during the year 1898-9 was from a mean maximum of 85° to a mean minimum of 30-9°.

The rainfall was 34-16 inches.

The climate is perfect for Europeans and natives alike, and when more easily reached the country will prove a great health resort. Its high altitude and pure atmosphere prove most invigorating. *Phthisis pulmonalis* is almost unknown except among the section of natives who have taken to wearing clothes, and Europeans who have come to the country on account of their disease. The latter in early stages of the disease improve at once. Persons suffering from malarial fever or its results are benefited greatly by a short residence in Basutoland. Leprosy imported from the Orange River Colony and Cape Colony has now a firm hold in the country, one in every 2,500 persons being a leper. As yet it has been possible to do little to check the spread of the disease.

*Population and Industry.*

In 1875, when Basutoland formed part of the Cape Colony, at the general census of the Colony taken in that year, the European population of Basutoland was 499, and the native 127,707. At the census of 1891, the population numbered 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives. Probable native population to-day 260,000.

*The statistics, stock, etc.*, in 1875 were, 35,257 horses, draught cattle 28,626, other 188,791; sheep, woolled, 240,270, other 49,537; goats, angora, 13,592, other 147,162; pigs 15,237; ploughs 2,770, harrows 269. In 1891 the number of horses was 81,194, of cattle 320,234, of ploughs 10,434, and of wagons 808, showing an enormous increase in the wealth of the country. Probably at least three-fourths of the cattle perished during the outbreak of rinderpest in 1897.

Maseru, the capital, and largest town, has a population of 862, of whom 99 are Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper; and coal has been found and is used in some parts.

*History.*

The Basutos appear to have been composed of the remnants of several tribes which were broken up in the wars waged by Moselikatze, the king of the Matabele, in the early years of the present century. These remnants were united in about 1818 under Moshesh, a chief of great ability, who ruled for many years.

In 1852 war broke out between Moshesh and the British Government; the Basutos were defeated by Sir G. Cathcart at the battle of the Berea Mountain, and Moshesh sent in his submission, and made peace.

A few years later, in 1856, disputes arose between Moshesh and the Orange Free State respecting boundary questions, and hostilities resulted which lasted from 1856 to 1858, with indecisive results, and were concluded by the Treaty of Aliwal, 1858, but collisions frequently recurred.

In 1865 the war broke out afresh, and Moshesh again claimed the protection of the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse. He declined to interpose actively, but despatched a British Commissioner, to Thaba Bosigo, the capital of Basutoland, to settle the difficulties. This measure met with little success, and in the end the Boers were successful, and Moshesh sued for peace. At the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, April 1866, he recognised the permanent cession of a portion of his district and acknowledged himself a subject of the Orange Free State.

The peace was of short duration, the war was renewed, and the Basutos, pressed by the Boers, were on the brink of destruction, when they again appealed to be taken under the authority of the Queen, and in January, 1868, Sir Philip Wodehouse received authority to recognise Moshesh and his tribe as British subjects, and for the incorporation of their territory. This was carried into effect by a proclamation dated 12th March, 1868.

The country remained in a very unsettled condition, until it was annexed to the Cape by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that Basutoland was not to be subject to the general law of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation, and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The subsequent history of Basutoland was one of much trouble and disturbance.

In March, 1879, Moirosi, the chief of the Quithing district, in the south-east of Basutoland, rescued from justice his son Doda, who had been arrested for horse-stealing; and, on the Colonial authorities demanding his surrender, broke out into open defiance of its authority. Owing to the great natural strength of his country and stronghold, considerable difficulty was experienced in subduing him; but in December of that year, his stronghold was carried by storm, and he himself fell in the assault. The proposals of the Colonial Government to divide the territory occupied by the adherents of this chief into lots for occupation by European settlers gave rise to great discontent among the Basutos who had remained loyal. This discontent was further increased by the extension of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, providing for a general disarmament, to Basutoland by Proclamation in April, 1880, and culminated in the revolt of almost the whole tribe when an attempt was made to put the Act in force. The rebellion spread to the native territories east and south of Basutoland, East Griqualand, Tambookieland, and the Pondomisi, where the rising was signalized by the treacherous murder of Mr. Hope, the magistrate, and other Europeans.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Colony to reduce the Basutos to submission by force of arms, but without decisive success, though the loss of their cattle, and the interruption of cultivation, caused great distress amongst them. Early in 1881 overtures for an arrangement were made by the leading chiefs, and, at the instance of Her

Majesty's Government, the High Commissioner acted as arbiter between the Colonial Government and the Basutos.

The terms of his award were, the registration of arms, the payment of compensation to those natives who had remained loyal by the tribe, and also the payment of a fine of 5,000 head of cattle. The award was accepted by the Basutos and the fine paid, but little was done towards fulfilling the other conditions. The Colonial Ministry, with a view to facilitate a settlement, cancelled the award and induced the Cape Parliament to assume the burden of compensating the loyals. The Disarmament Proclamation was also repealed, and at a Pitso held on the 24th of April, 1883, a very liberal constitution was offered to the Basutos. Masupha, however, the chief of the Berea district, with several other chiefs of influence, held aloof, and practically declared their intention to have no further connexion with the Colonial Government, and the tribe generally were understood to wish to be under the direct authority of the Imperial Government. In the meantime a strong feeling in favour of the entire abandonment of Basutoland had grown up in the Colony, and on the request of the Colonial Ministry the Imperial Government decided to undertake for a time the administration of the country on condition that satisfactory evidence was given by the Basutos of their desire to remain under the British Crown, that the Orange Free State should undertake to cause the frontier to be respected by its subjects, and that the colony should pay over towards the cost of administration the customs duties received on goods imported into Basutoland. This offer was accepted by the Colony, and provision was made in the Basutoland Disannexation Act of 1883 for the payment of 20,000*l.*\* a-year, and the Free State also intimated its willingness to comply with the conditions so far as it was concerned.

A great national Pitso of the Basutos was held on the 29th of November, 1883, attended by the representatives of more than two-thirds of the whole tribe, who unanimously expressed their willingness to comply with the conditions on which the Imperial Government was prepared to assume the responsibility of the administration of the country. Several important chiefs who were not at the Pitso subsequently expressed their concurrence in this resolution, Masupha alone refusing to accept the offers of the Government and desiring to remain independent. Her Majesty's Government upon this decided that their conditions were sufficiently complied with, advised the Queen to sanction the Dis-annexation Act, and immediately took steps for carrying on the government under the immediate authority of the Crown, from the 13th March, 1884. Masupha tendered his submission in 1886, and asked for a magistrate to be resident in his district.

#### *Constitution.*

The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation.

The Chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Courts, where all cases between the natives and Europeans are brought.

\* Since reduced to 18,000*l.*

For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into 7 districts, namely, Maseru, Leribe, Cornet Spruit, Berea, Mafeteng, Quithing, and Quacha's Nek. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family. The revenue arises from the Cape contribution, the post office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences.

Serious crime is rare, and the drinking habits, which threatened to destroy the people, have been practically abandoned owing to the influence of the leading chiefs, the Missionaries, and the Government. There is now not a single canteen in the country. The area under arable cultivation steadily increases, and there is less and less tendency to stock-thieving and petty warfare.

#### *Education.*

Excellent work is being carried on in the country by Missionaries, in whose hands the labour of education is almost exclusively vested. There are 177 schools, with 11,134 scholars, nine-tenths being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. There are four small Government schools, and grants in aid of education to the extent of 4,358*l.* were made for the year 1899-1900.

#### *Means of Communication.*

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and flooded generally in summer. The usual mode of conveyance is by ox-waggon or light cart.

The roads in the country are now in good condition for any kind of transport, but the periodical rains draining down from the high watersheds seriously damage them. There are no railways in the country.

The line of postal communication is through the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony. There is a bi-weekly mail service by carts, by way of Bloemfontein, and letters to and from Europe take about 20 days, to Cape Town 3 days. Postal rates are similar to those of the Cape Colony. The parcels post and money order systems have been extended to Basutoland. The telegraph stations are Hlotshi Heights, Teyateyaneng, Maseru, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohalis Hoek, Guthing, whence there is direct communication with Cape Town.

#### *Trade.*

Imports for the year ended 30th June, 1900, amounted to 85,528*l.*, and the exports were estimated at 133,864*l.* The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, saddlery, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries.

The exports consist chiefly of grain, cattle, wools, and horses. The commercial intercourse is almost exclusively with the Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony.

Basutoland from the 1st July, 1891, has been admitted into a Customs Union with the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, by which arrangement a share of customs duties collected at the ports of the Cape Colony is credited to Basutoland, but retained by the Cape Government on account of the annual contribution of 18,000*l.*

#### *Currency and Banking.*

There are no banks in the Territory, but a Government Post Office savings bank has been established. The currency is exclusively British, but exchange, and even the payment of taxes, is still largely conducted by barter.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
1890-91	£41,784	40,825
1891-92	40,753	42,657
1892-93	41,045	39,838
1893-94	43,667	41,301
1894-95	44,627	43,064
1895-96	45,654	42,971
1896-97	45,868	45,768
1897-8	46,555	44,797
1898-9	46,847	46,417
1899-1900	69,769	59,492

(Year ends 30th June.)

There is no public debt.

#### *Establishment.*

*Resident Commissioner*, Sir G. Lagden, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l.*, and 300*l.* personal allowance.

*Government Secretary*, H. C. Sloley, 600*l.*, and 150*l.* allowance.

*Assistant Commissioners*, S. Barrett, J. W. Bowker, T. P. Kennan, L. Wroughton, J. C. Macgregor, F. Enraght, Moony, and C. Griffith. Salaries vary from 500*l.* to 650*l.*

*Sub-Inspectors of Police*, W. Boxwell, E. D'U. Blyth, C. E. Boyes, H. R. Cartwright, J. P. Murray, W. D. P. Mansel, R. M. Bosworth Smith, Lewellyn Griffith; C. R. Nettleton, H. D. Longe, J. Griffith, and S. M. Pritchard. Salaries vary from 250*l.* to 330*l.*

*Accounting Clerk*, C. Y. Brabant 290*l.*

*Postmaster*, Maseru, John Mackay, 290*l.*

*Medical Officers*, N. M. McFarlane, E. C. Long, W. R. Nattle, A. S. Gardiner, and D. M. Tomory. Salaries vary from 350*l.* to 517*l.* 10*s.*

There are no Foreign Consuls.

### BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

#### *Situation and Area.*

The territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south by the Cape Colony, on the east by the Transvaal Colony, on the north by the British South Africa Company's territory and the Zambesi River, and on the west by German territory. Its area is estimated at about 386,200 square miles, and the native population at about 100,000. The European population does not exceed 500.

#### *History.*

During the year 1885 Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition despatched from England to pacify Southern Bechuanaland, where for some time previously hostilities had been proceeding between the Bechuana and Boers from the South African Republic, visited the principal chiefs in Northern Bechuanaland (known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate) Khama, Gasitsive, and Sebele, and as a result a British Protectorate was proclaimed over their territories. No further steps were taken until the year 1891, when by an Order in Council dated 9th May, the limits of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were more clearly defined, and the High Commissioner was authorised to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the limits of the Order. Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner, and an Assistant Commissioner was appointed for the Northern Protectorate, and another for the Southern Protectorate.



For fiscal and several other purposes the Protectorate was treated as a portion of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland, until the latter was annexed to the Cape Colony on the 15th November, 1895. In the autumn of that year arrangements were made for the transfer of the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, with the exception of certain reserves for native chiefs, to the British South African Company, and the Company's police were moved down to a camp in the Protectorate at Pitsani Potlogo. On the 29th of December Dr. Jameson, with his police, crossed the border of the South African Republic and marched towards Johannesburg, which was at the time in a state of great unrest, but being defeated by the Boers at Doornkop, surrendered on the 2nd January, 1896. In consequence of the raid the administration of the Protectorate was not transferred to the Company. Since the annexation of British Bechuanaland to the Cape the Protectorate has been governed as a separate territory under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the form of government is very similar to that which obtains in Basutoland. There is a Resident Commissioner, who is under the direction of the High Commissioner, and there are two Assistant Commissioners, one stationed at Palapye, Khama's Town, in the Northern Protectorate, and the other at Gaborones, in the Southern Protectorate. For the maintenance of law and order there is a Division of the B.S.A. Police, with 13 officers and 150 rank and file, and a force of native police numbering 60 with 4 officers, who are subordinate to the Commandant of the European force. These troops are stationed in small detachments at various places in the Protectorate. The headquarters is at Mafeking, in the Cape Colony, which also remains the headquarters of the Resident Commissioner.

#### *Climate, &c.*

The climate is generally healthy excepting on the north-eastern border along the Crocodile River, where, during the summer months, malarial fever is prevalent.

The principal chiefs are:—

Sekgomi, who lives at Lake N'Gami, near to which there is a small detachment of police.

Khama, Chief of the Ramangwato, whose town is Palapye.

Linchwe, Chief of the Bakhatla, who lives at Mochudi.

Sebele, Chief of the Bakwena, who lives at Molepolole.

Bathoen, Chief of the Bangwaketse, who lives at Ramoutsa.

The railway connecting Bulawayo with the Cape has now been carried through the Protectorate, and is likely to prove of great advantage to the territory. It is worked by the Cape Government Railway Department. The postal department is administered by the Postmaster-General of the Cape Colony.

The estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1900, is 87,944*l.*, and the estimated revenue 15,683*l.* Of the estimated expenditure 20,000*l.* is for a subsidy to the Railway Company. The deficiency is met by an Imperial grant in aid, which for the year ended 31st March, 1900, was fixed at 42,500*l.*

#### *Establishment.*

*Resident Commissioner*,  
1,000*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance.

*Accountant to Resident Commissioner*, Barry May, 400*l.*

*Clerk to Resident Commissioner*, A. G. Stigand, 250*l.*

*Assistant Clerk*, K. C. Bishop, 200*l.*

*Assistant Commissioner Northern Protectorate*, J. A. Ashburnham, 600*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling allowance.

*Clerk*, A. Douglas, 250*l.*

*Assistant Commissioner Southern Protectorate*, W. H. Surmon, 800*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance.

*Clerk*, J. Ellenberger, 350*l.*, and 50*l.* travelling allowance.

*Engineer Officer*, Major F. Panzera, 27*s.* per diem.

#### *Police.*

*European Troop*:—

*Commandant*, J. A. H. Walford, 500*l.*

*Inspectors*, A. P. Williams and W. Scholefield, 400*l.* each.

*Sub-Inspectors*, H. J. Kinsman, R. M. Daniel, H. Martin, and A. T. Hope, 300*l.* each.

*Paymaster*, H. Greener, 20*s.* per diem.

*Medical Officers*, F. A. Holmden and E. C. F. Garraway, 485*l.* each.

*Ordinance and Commissariat Officer*, W. J. Hepworth, 400*l.*

*Native Troop*:—

*Inspector*, J. Griffith, 450*l.*

*Sub-Inspectors*, H. Fielding, W. B. Surmon, 300*l.* each.

#### RHODESIA.\*

Rhodesia is the name of the country under the administration of the British South Africa Company, and is divided by the river Zambesi into Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia consists of the whole of the British sphere lying between the Portuguese Settlements, German East Africa, and the Congo Free State, with the exception of the strip of territory forming the British Central Africa Protectorate, which is under direct Imperial Administration. Southern Rhodesia is formed by the two provinces of Mashonaland (area 80,000 square miles, population 320,000) and Matabeleland (area 61,000 square miles, population 150,000).

On the 29th October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonisation, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions. The principal field of the operations of the Company is defined to be the region of South Africa lying immediately to the north of British Bechuanaland, to the north and west of the South African Republic, and to the west of the Portuguese dominions.

Early in 1890 a police force of Europeans was raised and equipped, and in June of that year, after obtaining permission from King Lo Bengula, a pioneer expedition on a large scale was organised to cut a road from a point on the Macloutsie River, a tributary of the Limpopo, through the south-eastern part of Matabeleland into Mashonaland, the objective point of the expedition being Mount Hampden, near which large belts of gold-bearing quartz were known to exist. This

\* The information in this notice is kindly supplied by the British South Africa Company.

point was reached on 12th Sept., 1890. The pioneers were then disbanded, and, in accordance with the agreement made with them, were allowed to peg off auriferous claims.

In July 1893 the Matabele made a raid into Mashonaland, and killed several natives living under the Company's protection, near Victoria, when they were attacked and driven back by the Company's Police. After an unsuccessful attempt to arrange matters preparations were made for the invasion of Matabeleland, to anticipate an expected attack on the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Mashonaland. The Company's Police and a large force of volunteers and native allies advanced on Bulawayo from the north and east, while the Bechuanaland Police, which had been largely reinforced, advanced with Khama and some 2,000 of his men by way of Tati from the south. Two successful engagements were fought by the Company's force near Bulawayo, in which the Matabele suffered very severely. The Bechuanaland Police were also attacked by a strong force of Matabele, which they repulsed with great loss. Lo Bengula fled, and Bulawayo was occupied, and a force sent in pursuit of the king.

This force was unfortunately divided by the sudden rising of the River Shangani, and Major Wilson with a small party were, after a heroic resistance, killed to a man. Arrangements for the future administration of the country were completed by the High Commissioner and Mr. Rhodes on behalf of the Company. Lo Bengula, who was said to be endeavouring to escape across the Zambezi, is reported to have died from smallpox or fever.

At the end of 1895 occurred Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal (see also under Bechuanaland Protectorate), which resulted in measures being taken to give the High Commissioner increased control over the Company's administration, including the entire control of the military police. These were subsequently embodied in the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council 1898.

In 1896, owing to a variety of causes, the Matabele broke out in rebellion, and shortly after the Mashonas followed suit. Imperial troops had to be sent to the assistance of the Company's police and volunteers, and it was only after a prolonged struggle that peace was secured.

On the outbreak of hostilities with the Transvaal in October 1899, General Baden Powell was in supreme command of all the forces in Southern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

When Mafeking was invested, the command of the Rhodesian Forces devolved upon Colonel Plumer, who was stationed at Tuli, with a force of 450 men.

In November, 1899, martial law was proclaimed in the Bulalimo; Mangwe, Malema, Matobo, and Tuli Districts, and the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, to the number of 390, were called out for active service. They were stationed at Mangwe, where they remained for a period of over three weeks, when a portion were sent to supplement the forces in the Protectorate, and the remainder were disbanded.

At the beginning of January, 1900, Colonel Plumer moved his column to Palapye, and assumed direct command of the troops in the Protectorate, amongst whom were included 600 Volunteers, and over 400 men of the British South Africa Police. Mafeking was successfully relieved by Mahon and Plumer's united columns on the 17th May.

In the early part of 1900, a force of 5,000 men, consisting of Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Volunteers and English Yeomanry was despatched to Rhodesia, via Beira, under the command of General Sir Frederick Carrington.

The capital of Mashonaland, and the seat of government, is Salisbury; the principal town of Matabeleland, and the chief commercial centre of Rhodesia, is Bulawayo. Both Salisbury and Bulawayo were constituted municipalities in October, 1897. The white population of Salisbury is 2,000; and that of Bulawayo 7,500. The elevation of these towns is between four and five thousand feet above sea level, and the climate is healthy.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has established branches at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, and Selukwe; the Bank of Africa at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwelo; and the African Banking Corporation at Salisbury and Bulawayo.

There are hospitals at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, and Gwelo which have been thoroughly equipped, and are maintained at a high state of efficiency. Considerable additions have been made to the hospital buildings at Salisbury and Bulawayo; and at Umtali and Gwelo new and extensive buildings have been erected. In the outlying districts of Hartley, Abercorn, Selukwe, Sebakwe, Gwanda, and Belingwe new hospitals have been established and equipped.

There are several clubs at Salisbury and Bulawayo, and daily and weekly papers are published in both towns.

Public roads in Rhodesia have been made to the extent of 2,734 miles, and there were under construction 360 miles of main roads and 500 miles of cross roads in mining districts. Telegraph lines, including Police telephone lines and the African Transcontinental Telegraph line, to the extent of 3,451 miles of line, and 5,005 miles of wire, have been erected.

The African Transcontinental Telegraph Company has constructed a telegraph line from Umtali in Mashonaland, to Kituta, at the south end of Lake Tanganyika, the length of the line being 1,225 miles. A branch line, 123 miles long, from Domira Bay, Lake Nyasa, to Fort Jameson, in M'peseni's country, the headquarters of the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia, has also been constructed. Chiromo is connected by a branch line from Chikwawa, by means of which communication is possible with Chinde. Blantyre is the transmitting office for all traffic from Europe and South Africa. Telegraphic communication between Blantyre and Umtali was established on the 20th April, 1898. The Imperial German Government has recently agreed to the extension of the telegraph line from Abercorn northwards through German territory to British East Africa.

The Bechuanaland Railway reached Bulawayo on the 19th of October, 1897, and was formally opened on the 4th of November. An extension of the Beira Railway from Umtali reached Salisbury on the 1st May, 1899, and was formally opened on the 22nd May. This places Salisbury in direct communication with the sea over a line 382 miles in length. On the 8th July, 1900, the widening of the gauge of the Beira Railway to 3 feet 6 inches, the standard gauge of South Africa, was completed. A line is now being built to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo. The first 100 miles from Salisbury will probably be completed by the end of 1900, and the whole of the line in the course of 1901. Its length will be about 290 miles and it passes through the mining

districts of Hartley, Sebakwe, Gwelo, Bembesi, &c., and is within a few miles of the important district of Selukwe. The extension of the Bechuanaland Railway (now styled The Rhodesia Railways Limited), from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika, is under construction. Although the negotiations between Mr. Rhodes and the Imperial Government for assistance for the completion of the Cape to Cairo Railway fell through, the money for the extension to Tanganyika has been guaranteed. A line from Bulawayo to Gwanda, to open up the gold and coal districts to the south-east of Bulawayo, is under construction. This line will eventually be extended to the Tuli Coal Fields, near the Transvaal Border. The surveys of a line to the Wankie Coal Fields, 190 miles north-west of Bulawayo, have been completed, and the work will be commenced as soon as possible.

The mail services throughout Rhodesia have been greatly improved. Regular communication between Salisbury and Bulawayo and the outlying districts, and a monthly service with Barotseland, have been established. The postal service extends to nearly every portion of the territory of North-Eastern Rhodesia, all inland mails being carried by native runners. The time taken by mails to reach England has now been reduced to three weeks from Bulawayo, and four from Salisbury.

Telegraphic communication continues to be rapidly established. On the 31st March, 1900, 71 telegraph offices were open.

A sale of stands in Salisbury, New Umtali, Melsetter, and the new township of Enkeldoorn was held at Salisbury on the 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1897. The following prices were obtained:—

		£
Salisbury . . .	75 stands realised	21,470
New Umtali . . .	77 " "	25,715
Melsetter . . .	80 " "	3,860
Enkeldoorn . . .	100 " "	8,705
Total .		<u>£59,750</u>

A sale of town and suburban stands in Bulawayo and Gwelo was held at Bulawayo on the 8th and 9th November, 1897, with the following results:—

		£
Bulawayo . . .	95 town stands realised	32,815
" . . .	11 suburban stands realised	4,400
Gwelo. . .	26 town stands realised	6,140
Total .		<u>£43,355</u>

New townships have been established at Rusapi, on the line of the Umtali-Salisbury Railway, and at Gwanda. The township of Gwanda, in the neighbourhood of the Geelong and other important mines, will be connected with Bulawayo by the proposed Gwanda Railway. A sale of stands at Gwanda was held on the 22nd August, 1899. Of a total of 117 stands offered at an upset price of 75s., 42 were sold for the sum of 4,104l., the highest price obtained for a stand being 320l. A road has been constructed connecting the township on the east with the Geelong Mine, about five miles distant, and on the west with the main road between Bulawayo and Tuli. The establishment of townships in the Selukwe and Belingwe mining districts is also contemplated.

The rinderpest, which for several years devastated Africa, travelling slowly through

the continent from north to south, made its first appearance in Matabeleland in February, 1896. The adoption of the drastic regulations which the Administration decided to enforce had to some extent checked the progress of the epidemic, when the outbreak of the rebellion put a stop to all precautionary measures. The effects of the disease were far-reaching, and, apart from considerations of human life, were more disastrous than those of the native rebellion. In March, 1898, a system of compulsory inoculation for rinderpest was established in Matabeleland, and the precautions taken have proved very effective. No case has been recorded for nearly two years, and the Administration is satisfied that the disease has been finally stamped out.

Since the pacification of the country, considerable tracts of land have been placed under cultivation, and fresh stock is being imported. Good prices are obtained, both for stock and produce. Throughout the country the conditions of soil and climate are suitable for all kinds of European cereals and vegetables, and, in addition, many trees, shrubs and plants peculiar to sub-tropical regions can be successfully cultivated. Good results have already been obtained from the introduction of fruit and other trees. Tobacco occurs in a wild state, is grown universally by the natives, and has been produced of excellent quality by white farmers in several districts. The results so far obtained point to the rapid expansion of this industry. Indiarubber, indigo, and cotton are similarly indigenous, and will probably well repay cultivation. In the neighbourhood of the towns there are a large number of market gardens under cultivation; and vegetables of excellent quality are produced. Large fruit orchards are in course of formation, and all fruit trees thrive. Grapes, figs, oranges, peaches, almonds, walnuts, lemons, bananas, quinces, apples, apricots, and pomegranates, of good quality, are produced.

The sale of dairy produce is a profitable industry in the neighbourhood of the towns, and butter and milk of excellent quality can be obtained.

Farm stock in Rhodesia includes cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, horses, and pigs. The latter are largely bred and are always profitable and successful. It is believed that Angora goats and Merino sheep will thrive.

The Rhodesian forests produce abundance of hard timber of fine quality, and a company is working this industry with a view to meeting the large demand for building and other purposes in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

In addition to gold, silver, copper, coal, tin, plumbago, antimony, arsenic and kieselguhr have been discovered. The arrival of the railway at Bulawayo gave an impetus to the mining industry. The total output of gold from all sources from and including September, 1898, up to and including October, 1900, was (including the Tati District) 162,864 ounces. Complete milling plants have been ordered for other mines now approaching the producing stage, but there has been a partial suspension of mining work on account of the Transvaal War.

North of the Zambesi the country has as yet been little prospected. Coal has been found on the shore of Lake Nyasa. Copper and plumbago have been proved to exist and beds of iron are found all over the country in the form of hematite and limonite. Amianthus, or earth flax, exists between Lakes Tanganyika and Mweru. The North Charterland Exploration Company, which holds a grant of 10,000 square miles north

of the Zambesi, is engaged in trading, agricultural, and stock-breeding operations. On the hills, which range from 2,000 to 5,000 feet, it is hoped to grow coffee with success. There is a considerable trade in rubber. The oil palm is now thoroughly established in Northern Rhodesia, and it is hoped that in a few years' time an important article of native trade will have been added to the resources of the country. Northern Rhodesia is remarkably well adapted for cattle. In the uplands of Northern Rhodesia cereals and European fruit trees grow well. A fibre industry has been started with very satisfactory results. Two Orders in Council—the Barotseland—North Western Rhodesia Order in Council, 1899, and the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1900—have been promulgated, defining the boundaries of North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia, and making provision for the future administration of those provinces. Major R. T. Coryndon has been appointed Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia, with headquarters at Lualaba, Barotseland, and Mr. R. Codrington has been appointed Administrator of North Eastern Rhodesia, with headquarters at Fort Jameson.

Provision was made by the Matabeleland Order in Council, 1894, for an appeal in civil matters from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Cape Colony, subject to the assent of the Legislature of the Colony being obtained. This right of appeal is limited to cases in which the amount of value in dispute exceeds one hundred pounds sterling. During the session of 1896 the necessary assent was given by the Cape Parliament by Sections 44 to 49 of the Act for the Better Administration of Justice, which were put into force in Rhodesia from the 1st November, 1896, by proclamation of the High Commissioner. As a further result of these enactments, an appeal now lies to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court upon the same conditions as in the Cape Colony.

Full advantage was taken of the facilities afforded to the Administrator in Council by the Matabeleland Order in Council, 1894, to legislate locally, by means of regulations, and upwards of forty useful measures were thus passed. Several Ordinances also become law. An Order in Council, entitled the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, has been passed repealing the Matabeleland Order in Council, 1894, and in some measure providing for a new constitution in Southern Rhodesia, one element of which is the creation of a Legislative Council, composed of the Senior Administrator (President), the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), the Administrator of Matabeleland, 5 nominated and 4 elected members. The Senior Administrator is advised by an Executive Council, consisting of 7 members. The Order in Council gives large powers of control to the High Commissioner (see under South Africa). A Customs Clause in the new Order provides that the duty on British goods imported into Southern Rhodesia shall not exceed the present Cape tariff. By a proclamation, dated the 10th day of June, 1891, the laws of the Cape Colony passed prior to that date were adopted for and are to be administered in Rhodesia, as far as the circumstances of the country will permit. This enactment is made subject to certain specific provisions contained in the Proclamation which deal with the jurisdiction and procedure of the Courts, and the powers of resident commissioners and magistrates, and with the jurisdiction to be exercised, under certain circumstances,

by 'native chiefs. The laws of the Cape Colony passed subsequently to the above-mentioned date are not to apply to Rhodesia.

The Judicial Establishment consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, with two Judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Tuli, Gwelo, and Melssetter. There are assistant magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Gwelo.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the British South Africa Company, held on the 14th of December, 1899, a resolution was passed agreeing to accept the amendments proposed by Her Majesty's Government to be made in the original charter of the Company by the Supplemental Charter, and a further resolution was passed approving certain alterations in the original Deed of Settlement of the Company. These resolutions were confirmed at a further Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 10th January, 1900.

Full details as to the administration of Rhodesia, and as to climate and products, with routes to and from Rhodesia, can be obtained on application at the offices of the British South Africa Company, 15, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.

#### *Board of Directors of the British South Africa Company.*

His Grace The Duke of Abercorn, K.G., President.  
The Right Hon. Earl Grey, Vice-President.  
The Right Hon. C. J. Rhodes, M.L.A.  
The Right Hon. Lord Gifford, V.C.  
Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G.  
Rochfort Maguire, Esq.  
P. Lyttelton Gell, Esq.

*Administrator of Mashonaland and Senior Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, W. H. Milton, Esq., Salisbury.*

*Administrator, Matabeleland, Bulawayo.*

*Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia, R. Codrington, Esq.*

*Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia (Barotseland), Major R. T. Coryndon.*

*Imperial Resident Commissioner, Rhodesia, Sir Marshal J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.*

*Imperial Commandant-General of the Military Police Forces in Southern Rhodesia (vacant).*

*Head Office, 15, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*

*Share Office, 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.*

*Manager, H. Wilson Fox.*

*Secretary, J. F. Jones.*

*Assistant Secretary and Registrar, E. C. Clegg.*

### SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The British Protectorate of the Niger Districts was announced in the *London Gazette* of June 5, 1885. It extended along the coast of Africa from a point about 10 miles N.W. from the Benue River (where it joins the boundary of Lagos) to the mouth of the Rio del Rey at 9° east longitude. The part between the Forcados River and the Nun mouth of the Niger was included in the territories administered by the Royal Niger Company under their charter of July 10, 1886; the remainder formed the "Niger Coast Protectorate." The Niger itself was worked exclusively by the river steamers of the Niger Company. The numerous rivers, creeks, and estuaries in this part of the West African coast have received the name of the "Oil

Rivers," from the fact of their producing the bulk of the palm oil which constitutes the chief export of West Africa. They are alleged to be branches of the Niger, and form the delta of that river, but most of them have independent sources. The estuaries of these rivers are connected by a network of more or less navigable creeks, so that with a small expenditure of labour inland navigation might be made practicable from Dahomey to the Cameroons.

Some of the principal of these rivers are: the Benin, an independent river rising in the low range of hills flowing in a deep but tortuous channel through a country of dense forest, but with a shallow and dangerous bar; the Forcados River, the main outlet of the Wari; the Brass River, connected by creeks with the Niger. From the Oguta Lake, which lies a short distance east of the Niger, to the north of Abo, where the delta begins in the rainy season, flow the Opobo River on the east, and the New Calabar River on the west, which enter the sea by the broad estuaries known as the Sombrero, the New Calabar, the Bonny, the Andoni, and the Opobo Rivers, and drain a fertile undulating country, watered by numerous little brooks, and with a rich soil free from marsh, and where cattle appear to thrive.

Further east is the Old Calabar Estuary, mainly formed by the great Cross River, some 400 or 500 miles in length, which drains with its affluents the Old Calabar, Aqua, Akpayafe, and the Ndiana Rivers; the high mountain ranges running north-west from the Cameroon Mountains to the hills round the confluence of the Niger and the Benin.

On the 1st January, 1900, the Crown took over the administration of the territories of the Royal Niger Company, and under an Order in Council dated December 27, 1899, those territories, from the coast to Idda, were incorporated in the Niger Coast Protectorate, and the province thus formed was given the name of "Southern Nigeria," and the administrator became the High Commissioner. This incorporation added about 106 miles of coast line (from the Forcados to the Brass River) to the coast under the administration of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

#### *Communications.*

Communication with Europe is maintained by the African and the British and African Steamship Companies, running regularly between Liverpool, Hamburg, Havre, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Sierra Leone, and all the ports in West Africa from Gooee to Loanda. They have also a direct line from Liverpool to Old Calabar, calling at Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Accra, Lagos, and Bonny. The German Woermann line call occasionally on their way to and from the Cameroons, and the steamers of the Compagnie "Chargeurs Réunis" call occasionally at Bonny and Old Calabar. On the Bonny, Brass, Opobo, and Old Calabar Rivers, some of the merchants possess small steamers and launches, which navigate these rivers to some distance inland. The Manchester Steam Navigation Company's boats also call at some of the ports. Akassa is served from Brass, being only 11 miles through the Creeks.

The African Direct Cable Company has stations at Brass and Bonny.

#### *Chief Towns.*

Duke Town, or Old Calabar, on the river of the same name, is about 5 miles above its junction with the Cross River, and is the headquarters of the administration with a population of about

15,000. A Presbyterian mission is established there. Creek Town, 4 miles beyond, is also an important place, population about 5,000.

Near the mouth of the Opobo River is the town of the same name built by Ja Ja, and about 40 or 50 miles inland near the same river is Bende, a great Ju Ju centre. Bonny Town, 8 miles from the sea, on the left bank of the Bonny, is a station of the Church Missionary Society, and contains several European establishments. There is also a European settlement at the mouth of the Brass, possessing a very fine church presented by one of the native chiefs.

Benin City, some 60 miles up the river of the name, is a large town of 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the seat of a powerful theocracy of fetish priests, and famous for its human sacrifices. It was taken in 1897, in the circumstances stated below, and is now a thriving trading centre, with a British Resident and administrative staff; it is also a military post. The trading station in Benin River is situated about 8 miles from the bar, lying open to the sea breeze, though sand-flies and mosquitos abound.

In Jan., 1897, a peaceful mission on its way to the King of Benin was massacred in the bush, and a force of native troops and Blue Jackets had to be sent to punish the Binis. The expedition was completely successful, the king's forces being defeated, and the king himself driven to take refuge in the bush. The king was afterwards captured, and is now in exile at Old Calabar.

#### *Climate.*

This resembles that of other parts of West Africa, in being most unhealthy for Europeans. The temperature ranges between 65° and 95°, there being on the coast no very marked distinction in temperature between the dry and rainy seasons. Tornadoes and violent thunderstorms prevail in the spring and late autumn.

#### *Products.*

Besides the oil palm (*Elais Guineensis*), cotton grows above the delta, and the silk cotton tree is found all over the delta, as well as the tree producing the kola nut. The ground nut is widely cultivated in the interior, but not on the coast. Copal gum and other gums are largely produced, and "shea butter," an almost solid vegetable fat produced from the kernels of the seeds of the *Butyrospermum Parkii*. The castor oil plant is found all over the delta, and the cocoa palm and coffee have been successfully introduced there. Rubber trees abound everywhere, and ebony very largely in the Cross River districts. Elephants abound in the Akpayafe and Ndiana Rivers, and hippopotami in the Cross River. Considerable coffee plantations have been established.

#### *Inhabitants.*

The inhabitants are typical negroes, and though now divided into several distinct tribes, appear to have had a common origin. Among the most prominent tribes are the Jakri, occupying the lower part of the Benue, and closely allied to the Yorubas; the Idzos, occupying the part of the delta east of the Middleton, and south of the Wari and of the Ibo country; the Ibos, occupying the lower Niger just above the delta, and extending to the Cross River, joining the Akuna-Kunas, are an industrious agricultural people, with fine herds of cattle, who create most

of the trade of the delta; and the Efiks and "Quas" in the Old Calabar region. The tribes are all more or less cannibalistic, cannibalism being deeply associated with the ceremonial of the old fetish rites, as the "Ju-Ju-Men," or fetish priests, are bound at certain times and under certain conditions to eat human flesh. The missionaries have laboured with considerable success to suppress the practice in the towns where they are stationed. Mission stations are situated at Duke Town, Creek Town, Oköyön, on the Old Calabar River, at Ikonotu Creek, Ikorofion, Ikotana, and Unwana, on the Cross River, and also at Ibene, in the Qua Ibo River.

### Trade.

Trade is generally conducted by barter, the native traders purchasing the oil or other produce for European goods, and disposing of it in large quantities to the white trader. The total volume of trade is shewn below, the greater part of which is with Great Britain, the remainder with Havre and Hamburg, but carried principally in British ships. Brass rods only in Old Calabar, and Manillas only in Bonny and Opobo, form in some districts the coinage, the price of cloth being the general standard. Cash is being gradually introduced.

### Administration.

The native inhabitants are dealt with principally under their own chiefs, there being native councils, presided over by them, subject to appeal to the British courts. Europeans are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts under Order in Council.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	From U. K.	Total.	To U. K.	Total.
1892-3	576,263	726,916	446,570	843,501
1893-4	697,484	929,333	494,246	1,014,088
1894-5	581,230	739,864	463,172	825,099
1895-6	573,448	750,975	538,637	844,333
1896-7	563,291	655,977	546,466	785,605
1897-8	504,802	639,698	497,589	750,223
1898-9	583,067	728,639	500,367	774,647
1899-00	597,998	725,798	531,088	888,954

### Finance.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1892-3	97,749	98,511
1893-4	173,606	138,539
1894-5	127,281	176,331
1895-6	155,513	145,044
1896-7	112,440	128,411
1897-8	153,181	121,900
1898-9	169,567	146,751
1899-00	164,108	176,140

### High Commissioner's Office.

High Commissioner, Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l.*, and 500*l.* (personal).  
 Chief Clerk, M. C. Hansen, 135*l.* to 195*l.*  
 1st-Class Clerk, E. F. Plange, 110*l.* to 130*l.*  
 3rd-Class Clerk, S. T. Jones, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

### Secretariat.

Secretary, L. Probyn, 1,000*l.* to 1,250*l.*  
 Assistant ditto, J. Stein, 500*l.*  
 Confidential Clerk, J. Howard-Mills, 200*l.* to 250*l.*  
 2nd-Class Clerks, J. Lartey-Mingle, P. N. Tham, to 110*l.*

1 6th-Class Clerk, J. W. Bruce, 50*l.* to 70*l.*  
 Clerk and Interpreter, William Inyan, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

### Political and Administrative Department.

Divisional Commissioners, Major H. L. Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1,000*l.*; Major A. G. Leonard, R. F. Locke, and E. P. S. Roupell, 600*l.* to 800*l.*  
 3 Travelling District Commissioners, F. S. James, A. A. Whitehouse, A. B. Harcourt, 500*l.*  
 9 District Commissioners, C. E. Harrison, H. Bedwell, A. G. Griffith, R. K. Granville, W. E. B. Copland Crawford, A. A. Chichester, W. A. Crawford Cockburn, F. R. Winn Sampson, L. C. Woodman, 500*l.*  
 26 Assistant ditto, E. J. K. Cordner, A. C. Douglas, R. A. Roberts, A. R. E. Holt, H. M. Douglas, G. H. Bailey, D. O'Riordan, L. M. Irvine, E. A. Gray, J. Watt, R. D. N. Raikes, C. J. M. Gordon, H. H. Daigleish, E. F. Pryce, F. E. G. Johnson, D. E. Price, C. R. Palmer, C. A. Wordsworth, P. V. Young, W. S. Boyle, W. H. A. Hogg, E. J. Scott, H. B. Oldham, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Resident, Benin City, W. F. W. Fosbery, 600*l.* to 700*l.*

5th-Class Clerk, Old Calabar, C. H. Palm, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

2nd ditto, J. E. A. Jones, 90*l.* to 110*l.*

Clerk and Interpreter, N. Coker, 40*l.*

Storekeeper, J. Mould, 95*l.*

Assistant ditto, H. P. Plange, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

District Clerks and Storekeepers, A. S. H. John, 80*l.* to 100*l.*; D. J. Ridley, G. M. W. Fyle, A. Tepowa, S. Thomas, G. T. Brown, J. T. Randle, J. A. Williams, R. B. Jumbo, B. J. Gilpin, 60*l.* to 80*l.*; and T. T. Palm, 70*l.* to 90*l.*

Interpreters, H. Allison, R. A. Alder, 84*l.* each; E. C. Gam, 65*l.*; A. Ja Ja, M. A. Renner, 60*l.* each; G. A. Yellow, G. F. Pepple, 42*l.* each; I. Ogumbiyi, 40*l.*; John Dodo, 30*l.*; Jack, Arewa, 24*l.*

### Judicial Department.

1 Chief Justice, H. G. Kelly, 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.*

1 Puisne Judge, M. R. Menendez, 750*l.* to 900*l.*

1 Attorney-General, J. Winkfield, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

1 Native Registrar, C. E. Clerk, 200*l.*

1 1st-Class Clerk, I. O. Mba, 135*l.* to 195*l.*

1 3rd-Class Clerk, C. D. Nelson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

### Treasury Department.

Treasurer, C. E. Dale, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Assistant Treasurers, C. T. Olliffe, T. J. Morgan, 350*l.* to 500*l.*

Native Assistant Treasurer, E. B. Addy, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Chief Clerk, S. B. Martin, 135*l.* to 195*l.*

1st-Class Clerks (2), B. C. Adjaye, H. H. Leigh, 110*l.* to 130*l.*

2nd ditto, J. G. Richter, 90*l.* to 110*l.*

3rd ditto, H. I. Essilfie (1 vacant), 80*l.* to 100*l.*

4th ditto, G. E. Odameah, 70*l.* to 90*l.*

5th ditto, H. B. Okantah, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

6th ditto, A. Holdbrook, 50*l.* to 70*l.*

### Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, H. L. Searle, 600*l.* to 700*l.*

Assistant ditto, S. C. O. Pontifex, 350*l.* to 500*l.*

Departmental Officer (vacant), 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Native Supervisors, C. K. Bennett, E. Beccles Davis, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Chief Clerk (vacant), 135*l.* to 195*l.*

Statistical Clerk, S. J. R. Thomas, 125*l.* to 165*l.*

Assistant ditto, P. J. C. Thomas, 90*l.* to 110*l.*

- 1st-Class Officers, S. J. R. Thomas, S. E. Thorpe, S. P. Wilkey, G. L. John, W. Adams, C. Bright-Davis, J. Jones-Williams, 110*l.* to 130*l.*  
 2nd ditto, S. A. John, H. E. Golley, A. E. Macfoy, K. Attee, P. H. Gage, P. J. C. Thomas, J. E. Paul, J. H. Smith, 90*l.* to 110*l.*  
 3rd ditto, D. C. During, A. H. Butscher, H. Venn Macaulay, J. E. T. Williams, C. W. Wilberforce, V. T. Johnson, J. V. Cole, D. A. Leigh, J. B. Annan, 80*l.* to 100*l.*  
 4th ditto, D. E. Cocker, J. H. Banigo, J. A. F. Macauley, T. E. Spiff, J. N. Williams, J. C. Davies, S. E. Benjamin, O. L. R. Bicaise, 70*l.* to 90*l.*  
 5th ditto, A. T. Johnson, S. G. Holm, K. M. Asaam, J. B. Walcott, J. Maddy, C. E. J. Ashley, J. P. Dawodu, M. M. J. Williams, O. A. Walker, H. R. A. Harper, 60*l.* to 80*l.*  
 6th ditto, J. R. Bennett, T. S. Duncan, S. A. K. Wilson, H. E. Sague, S. F. Hart, B. C. Acquah, J. H. Smith, G. R. Coker, J. A. Martins, G. P. H. Lyall, A. Menson, R. A. Moore, T. A. Dublin, H. A. Otu, J. J. Chisholm, J. N. Asamoah, 50*l.* to 70*l.*

#### Post Office Department.

- Postmaster-General, H. L. Searle; allowance for superintendence, 100*l.*  
 Chief Clerk, A. W. O'Dwyer, 135*l.* to 195*l.*  
 Accountant Clerk, S. F. King, 125*l.* to 165*l.*  
 1st-Class Clerks, J. H. Holdbrook, A. G. R. Nylander, 110*l.* to 130*l.* and 12*l.* personal allowance.  
 2nd ditto, J. N. Refell, B. T. Woode, G. W. Rennie, 90*l.* to 110*l.*  
 3rd ditto, S. G. Cole, J. B. McCauley, O. Kwabina, 80*l.* to 100*l.*  
 4th ditto, C. E. O. Williams, C. T. Coker, J. F. Garbrah, 70*l.* to 90*l.*  
 5th ditto, C. D. Bruce, C. D. Walker (two vacancies), 60*l.* to 80*l.*  
 6th ditto, E. Entsua, C. H. May, W. F. T. Daniel, (4 vacancies), 50*l.* to 70*l.*

#### Printing Department.

- Government Printer, A. Wright, 300*l.* to 400*l.*  
 Assistant ditto, T. Titus-Glover, 110*l.* to 130*l.*  
 1st-Class Compositors (2), W. Boyd, J. E. Addo, 75*l.* to 90*l.* each.  
 2nd ditto (2), E. N. Asante, O. G. Palmer, 40*l.* to 60*l.* each.  
 Bookbinder, F. Pyne, 40*l.*  
 Pressmen (2), J. R. Odartey, (1 vacancy), 40*l.* to 60*l.*

#### Audit Department.

- Local Auditor, J. P. Smartt, 400*l.* to 500*l.*  
 Assistant ditto for N. and S. Nigeria, J. H. Bratt, 300*l.*  
 Clerk, H. J. Essilfie, 110*l.*

#### Third Niger Battalion, West African Frontier Force.

- Commandant, A. F. Montanaro, 700*l.*, duty pay 144*l.*  
 Officer, 2nd in Command, W. C. G. Heneker, 500*l.*, duty pay 96*l.*  
 7 Captains, H. P. Gordon (500*l.*), A. D. Lewes, A. M. N. Mackenzie, W. E. Edwards, G. E. Hewett, H. McCorquodale, H. C. J. Biss, 400*l.*, duty pay 48*l.*  
 18 Lieutenants, R. L. Cumberland, W. H. Beverley, G. E. J. West, I. G. Hogg, H. V. Shortland, P. K. Carré, J. Halfpenny, J. L. R. Parry, W. F. W. Carstairs, J. Wayling, A. E. Rastrick, H. Gardiner, G. Knowles, B. M. Byrne, 300*l.* to 350*l.*  
 Lieutenant, John Daniels, 130*l.*  
 Ditto and Quartermaster, Charles Wharton, 240*l.*

- Paymaster-Sergeant, J. E. Essilfie, 80*l.* to 160*l.*  
 Orderly Room Clerk, W. C. Essilfie, 60*l.* to 110*l.*  
 Company Pay-Sergeants, J. Quainoo, J. A. Dadson, 100*l.* each; D. J. Ashley, J. M. de Silva, J. J. C. Huydecoper, E. K. Lawson, J. M. Coker, J. E. Aikins, 40*l.* to 80*l.*  
 Bandmaster, Corporal Sheppard, 150*l.*  
 Quartermaster-Sergeant, Alfred Obadina, 60*l.* to 100*l.*  
 Schoolmaster, J. T. Macfoy, 60*l.* to 100*l.*  
 Master Tailor, R. E. Bentill, 70*l.* to 100*l.*  
 Armourer-Sergeant, J. L. O. Thomas, 72*l.*  
 Pioneer ditto, Charles Gometz, 42*l.*

#### Marine Department.

- Marine Superintendent, H. A. Child, 600*l.* to 800*l.*  
 Two Assistant ditto, J. M. Hennessy and H. G. Moore, 350*l.* to 500*l.*  
 Seven Marine Officers, V. Buckland, J. C. Goldsmith, C. H. E. Crosthwaite, G. S. B. Gray, T. E. Day, J. P. Jones, R. Morrissey, 300*l.* to 400*l.*  
 Beach Master, F. Lameli, 180*l.*  
 Clerk and Storekeeper, E. S. Boardman, 70*l.* to 90*l.*  
 Assistant ditto, J. D. Cole, 18*l.*  
 Purser, S.Y. "Ivy," W. Langdon, 84*l.*  
 Engineer Store Clerk, H. W. Thomas, 40*l.* to 50*l.*  
 Tailor, B. H. Bannerman, 60*l.* to 80*l.*  
 Engineering Branch—  
 Superintendent Engineer, J. W. Kirk, 600*l.* to 700*l.*  
 Assistant "Akassa, J. Burnett, 500*l.*  
 Chief Engineer, S.Y. "Ivy," A. E. Battle, 350*l.* to 500*l.*  
 6 Assistant Engineers, G. L. Ball, G. Lumley, J. Plowright, M. H. Fisher, 300*l.*  
 Temporary Engineer, H. Key, 300*l.*  
 Engine Fitter, J. H. Gillies, 300*l.*  
 Boiler-maker, W. Sorbie, 300*l.*  
 Engine Turner, J. McChesney, 300*l.*  
 Ship Carpenters, A. Topping, L. Ramsay, 168*l.* to 240*l.*; J. Knox, 250*l.*  
 Boatswain, E. Leech, 168*l.* to 240*l.*

#### Prison Department.

- Governor of Old Calabar Gaol, S. Munro, 500*l.*  
 Governor of Asaba Gaol, W. R. Brown, 500*l.*  
 Clerk, J. E. Sackey, 80*l.* to 100*l.*  
 Clerk and Storekeeper, J. B. Adams, 50*l.* to 70*l.*  
 Gaoler, W. R. A. Neizer, 90*l.* to 110*l.*  
 Chief Warder, T. E. D. Freeman, 50*l.* to 70*l.*  
 Eight 2nd-Class Warders, 2s. 6d. per diem.

#### Forestry and Botanical.

- Curator, J. H. Holland, 300*l.* to 400*l.*  
 Assistant ditto (vacant), 200*l.* to 300*l.*  
 Forestry Inspector, P. Hitchens, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

#### Medical Department.

- Principal Medical Officer, R. Allman, 1,000*l.*, and 100*l.* personal allowance.  
 1 Assistant Principal Medical Officer, S. W. Thompson, 600*l.* to 700*l.*  
 19 District Medical Officers, A. H. Hanley, E. G. Fenton, R. A. Shekleton, R. J. d'Arcy Irvine, J. P. Fagan, F. P. Hill, W. H. Clements, J. C. Irvine, W. Fletcher, J. C. Whitley, R. A. Bennett, W. J. Anson, E. W. Graham, E. J. Moore, E. C. Adams, G. F. Darker, A. W. Smythe, J. W. Collett, 350*l.* to 500*l.*  
 Nurses, M. M. Graham, M. M. Scott, I. W. Deas, 150*l.*, F. E. Griffith, 100*l.* and 5s. a day local allowance.  
 Clerk, James Barnor, 70*l.* to 90*l.*  
 Dispenser and Storekeeper, J. T. C. Robbin, 75*l.* to 90*l.*  
 Hospital Attendants (2), 35*l.* to 50*l.* each.

*Sanitary Department.**Sanitary Inspector, J. J. Henshaw, 70l. to 90l.**Public Works Department.**Director, A. McAllister, 600l. to 700l.**Assistant ditto, H. M. Bradford, 500l.**2 ditto, G. L. Harvey, 360l. to 400l.**5 Foremen of Works, A. Moodie, C. Stapleton, H. Spencer, W. Jones, T. Wright.**Chief Clerk, W. S. Turton, 90l. to 110l.**Junior ditto, W. J. Henshaw, 70l. to 90l.**Storekeeper, C. A. Malm, 70l. to 90l.**Assistant ditto, Alex. Robb, 15l. to 35l.**Brickmaker, E. R. Watson, 300l.**Additional Foremen of Works, F. H. Green, J. Daley.*

All officers have quarters.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The Straits Settlements, which comprise Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament 29 & 30 Vict., c. 115.

*Situation and Area.*

*Singapore* is an island of which the greatest length is about 27 miles by 14 wide, containing an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malayan Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it which form part of the settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island, in lat.  $1^{\circ} 10'$  north, and long.  $103^{\circ} 50'$  east.

*Penang* is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, containing an area of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula in  $5^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and at the northern extremity or entrance to the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the main land, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the settlement, averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, including 10 miles of territory to the south of the Krian (*vide infra*), the whole containing an area of 288 square miles.

The chief town is George Town, in  $5^{\circ} 24'$  north lat. and  $100^{\circ} 21'$  east long.

*Malacca* is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang, about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 25 miles in breadth, containing an area of 659 square miles. The town, called Malacca, is in  $2^{\circ} 10'$  north lat. and  $102^{\circ} 14'$  east long.

*The Dindings*, area about 265 square miles, two-thirds forest, include the island of Pangkor and a strip of territory opposite on the mainland, about 80 miles from Penang, in  $4^{\circ} 15'$  north lat., and  $100^{\circ} 35'$  east long. Lumut, the headquarters on the mainland, possesses a fine harbour with deep anchorage, and arrangements have been made for coasting steamers to call regularly. *The Cocos or Keeling Islands*, taken possession of by the British in 1867, were placed, by letters patent of 13th October, 1878, under Ceylon, and by Letters Patent dated the 1st of February, 1886, under the Government of the

Straits Settlements. They lie between lat.  $11^{\circ} 50'$  to  $12^{\circ} 45'$  S., long.  $96^{\circ} 50'$  E., 700 miles S.W. of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil, and nuts are exported.

*Christmas Island*, situated in the Indian Ocean, lat.  $10^{\circ} 30'$  S., long.  $105^{\circ} 40'$  E., annexed in July, 1888, was placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements by Letters Patent of 8th Jan., 1889, and was formally annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900. It is nine miles long and nine miles wide; wooded, and has only a few inhabitants. It lies 200 miles S.W. of Java.

The total area of the Colony with these dependencies is 1,542 square miles (nearly equal to that of Kent).

*History.*

Malacca, known as an important independent state from the oldest times, is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, were successful in driving them out. The settlement remained under the Government of the Dutch till 1795 when it was taken possession of by the English and held by them till 1818, at which date it was restored to the Dutch, and finally passed into our hands in pursuance of the treaty with Holland of the 17th March, 1824, in exchange for the East India Company's settlement at Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra. By that treaty it was arranged that the Dutch should leave the Malay Peninsula, the British Government agreeing at the same time to leave Sumatra to the Dutch.

When Malacca was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, it was one of the grand *entrepôts* for the commerce of the East, but as the Portuguese pushed their operations further to the east, in the archipelago and neighbouring countries, the trade of Malacca gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, which trade it retained, under Dutch rule, till the establishment of Penang in 1786, when in the course of a few years trade almost ceased, and it became, what it has ever since been, a place of little commercial importance, but possessing great agricultural resources. Penang soon acquired a monopoly of the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra, and had a large traffic with China, Siam, Borneo, the Celebes, and other places in the archipelago not under Dutch restrictions; but no sooner was Singapore established than Penang in its turn had to yield the first place to Singapore, and came to depend chiefly on the local trade, which has largely increased in consequence of the opening out of the extensive tin mines in Larut, Klang, Selangor, and Junk Ceylon (Puket or Tongkah), and the settling of Deli, on the coast of Sumatra.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island as it is officially called, was the first British settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, having been ceded to the English by the Raja of Kedah in 1785, with the proviso that the sum of 6,000 dols. be annually paid to the Raja of Kedah as long as the British occupy the island. In 1798, in consequence of the prevalence of piracy on the shores of the mainland opposite Penang, a strip of the coast of the mainland was acquired from the Raja, now called Province Wellesley.



This has been subsequently enlarged from time to time; until it now extends from the Muda River to 10 miles south of the Krian River, a distance of 45 miles, containing in all 288 square miles. This province is in a high state of cultivation, the chief articles cultivated being sugar, paddy, and coconuts. In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency under the East India Company, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one government, Penang still remaining the seat of government. In 1836 the seat of government was transferred to Singapore.

The island of Pangkor and the Sembilan Islands were ceded by Pérak in 1826, with a view to the suppression of piracy, but no use was made of the cession at the time. In 1874 the cession of these islands was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor (to which reference is made in dealing with the relations of the Colony with the Native Malay States), by which a strip of territory in the mainland opposite also became British, and the whole now forms, under the name of the Dindings Territory, an outlying portion of the Settlement of Penang.

There is some evidence of Singapore having been an important trading centre in the 12th and 13th centuries, and the tradition is that the place was attacked and devastated in 1252 by the Javanese. Thenceforth the island was scarcely inhabited until it was taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819, by virtue of a treaty with the Johore princes. It was at first subordinate to Bencoolén (Fort Marlborough) in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal; it was afterwards, as above stated, incorporated, in 1826, with Penang and Malacca, and placed under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

#### *Constitution, Law, and Justice.*

The government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council. The latter body consists of 9 official members and 7 unofficial members, of whom two are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances, and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as have been made applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts.

There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca; and which holds civil sittings, monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca.

#### *Defence.*

The new harbour of Singapore, comprising the coal stores, wharves, and docks, is defended by several forts armed with armour piercing and medium guns, and by a system of submarine mines. The initial cost of the forts amounted to nearly 100,000*l.*, and was defrayed out of the revenue of the Colony; the Imperial Government supplying the guns and ammunition only.

The garrison comprises one battalion of infantry at war strength, one company of garrison artillery on the higher establishment, and district establishment royal artillery, one company of Asiatic artillery, half a company of fortress engineers, and a company of Malay submarine miners.

The Colony also maintains an armed police force, consisting of 40 officers and 1,889 men, and a battery of volunteer artillery in Singapore, consisting of 105 officers and men. The latter during time of war would be placed under the orders of the officer commanding the troops, and act as auxiliaries to the European artillery. Rifle volunteer corps are also maintained in Penang and Singapore. The former, established in 1899, consists of 150 officers and men, and the latter, established in 1900, numbers 150 officers and men.

#### *Climate.*

The climate varies but little in temperature during the year. The mean temperature in Singapore for 1899 was 79·6° F.; in Penang, 79·8° F.; in Province Wellesley, 80·9° F.; and in Malacca, 79·7° F. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were between 91·2° and 70·6° F. There are no well-marked rainy and dry seasons, the rainfall being pretty evenly distributed throughout the year. From carefully kept records of observations from 1869 to 1890 it is found in Singapore that there is an annual average of 167 wet days; the average rainfall for the same period being 91·79 inches. In 1899 the mean rainfall in Singapore was 108·60 inches, in Penang 131·22 inches, in Province Wellesley 117·62 inches, in Malacca, 74·25 inches, and in the Dindings 96·91 inches. The force of the monsoons is not much felt, though the prevailing winds are generally in the direction of the monsoon blowing at the time, viz., S.W. from May to October, N.E. from November to April. But it is nothing unusual to have south-east, south or south-west winds for portions of the day as early as March or April.

#### *Population.*

At the census taken in April, 1881 and 1891, the population of the settlements was ascertained to be as follows:—

	1881.	1891.
Singapore . . . . .	139,208	184,554
Penang, Province Wellesley, and Dindings . .	190,597	235,618
Malacca . . . . .	93,579	92,170
Total . . . . .	423,384	512,342

The total at the census of 1866 was 273,000.

” ” 1871 ” 307,951.

#### *Trade.*

The ports are wholly free from duties on imports or exports, nor are tonnage dues levied for general purposes, and the only tax to which shipping is liable consists of a very moderate one of 1 anna per ton register, in support of the abundant lighthouses on the coast.

The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta, india-rubber, gambier, gum, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c. Of these the only articles produced to any considerable extent in the colony are tapioca and rice (chiefly in Malacca and Prov. Wellesley); and sugar (in Prov. Wellesley). The quantities of some of the exports in 1899 were: Coffee, 78,127 pikuls; gambier, 844,814 pikuls; principal gums, 362,485 pikuls; principal spices, 897,512 pikuls; tapioca, 867,880 pikuls; and tin, 759,551 pikuls. The chief imports are coal, cotton, opium, hardware, and provisions. The quantities imported in 1899 were: Cotton

piece goods, 5,282,028 pieces; coal, 544,787 tons; rice, 6,026,937 pikuls; opium, 15,055 chests; and silk piece goods, 355,534 pieces. The main trade is with the United Kingdom, India, Hong Kong, the United States, the Dutch Indies, Siam, and the Native States. Singapore and Georgetown (Penang) are ports of registry: Singapore had, on the 31st Dec., 1899, 722 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 65,495 tons.

#### *Means of Communication.*

Over 50 lines of seagoing steamers touch at Singapore. There is regular communication with Europe, *via* Ceylon, and with China and Japan weekly by the P. and O. Messageries Maritimes, and Ocean Company (Holt's) steamers, and at longer intervals by those of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Hamburg-America, East Asiatic, Austro-Hungary Lloyd's, British India, Glen, Japanese, and other lines; with Cochin China weekly by the Messageries Maritimes; with Manilla, *via* Saigon, by Messageries Maritimes and Spanish packets; with Bangkok weekly by Holt's and other steamers; with Batavia and other Netherlands India ports by Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India Company's steamers; with Australian ports weekly, and otherwise by P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes, *via* Ceylon, by British India, China Navigation Company, and other lines; with Madras (direct), and other ports on the Coromandel Coast, fortnightly by the Negapatam steamers; and with Rangoon and Calcutta weekly by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, British India, Apcar, and other steamers. In addition to the above, there is frequent communication with Penang, Malacca, and other ports of the Native States, Hong Kong, &c., by local lines. Most of the larger steamers call at Penang. Letters from England reach Singapore in from 21 to 25 days.

#### *Postage and Communications.*

	Letters, per ½ oz. cents.	Newspapers, per 2 ozs. cents.
Within the Colony, and to the Protected Native States and Johore. . . .	3	1
To U.K., India and certain Colonies, etc.* . . . .	4	1
Elsewhere . . . . .	8	1

The number of letters, books, &c., received in 1899 was 3,845,788, and 4,223,000 were dispatched.

The operations of the Money Order Branch amounted in 1899 to \$1,374,520, the principal business done being with the United Kingdom, India, and the Native States.

There is telegraphic communication by submarine cables (3) from Penang to Madras, Malacca, and Singapore; and from Singapore (2) to Saigon and Hué, and thence to Hong Kong, Japan, and Russia. There is also a Government telegraph line from Penang to Province Wellesley, and thence to Pérak, Sélánigor, Sungei Ujong, and Malacca. There are 20 miles of telegraph line in connection with the cables, and there are 722 miles of telephone line. A railway, 23 miles long, to connect Prai in Province Wellesley with the Perak railway system is now in course of construction, of which 7 miles are already open for traffic. This railway is being constructed and worked by the Government of the Federated Malay States. A

\* See list at end of Introduction. A reduced rate for parcels exchanged with the U.K. came into force on 1st January, 1899.

railway 15½ miles long from the town of Singapore to Rianji on the Straits of Johore is being constructed by the Colonial Government. In Penang there are 9 miles of tramway open, constructed and worked by a private firm; the motive power is steam.

#### *Education.*

There is no law affecting education. The expenditure on education is voted each year by the Legislative Council of the Colony. The control of all the Government schools is vested in the Inspector of Schools.

Vernacular instruction is provided for Malays free of charge. Instruction in English for all nationalities is provided by Government, and fees are charged. All the schools established by Government are unsectarian, and there is no compulsory education.

The number of schools and scholars is as follows:—

	No. of Schools.	Attend- ance.
	1899	
Grant-in-aid boys' schools . . . . .	27	5,086
Grant-in-aid girls' schools . . . . .	10	1,348
Government English schools. . . . .	5	894
Government vernacular boys' schools . . . . .	139	6,339
Government vernacular girls' schools . . . . .	29	791
	210	14,458

#### *Currency and Banking.*

The standard coin of the colony, by an order of the Queen in Council, dated 2nd February, 1895, is the silver Mexican dollar, but the British dollar and the old Hong Kong dollar are also legal tender.

Local silver and copper coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are legal tender up to \$2 and 1¢ respectively.

The amount of coin in circulation is estimated at twelve million dollars.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Mercantile Bank of India Limited, the Bank of China and Japan, and the Netherland Trading Society.

The average bank note issue during 1899 amounted to \$8,082,209. Government Currency Notes were issued for the first time in 1899, the amount in circulation on the 31st December being \$2,173,604.

There is a Government savings bank at each settlement. On 31st December, 1899, the deposits amounted to \$431,263.

#### *The Native Weights are:—*

1 kati	= 16 tahil	= 1½ lb.
100 kati	= 1 picul	= 133½ lbs.
40 picul	= 1 koyan	= 533½ lbs.

#### *Local Government.*

There are Municipal Boards at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers and partly nominated by the Governor.

The total revenue of the municipalities for the year 1899 was \$1,714,191; and the expenditure \$1,432,049.

*Statistics.*

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVE CRAFT.	
	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1890	4,269,125	3,757,691	7,033,422	9,678,659
1891	3,826,583	4,599,199	6,674,957	9,385,413
1892	3,652,877	4,265,783	6,145,844	9,069,763
1893	3,706,308	3,915,482	7,427,316	10,613,806
1894	3,904,774	3,714,620	7,711,008	11,126,365
1895	4,048,360	3,782,456	8,096,686	11,065,780
1896	4,266,064	3,957,090	9,016,053	12,507,778
1897	4,320,207	4,429,694	8,325,594	12,206,782
1898	5,071,282	4,587,367	8,617,159	12,661,442
1899	5,200,025	5,060,614	8,510,929	13,187,010

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890	23,551,582	41,209,476	82,536,259	147,297,317
1891	21,501,712	41,020,305	73,364,200	135,886,217
1892	22,296,191	39,247,601	79,884,160	141,427,952
1893	22,126,738	42,041,115	95,981,107	160,148,960
1894	27,862,362	47,051,162	134,450,699	209,354,223
1895	21,599,976	51,414,927	125,203,403	198,218,306
1896	21,680,591	56,804,570	122,858,539	201,343,700
1897	28,476,443	67,108,079	124,415,354	219,999,876
1898	31,904,164	84,570,258	131,636,125	248,110,547
1899	29,389,082	93,768,612	160,781,758	283,939,452

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Else- where.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890	24,784,830	24,534,412	78,604,440	127,923,682
1891	24,504,509	17,765,629	83,535,634	125,805,772
1892	25,084,603	18,307,410	91,245,694	134,637,707
1893	30,294,449	20,243,591	94,219,354	144,757,394
1894	31,759,488	21,800,010	120,340,818	173,900,316
1895	30,062,072	21,766,794	121,146,087	172,974,953
1896	26,012,414	22,468,804	125,239,596	173,720,814
1897	25,936,224	28,800,077	136,630,581	191,366,882
1898	28,385,028	33,580,296	150,342,705	212,308,029
1899	47,015,148	31,368,794	160,670,785	239,054,727

*Governors.*

*Since the union of the three Settlements.*

1826.	Mr. Fullerton.
1828.	Mr. Ibbetson.
1833.	Mr. Kenneth Murchison.
1837.	Mr. Samuel G. Bonham.
1843.	Col. W. J. Butterworth.
1855.	Mr. E. A. Blundell.
1861.	Col. Cavenagh.
1867.	Maj.-Gen. Sir H. St. G. Ord, R.E., C.B.
1871.	Lt.-Col. A. E. H. Anson, R.A., Admin.
1873.	Sir A. Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875.	Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1877.	Col. A. E. H. Anson, R.A., C.M.G., Admin.
1877.	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1879.	Maj.-Gen. A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., Admin.
1880.	Sir F. A. Weld, K.C.M.G.
1884.	Mr. Cecil C. Smith, C.M.G., Admin.
1885.	Sir Frederick A. Weld, G.O.M.G.
1887.	Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G.
1890.	Sir J. Fred. Dickson, K.C.M.G., Admin.
1890.	Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G.
1893.	Mr. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G., Admin.
1893.	Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.
1898	Sir J. Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G., Admin.
1898.	Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.
1899.	Sir J. Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G., Admin.

(c)

1901 Sir Frank Athelstone Swettenham, K.C.M.G., Admin.

*Government.*

*Executive Council.*

The Governor.  
The General Officer Commanding the Troops.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Resident Councillor of Penang.  
The Resident Councillor of Malacca.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Colonial Treasurer.  
The Auditor-General.  
The Colonial Engineer.

*The Legislative Council.*

*The above Official Members.*

*Unofficial Members.*

J. M. B. Vermont. W. J. Napier.  
J. Burkinshaw. J. M. Allinson.  
Dr. Lim Boon Keng. J. Bromhead Matthew.  
T. E. Earle.

*Civil Establishment.*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief (5,000l.), \$  
including Entertainment allowance (800l.)  
Sir F. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G. (acting).  
Aide-de-Camp (vacant) . . . . . 3,000  
Private Secretary, G. A. J. Bosanquet . . . 1,800  
Secretary for Native States, F. J. Weld . . 3,600

SINGAPORE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office.*

Colonial Secretary, Sir J. A. Swettenham,  
K.C.M.G. (W. Egerton, acting) . . . 10,800  
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of  
Councils, E. M. Merewether . . . 6,000  
2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, G. A.  
Hall . . . 3,600  
Passed Cadets, R. J. Farrer, A. W. Bailey,  
E. L. Talma, W. Peel, W. G. Bell, H. C.  
Sells, C. G. de Rougemont, each . . . 1,800  
Cadets, H. G. Sarwar, O. B. Ross, S. Cod-  
rington, G. A. Hereford, C. F. J. Green,  
W. Peacock, D. Beatty, E. W. F. Gilman,  
G. G. Wilson, G. B. Stratton, J. Lornie,  
B. Nunn, each . . . 1,500  
Chief Clerk and Shorthand Reporter, W. C.  
Suter . . . 3,900

*Chinese Protectorate.*

Protector, W. Evans . . . 6,000  
Assistant ditto, H. W. Firmstone. . . 3,600

*Land Office.*

Collector of Land Revenue and Registrar of  
Deeds, L. A. M. Johnston . . . 3,600

*Official Assignee in Bankruptcy.*

J. O. Anthonisz . . . 4,800

*Printing Office.*

Superintendent, C. V. McC. Pritchard . . 2,643

*Treasury.*

Treasurer and Collector of Stamp Duties,  
F. G. Penney . . . 7,800

*Audit Office.*

Auditor-General, E. C. H. Hill . . . 7,800

*Public Works and Survey Departments.*

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General,  
A. Murray . . . 7,800  
Superintendent of Works and Surveys, F. S.  
B. Gaffney . . . 3,600  
Assistant ditto, C. G. May . . . 2,400

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<i>Marine Department.</i>		\$
Master Attendant, Commander C. Q. G. Craufurd, R.N.	6,000	
Deputy ditto, Captain A. H. Boldero, R.N.	2,700	
Registrar Exports and Imports, A. Stuart	2,700	
Observer for Time Balls and Deputy Registrar of Shipping, R. S. Fry	2,400	
Commander of Government Steamer, C.B.S.W. Thorpe	2,760	
Government Marine Surveyor, A. Rowe	3,600	
Assistant ditto, J. W. Lawrie	2,400	

<i>Post Office.</i>		\$
Postmaster-General, H. B. N. C. Trotter	4,800	
Supt. M. O. Branch and Savings Bank, A. Allan	3,000	
Mail Assistant, W. Craig	2,400	

<i>Judicial Department.</i>		\$
Chief Justice, Sir W. H. L. Cox	13,500	
Puisne Judge, A. J. Leach	8,400	
Registrar, C. E. Velge	4,800	
Deputy ditto, F. H. V. Gottlieb	3,000	
Attorney-General, W. R. Collyer	7,800	
1st Magistrate and Commissioner, Court of Remonstrs, W. Egerton	6,000	
2nd Magistrate, W. C. Michell	3,600	
3rd ditto, E. C. C. Howard	2,400	
4th ditto, L. H. Clayton	2,400	
Sheriff and Deputy Registrar, L. E. P. Wolferstan	3,000	

<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>		\$
Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. F. Hose, D.D.	£100.	
Colonial Chaplain, Ven. J. Perham	4,800	

<i>Educational.</i>		\$
Inspector of Schools, J. B. Elcum	4,800	

<i>Medical.</i>		\$
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. E. Ker, M.D.	7,200	
Colonial Surgeon Resident, J. T. Leask	4,800	
Colonial Surgeon, T. C. Mugliston	2,400	
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, W. G. Ellis	4,800	
Government Analyst, P. J. Burgess	4,800	

<i>Police.</i>		\$
Insp.-Gen., Lt.-Colonel E. G. Pennefather	5,400	
Superintendent, E. H. Bell	4,800	
Assistant ditto, H. O. Newland	3,000	
Ditto, A. W. B. Hamilton	2,100	
Ditto C. B. Whitehead	2,100	
Financial Assistant, T. H. Stevens	2,400	

<i>Gaols.</i>		\$
Inspector of Prisons, S.S. and Superintendent of the Singapore Prison, R. N. Bland	5,400	

<i>Gardens.</i>		\$
Director of Gardens, H. N. Ridley, M.A., F.L.S.	4,800	
Assistant Superintendent, Walter Fox	2,100	

<i>PENANG.</i>		\$
Resident Councillor (also British Consul for the Siamese Western Malay States of Kedah, Setul, Perlis, Ghrabi, Junk Ceylon, Kepah, Renong, and Kra), C. W. S. Kynnersley, C.M.G. (and entertainment allowance, \$1,200)	9,600	
Assistant Protector of Chinese and Superintendent Indian Immigrants	4,800	

		\$
2nd Assistant Protector of Chinese, C. J. Saunders	2,400	
2nd Assistant Superintendent of Indian Immigrants, Collector of Land Revenue, J. R. Innes	2,400	
Registrar of Deeds and Assistant Official Assignee, H. A. Heard	3,600	
Assistant Treasurer, and Collector of Stamps, R. B. Leicester	3,600	
Auditor, W. A. Bicknell	3,000	
Deputy Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, J. H. Calcott	5,100	
Assistant Suptd. Works, F. P. Penrose	2,400	
Government Marine Surveyor, J. N. Dick	3,000	
Harbour Master, Edward Bradbery	3,900	
Assistant Postmaster-General, R. J. Wilkin-son	3,000	
Senior Puisne Judge, A. F. G. Law	8,400	
Puisne Judge, W. H. Hyndman-Jones	8,400	
Assistant Registrar, H. H. Hudson	4,800	
Deputy ditto, P. J. Sproule	3,000	
Solicitor-General, J. A. Harwood	5,400	
First Magistrate, Commissioner, Court of Requests, and Superintendent of the Prison, A. T. Bryant	6,000	
2nd ditto, L. M. Woodward	3,600	
3rd ditto, M. S. H. McArthur	2,400	
Senior District Officer, Prov. Wellesley, A. W. S. O'Sullivan	4,800	
Chaplain, Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley	4,800	
Superintendent of Education, J. M. Kindersley	2,400	
Colonial Surgeon, T. C. Mugliston	5,400	
Ditto, Resident, G. D. Freer	3,600	
Colonial Surgeon, Province Wellesley, R. Dane	2,400	
Ditto, W. H. Fry	2,400	
District Officer, A. H. Lemon	2,400	
" F. J. Hallifax	2,400	
" W. L. Carter	2,400	
Superintendent of Police, H. J. H. Riccard	4,800	
Assistant ditto, J. D'Aray Symonds	2,400	
Ditto, ditto, Captain H. B. de Hamel	2,100	
Ditto, ditto, C. T. Wathen	2,100	
Gaoler, J. Burke	1,500	
Assistant Superintendent of Forests, C. Curtis	2,100	

<i>MALACCA.</i>		\$
Resident Councillor, J. K. Birch (E. M. Merewether, acting)	7,800	
Suptd. of Works and Surveys, W. E. Kenny	3,000	
Harbour Master, P. M. Murphy	1,800	
Asst. Registrar, Magistrate, Sheriff, and Commssnr. Ct. of Requests, C. G. Garrard	4,800	
Collector of Land Revenue, and Officer in Charge of Treasury, E. L. Brockman	4,800	
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Haines	3,600	
Colonial Surgeon, F. Croucher	2,400	
Superintendent of Police, W. A. Cuscaden	3,500	
Gaoler, G. Newman	1,200	
District Officer, R. Scott	2,400	
Ditto, H. Marriott	2,400	

<i>DINDINGS.</i>		\$
District Officer, E. G. Broadrick	3,600	

<i>COCOS AND KEELING ISLANDS.</i>		\$
Superintendent George Clunies Ross.		

<i>Troops in the Straits Settlements.</i>		\$
General Officer Commanding,		
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain R. W. White.		

*Army Service Corps*, Lieut.-Colonel J. Whitley.  
*Principal Medical Officer*, Major J. W. Long,  
 R.A.M.C.  
*Senior Ordnance Store Officer*, Capt. A. O. Wynter.  
*District Paymaster*, Lieut.-Col. de la P. Robinson.  
*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Major P. B. Hanham,  
 R.G.A.  
*Commanding Royal Engineers*, Lt.-Col. Chippendall.  
*Commanding Officer 16th Madras Infantry*, Lieut.-  
 Colonel J. W. Parker, I.S.C.  
*Commandant, Singapore Volunteer Artillery, and*  
*Singapore Volunteer Rifles*, Major A. Murray.  
*Commandant, Penang Volunteers*, Captain A. R.  
 Adams.

*Consuls.*

SINGAPORE.

*Austria-Hungary*, D. de Brandt, Consul-General.  
*Belgium*, L. Graetjers, Consul.  
*China*, Lo Tsung Yao, Consul-General, S.S.  
*Denmark*, C. A. Rauch, Consul.  
*France*, Count A. L. F. de J. d'Abbas, Consul.  
*German Empire*, H. Eschke, Consul.  
*Italy*, Cavaliere Francisco Bruni Grimaldi, Consul-  
 General, S.S.  
*Japan*, S. Hisanidzu, Consul.  
*Netherlands*, J. C. T. Reelfs, Consul-General,  
 S.S.; J. J. M. Floury, Consul.  
*Portugal*, Cavaliere F. B. Grimaldi (acting).  
*Russia*, Baron Anatole de Kuster, Consul.  
*Siam*, J. Anderson, Consul-General.  
*Spain*, J. M. Allinson, Hon. Vice-Consul.  
*Sweden and Norway*, R. Craig, Vice-Consul.  
*United States*, R. A. Moseley, Consul-General,  
 S.S.; J. P. Joaquim, Vice and Deputy Consul-  
 General.

PENANG.

*Austria-Hungary*, A. Durler, Consul.  
*Belgium*, W. C. Brown, M.D., Consul.  
*China*, Sick Yung Kuang, acting Vice-Consul.  
*Denmark*, M. Schiffmann, acting Vice-Consul.  
*France*, G. S. H. Gottlieb, Consular Agent; G.  
 H. Slot (acting).  
*German Empire*, A. Friedericks, Vice-Consul;  
 A. Asmus (acting).  
*Italy*, O. Sielcken, Consular Agent; A. Oechshe  
 (acting).  
*Netherlands*, H. Spakler, Consul; A. de Koste  
 (acting).  
*Siam*, A. D. Neubronner, Consul.  
*Sweden and Norway*, J. N. Heim, Vice-Consul.  
*United States*, Otto Schule, Consular Agent.

THE FEDERATED STATES OF THE  
 MALAY PENINSULA.

*Relations with Straits Settlements.*

The more intimate connection of the Straits Settlements with the Native States of the Malay Peninsula dates from the year 1874, though for many years previous relations of a semi-commercial, semi-political character had existed, as in the case of the commercial treaty between the Penang Government and Pérak in 1818.

For some years prior to 1874 the anarchy prevailing in some States in the Malay Peninsula, and especially in Pérak, was a source of disquiet to the Straits Settlements community, and a hindrance to the prosperity of British traders.

In the beginning of that year matters were brought to a crisis in Perak, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, steps were taken by Sir Andrew Clarke to remedy the state of things

by the Pangkor Treaty (20th January, 1874). Later on in the year British Residents were stationed in the States of Pérak, Sélángor, and Sungei Ujong, to advise their rulers respecting the collection of revenue and general administration.

The events leading to the establishment of the Protected State, known as the Negri Sembilan (Nine States), began in 1883, when closer relations were entered into with the State of Rembau; a federation was formed in 1889, by Sir C. C. Smith, and the officer, styled Superintendent from the time of his appointment in 1886, was created British Resident.

In 1895 this office was combined with that of the Resident of Sungei Ujong, who since 1885 had exercised control also over the administration of the adjacent inland state of Jelebu, and, in August of that year, an agreement was signed by the chiefs, by which the present federal state (which retains the old title) was constituted.

In 1887 Sir F. Weld made an agreement with the Raja of Pahang, in accordance with which the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888, between the Raja (now styled Sultan) and Governor Sir C. C. Smith, under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the Peninsula; a British Resident being appointed, at the request of the Sultan, in September of that year.

The Residents of these four States are assisted by a staff of European officers, whose duty it is to aid the native rulers by advice, and generally to carry out the executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the highest native chiefs presided over by the Sultan or Ruler of the State, who is assisted by the Resident, and, in Perak and Sélángor, the Secretary to Government. In the three older States there are also Chinese and non-official European representatives.

The British Residents are appointed by the Secretary of State, and are subordinate to the Resident-General and to the High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States, who is also the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The administration of each State is carried on, as far as may be, on the model of a Crown Colony.

In addition to the above States, the State and Territory of Johor, with which a treaty had been made as early as the year 1855, and other treaties subsequently, entered into closer relations with the Colony in 1887, when the Sultan placed his foreign relations in the hands of the British Government, and agreed to receive a British Agent, who, however, has not yet been appointed.

In 1895 a treaty was signed by the rulers of the four States other than Johor, by which they agreed to constitute their countries a federation (to be known as the Federated Malay States), to be administered under the advice of the British Government. While all existing treaties and arrangements stand, the States agree to the appointment of an officer, to be styled Resident-General of the Malay States, to control the Residents appointed to each State and to be the means of communication between the State Governments and the High Commissioner. Subject to the new authority created by the appointment of the Resident-General, the system of administration under the advice of British Residents remains unchanged.

The States undertake to give each other material assistance in men and money, the wealthier States assisting those in want of help, all moneys so advanced being considered as loans, and also undertake to raise and equip a force of Indian troops for service throughout the States; and should Great Britain be at war with any foreign Power, they engage to supply a portion of these troops on requisition for the defence of the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

It was also provided by the Treaty of 1895 that the rulers of the Federated States named meet periodically in one of the states, under the presidency of the High Commissioner, to discuss affairs of mutual interest. The first of these meetings was held at Kuala Kangsar, Pérak, in July, 1897, and was attended by the High Commissioner, the rulers of all the four states, with their most important chiefs, the Resident General and all the British Residents. The meeting was in every respect a success, and many important matters were discussed and arrangements made to deal with them in the councils of the various states.

#### Statistics.

The following figures will give an idea of the relative importance of the four Federated States:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1895.		
Pérak . . . . .	\$4,033,612	\$3,757,008
Selangor . . . . .	3,805,211	3,083,387
S. Ujong and } . . . . .	{ 389,112	362,482
Negri Sembilan } . . . . .	{ 146,331	147,766
Pahang . . . . .	106,744	231,914
1896.		
Pérak . . . . .	3,960,871	3,989,376
Selangor . . . . .	3,756,936	3,572,583
Negri Sembilan . . . . .	555,329	573,569
Pahang . . . . .	160,947	462,619
1897.		
Pérak . . . . .	3,837,559	4,178,233
Selangor . . . . .	3,688,391	3,567,746
Negri Sembilan . . . . .	572,546	607,813
Pahang . . . . .	198,193	266,491
1898		
Pérak . . . . .	4,575,842	5,560,530
Selangor . . . . .	3,862,439	4,470,843
Negri Sembilan . . . . .	701,334	730,859
Pahang . . . . .	224,856	372,719
1899.		
Pérak . . . . .	6,580,306	5,441,692
Selangor . . . . .	6,692,330	3,414,551
Negri Sembilan . . . . .	1,085,015	851,704
Pahang . . . . .	375,350	1,814,050
	Imports.	Exports.
1895.		
Pérak . . . . .	9,581,372	15,596,225
Selangor . . . . .	10,759,123	13,955,803
Negri Sembilan . . . . .	2,366,279	1,295,464
Pahang . . . . .	946,497	775,313
1896.		
Pérak . . . . .	8,713,940	14,289,680
Selangor . . . . .	9,131,195	12,006,108
Negri Sembilan . . . . .	2,123,572	1,237,787
Pahang . . . . .	1,180,189	865,280
1897.		
Pérak . . . . .	10,075,969	14,442,428
Selangor . . . . .	11,407,017	12,246,639
Negri Sembilan . . . . .	2,291,637	2,806,667
Pahang . . . . .	1,226,059	1,652,607

	Imports.	Exports.
1898.		
Pérak . . . . .	10,759,096	16,702,278
Selangor . . . . .	13,045,127	13,779,941
Negri Sembilan . . . . .	2,165,169	3,199,435
Pahang . . . . .	1,147,054	1,559,349

1899.		
Pérak . . . . .	11,615,260	25,707,051
Selangor . . . . .	18,008,485	20,894,185
Negri Sembilan . . . . .	2,609,667	6,231,662
Pahang . . . . .	1,531,661	2,062,241

	Area.*	Population.	Debt, 1895.	Debt, 1896
Pérak . . . . .	7,751	214,254	—	—
Selangor . . . . .	3,200	160,000†	\$245,000	—
N. Sembilan . . . . .	4,000	100,000	261,081	\$495,000
Pahang . . . . .	10,000‡	100,000§	1,113,150	1,635,424
Pérak. Debt 1897.			500,000.	

The total debt of the Federated Malay States on the 31st December, 1899, stood as follows:—

Due by Negri Sembilan to Pérak . . .	\$240,000
Due by Pahang to the Colony of the Straits Settlements . . . . .	27,435
Due by Pahang to Pérak . . . . .	322,459
" " Selangor . . . . .	3,114,200

An English loan of 500,000*l.* for expenses of railway extension in the Federated Malay States has been arranged for.

#### Railways.

Railway construction has made, and is making, rapid progress.

The following lines are open for traffic: in Pérak, from Port Weld, *via* Taiping, the capital, to Ulu Sa'petang, 17 miles, and from Teluk Anson to Enggor, 50 miles; an extension to Taiping and Prai, and from Tapah to Tanjong Malim are under construction. In Selangor, from Kwala Klang, the chief port, to Kwala Lumpur, the capital, 27 miles; and from thence to Kwala Kubu, 38½ miles, with a small branch line from Kwala Lumpur to Kajang, 9 miles. In Sungai Ujong, from Port Dickson to Seremban, the capital, 21 miles.

The following lines are under construction by Selangor: from Kwala Kubu to Tanjong Malim, 15 miles; and from Kajang to Seremban.

An important line has been surveyed to connect the east and west States of the Peninsula. If constructed, it will probably run from Kwala Kubu, *via* Raub to Kwala Lipis, in Pahang, a distance of 80 miles. There is, however, no prospect of this work being undertaken in the immediate future. It is estimated that the railway extensions now projected and under course of construction which will connect Port Dickson, in Negri Sembilan, with Kwala Prai, on the mainland opposite Penang, will be completed by the year 1902. A short section from Bukit Martajam to Penang is already opened for traffic, and connected with Penang by steam ferry.

#### Pérak.

Pérak is the most northerly of the Protected States on the west coast, touching Province Wellesley on the north and Selangor on the south. It is one of the oldest States in the Peninsula, and, though subject to Achin at one time and overrun by Kedah in 1821, it generally maintained its independence. About 1850 the discovery of tin in Larut was followed by the immigration of Chinese in great numbers. Since

\* Square miles. † Approx 1897. ‡ Approx. 1896.  
§ Approx. 31st December, 1897. || Including interest.

the appointment of a British Resident in 1874, the record of the State has been one of remarkable progress, interrupted only by the murder of the first British Resident, Mr. J. W. Birch, in 1875, the military occupation of the country, and the banishment to the Seychelles of the ex-Sultan and some chiefs implicated in the affair.

The State is well watered, the Pérak, with its tributaries the Kinta, Batang Padang, Bidor, and Sungkai, being the most important rivers. Other rivers of importance are the Krian, the Kurau, and the Bernam, with its tributary, the Slim. The mountains on the east boundary, being part of the main range of the Peninsula, rise to a height of 8,000 feet.

The chief export is tin. Sugar and rice are extensively grown, and tea and coffee plantations have been opened with success. The cultivation of rubber and other products, including ramie, are now attracting attention. In the Krian district the Government has in hand an extensive scheme for irrigation of some 63,000 acres of rice land, the larger proportion of which is already under cultivation.

Larut and Kinta are the chief mining districts, the tin from the former being shipped at Port Weld, the port of Taiping, which is the headquarters of Government, and from the latter at Teluk Anson, a port near the mouth of the Pérak River. The district between the Kinta valley and the Sélángor boundary contains deposits of tin and gold, and a road and railway are in course of construction through this part of the State.

The total mileage of completed roads in Pérak is approximately 600 miles of cart roads, and 550 miles of bridle paths.

#### *Sélángor.*

Sélángor adjoins Pérak along its southern frontier. Its inhabitants are said to be the descendants of a colony from the Celebes. In this State, as in Pérak, the appointment of a British Resident in 1874 followed on the anarchy arising out of disputes connected with the tin mines. The State is drained by four rivers: the Bernam, Sélángor, Klang, and Langat.

Where the State touches the central range of the Peninsula, there are several peaks of over 5,000 feet, and one of 6,200 feet.

The chief town is Kuala Lumpur, which is the largest town on the mainland of the Peninsula. The chief industry of the State is tin mining. Coffee planting, under European supervision, has made good progress of late years, although it has received a temporary check owing to the recent fall in the price of Liberian coffee; and rice, pepper, and other products have been grown with success. The total mileage in Sélángor is 426 miles of cart roads and 129 miles of bridle paths.

#### *Negri Sembilan (Nine States).*

The federal State of the Negri Sembilan, as at present constituted, dates from 1895; but a federation under that title already existed in the last century. The present federation consists of the following States, viz., Sungei Ujong, Jekebu, Johol, and Rembau, and of the six smaller states of Ulu Muar, Jempol, Terachi, Gunong Pasir, Inas, Tampin, and Gemencheh. The headquarters of the Resident are at Seremban, and there are district officers at Port Dickson, on the coast; Kwala Klawang in Jekebu, Kwala Pilah in Ulu Muar, and Tampin. A railway connects Seremban with Port Dickson; and Seremban and Kajang, in Sélángor, are about to be connected by rail. 223

miles of cart roads and 174 miles of bridle paths are in existence in Negri Sembilan.

The revenue is derived mainly from tin and agriculture. The miners are Chinese, the Malay population being almost entirely agricultural. Gold reefs exist in Gemencheh and on the Muar River. Coffee has been successfully cultivated, and there are many large tapoca and gambier estates. There is also a considerable production of rice. A great part of the State is mountainous, the rest consisting of undulating country. The whole State is well watered, the chief rivers being the Muar and the Linggi, the latter of which forms, for some distance, the boundary between the State and the territory of Malacca.

#### *Pahang.*

Pahang, the largest of the Protected Native States, is on the east coast of the Peninsula. Its native rulers have for many years looked southward, formerly towards Daik and later to the Colony, for protection against their northern neighbours.

Gunong Tahan, which is said to be about 10,000 feet high, and therefore the highest summit in the Peninsula, was nearly ascended in 1899 by Mr. W. W. Skead.

Besides containing the highest summit, the State is drained by one of the largest rivers in the Peninsula, if not the largest, the Pahang River, which is fed by the Lipis, Jelai, Tembeling, Samantan, Triang, Bara Lui, and other rivers. To the north the Kuantan and to the south the Rompin and Endan also debouch into the China Sea, the last-named forming the boundary between Pahang and Johore.

These rivers are unfortunately so shallow as to be navigable for only steam launches and other small craft, except in the rainy season; and during the north-east monsoon their mouths are difficult of access.

The country is rich in gold, tin, and galena, and several companies under European or Australian direction are at work. The capital has hitherto been Pekan, near the mouth of the Pahang River, where the Sultan still resides, but the seat of government has been removed 200 miles up stream to Kuâla Lipis. A line of telegraph has been carried from Sélángor over the dividing range to Lipis in this State, and a cartroad 83 miles in length, has been constructed from Kuâla Kubu, the terminus of the Sélángor State Railway, to Kuâla Lipis. A branch road has also been made with Government assistance from Tras to Bentong, a distance of some 20 miles, for the purpose of opening up the mines in that district.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE MALAY STATES.

##### *Federal Officers.*

<i>High Commissioner</i> , Sir F. A. Swettenham,	
K.C.M.G. (acting).	\$
<i>Secretary to High Commissioner</i> , F. J. Weld	3,600
<i>Resident-General</i> , Sir Frank Swettenham,	
K.C.M.G.*, W. H. Treacher, C.M.G. (acting).	15,000
<i>Secretary to Resident-General</i> , D. H. Wise	4,200
<i>Assistant Secretary to Resident-General</i> , Oliver Marks	3,000
<i>Judicial Commissioner</i> , L. C. Jackson, K.C.	9,600
<i>Legal Adviser</i> , T. H. Kershaw (Acting, A. T. D. Berrington)	7,200
<i>Commandant, Malay States Guides</i> , Lieut. Col. R. S. F. Walker, C.M.G., Major A. S. Vanreezen (acting).	6,000

\* Personal allowance \$3,000.

<i>Federal Accountant and Auditor, R. D. Hewett</i>	6,000
<i>Commissioner, Lands and Mines, H. C. Belfield (Acting, F. Duberley)</i>	6,000
<i>Commissioner, Police, Capt. H. L. Talbot</i>	6,000
<i>Secretary for Chinese Affairs, G. T. Hare</i>	6,000
<i>Inspector Schools, J. Driver (Acting, A. B. Voules)</i>	4,800
<i>Inspector Posts and Telegraphs (vacant)</i>	4,800

## PÉRAK.

<i>The Sultan, H.H. Idris Mersid-el-Azhan Shah, K.C.M.G.</i>	36,000
<i>British Resident, W. Hood Treacher, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. R. S. F. Walker, C.M.G. (acting)</i>	10,800
<i>Secretary to Government, A. R. Venning (acting)</i>	6,000
<i>State Auditor, H. Vane</i>	4,800
<i>State Engineer, F. St. G. Caulfield, M.I.C.E.</i>	6,900
<i>Senior Magistrate, A. T. D. Berrington, A. G. Ingall (acting)</i>	5,400
<i>State Surgeon, M. J. Wright, M.B.C.M.</i>	5,400
<i>Resident Engineer for Railways, C.R. Hanson, M.I.C.E.</i>	4,800
<i>Deputy Commissioner of Police, W. W. Douglas</i>	4,200
<i>Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, P. J. Nelson</i>	3,600
<i>Inspector of Schools, H. B. Collinge (W. M. Phillips, acting)</i>	3,000
<i>District Magistrate, Kinta, Cecil Wray</i>	4,800
<i>Ditto, Lower Pérak, E. J. Brewster</i>	4,800
<i>Ditto, Krian, A. T. Dew</i>	3,600
<i>Ditto, Kuala Kangsar, R. C. Grey</i>	3,600
<i>Ditto, Batang Padang, A. L. Ingall (E. Burnside acting)</i>	3,600
<i>Ditto, Malang Pérak, C. F. Bozzolo (H. Berkeley acting)</i>	3,000
<i>Ditto, Malang, E. Burnside (A. L. Knaggs acting)</i>	3,000

## SELÁNGOR.

<i>The Sultan, H.H. Alhli el din Suleiman Shah</i>	18,000
<i>British Resident, J. P. Rodger (H. C. Belfield acting)</i>	8,400
<i>Senior Magistrate, F. Duberley</i>	4,800
<i>Government Secretary, R. G. Watson (D. G. Campbell acting)</i>	4,800
<i>Treasurer, H. C. Ridges</i>	3,600
<i>State Auditor, C. C. Trotter</i>	3,600
<i>State Engineer, C. F. Spooner</i>	6,000
<i>State Surgeon, E. A. O. Travers</i>	4,800
<i>Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. Wagner</i>	4,200
<i>Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs, A. S. Baxendale</i>	3,300
<i>Resident Engineer, Selángor Government Railway, A. J. W. Watkins</i>	7,200
<i>Collector of Land Revenue and Registrar of Titles, A. Hale</i>	3,600
<i>Warden of Mines, C. E. M. Desborough</i>	3,000
<i>Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, H. Redfern Shaw</i>	2,700
<i>District Officer, Kuala Langat, H. B. Ellerton</i>	2,400
<i>Ditto, Ulu Langat, V. Hill</i>	3,000
<i>Ditto, Kuala Selángor, H. Berkeley (W. D. Scott, acting)</i>	3,000
<i>Ditto, Ulu Selángor, D. G. Campbell (C. D. Bowen acting)</i>	3,600
<i>Ditto, Klang, C. D. Bowen (W. G. C. Walter acting)</i>	3,300

## NEGRI SEMBILAN.

*Principal Chiefs, H.H. the Yam Tuan Besar, Tunku Muhammad bin Yam Tuan Antah,*

<i>C.M.G., and the Dato Klana Petra of Sungei Ujong</i>	9,000
<i>British Resident, H. C. Belfield (D. H. Wise acting)</i>	7,200
<i>Auditor, F. W. Talbot (on leave) (W. P. Thorpe acting)</i>	3,000
<i>Superintendent of Public Works, H. Caldicott</i>	4,200
<i>Superintendent of Surveys, A. Lansdell</i>	2,400
<i>Collector of Land Revenue, J. R. O. Aldworth</i>	3,600
<i>Warden of Mines, F. J. B. Dykes</i>	2,700
<i>Residency Surgeon, W. L. Braddon</i>	4,200
<i>District Officer, Jelebu, F. Bede Cox</i>	2,700
<i>Ditto, Coast, J. F. Owen</i>	3,000
<i>Ditto, Kuala Pilah, H. Chevallier</i>	3,000
<i>Ditto, Tampin, C. W. C. Parr</i>	3,000
<i>Deputy Commissioner of Police and Prisons, H. M. Hatchell</i>	2,400

## PAHANG.

<i>The Sultan, H.H. Ahmad Maatham Shah</i>	36,000
<i>Regent, Tungku Bésar</i>	9,600
<i>British Resident, H. Clifford, C.M.G.</i>	6,000
<i>District Officer, Ulu Pahang, W. P. Hume</i>	3,600
<i>District Officer, Pekan, T. Fleming</i>	3,000
<i>Ditto, Kuantan, H. W. Thompson</i>	2,400
<i>Ditto, Temerloh, E. F. Townley</i>	2,400
<i>Warden of Mines, Protector of Chinese, and Senior Magistrate, W. D. Barnes</i>	3,600
<i>Superintendent P.W. Department, E. R. Stokoe</i>	3,600
<i>Residency Surgeon, S. H. R. Lucy (J. D. Gimlette acting)</i>	2,400
<i>Chief Inspector of Police, H. Sumner</i>	1,800
<i>Treasurer, C. B. Mills</i>	2,400
<i>Auditor, J. W. Kriekenbeek</i>	1,800

## TRANSVAAL.

*Situation and Area.*

The Transvaal lies to the north of the Orange River Colony and to the south of Rhodesia, being bounded on the west by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and to the east chiefly by the Portuguese possessions, but touching Natal at the south-east corner.

Its area is about 113,642 square miles, with a population of 750,000, some 150,000 being white. The greater part lies high, seldom less than 4,000 feet above the sea. The climate is healthy, except in the lower country, to the north and east, which is hot and often feverish. The winter is the dry, and the summer the wet season. Heavy storms are frequent in summer.

*History.*

The first European settlers in the Transvaal Territory were emigrant Cape farmers. The original destination of these emigrants was Natal, but upon the annexation of Natal to the English Crown, most of them left the new district, and turning back over the Drakensberg went, some to the Orange River Territory, and others to the country beyond the Vaal. In 1848 British sovereignty was extended over the Orange River Territory, but no attempt was made by the British Government to exercise authority over its unwilling subjects beyond the Vaal, and in January, 1852, a treaty was made with them, containing a promise that they would not be interfered with in the management of their own affairs. This treaty is known as the Sand River Convention. The emigrants at the time formed three independent communities, which did not unite until 1858, when they adopted for themselves the name of the South African Republic. After fifteen years of somewhat chequered history, the people of the Transvaal elected as President the Rev. Thomas Burgers, a



clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, from the Cape Colony, and high hopes were entertained by many for the future of the Republic under his guidance. These hopes were not fulfilled. Misfortunes followed one another in rapid succession, and only ended with the collapse of the Government, and the extinction of the Republic.

The President early conceived the project of a railway to be made from Delagoa Bay into the Republic, to carry its produce profitably to the sea; and to promote this project he visited Europe in 1875, concluded a treaty with Portugal and essayed to launch a loan of 300,000*l.* in Amsterdam, of which, however, only about 74,000*l.* were subscribed. This money he spent in buying plant for the proposed railway. In the meantime the provisional Government of the Republic had drifted into a dispute with the Zulu King, Cetewayo, touching the boundary of Utrecht Province; and on his return the President himself engaged, first in a dispute with, and then in actual military operations against Sikukuni, a Bechuana chief living on the north-east of the Republic, whose country was claimed under an ambiguous and not very intelligible treaty in the Dutch language, to which some Boers had obtained the assent of Sikukuni's father in the year 1857. The operations against Sikukuni, which were upon a large scale, looking to the resources of the Republic, and were directed in person by the President, ended in failure. The Republican field army melted away, a guerilla war, however, was continued by a small mercenary force, until a peace was concluded early in 1877. In the meantime the defeat of the Boers by an insignificant tribe of an unwarlike branch of the native race, and their inability to repair the disaster, were producing alarming excitement in the native mind, and the peace of South Africa being deemed to be in evident danger, Her Majesty's Government despatched Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who happened to be in London at the time, to South Africa, as a Special Commissioner from Her Majesty, to watch events, and take such action as might be necessary to secure the general peace. When Sir Theophilus Shepstone arrived in the Transvaal, he considered on a review of all the circumstances that no other course was open to him than to proclaim the Queen's sovereignty. This he did on the 12th of April by a proclamation which was approved by Her Majesty's Government.

The annexation of the Transvaal was effected without the aid of physical force. Sir T. Shepstone at the time had with him but a few mounted policemen; and Her Majesty's troops did not arrive in the province for some time after the English Government had been set up, with the apparent acquiescence of the public. But subsequently hostile feelings towards the annexation were widely manifested, and two deputations were sent to England after annexation, to represent those who were opposed to that measure and desired a withdrawal of the British Government. In each case the answer of Her late Majesty's Government was a decided negative.

In December, 1880, a majority of the Boers took up arms against the Government, and hoisted the flag of the South African Republic at Heidelberg. The towns held by Imperial troops were immediately invested, and a detachment of the 94th Regiment, which was being withdrawn from Lydenburg to Pretoria, to strengthen the force at headquarters, was surprised, and after suffering very heavy loss, compelled to surrender.

The towns, however, held out, and Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, without waiting for reinforcements,

collected the small force at his disposal and advanced from Maritzburg to relieve them. A large force of Boers, determined to oppose his entry into the Transvaal, took possession of Laing's Nek, the path by which he had to cross the Drakensberg range.

On the 28th of January the English troops made a gallant attempt to carry this pass by storm, but they were driven back with heavy loss. The Boers followed up this advantage by cutting off Sir G. Colley's communications with Newcastle, with a view to prevent his receiving the reinforcements which had been sent out, and were now on the way up. To re-open his communications he crossed the Ingogo River on the morning of the 8th of February, and was immediately attacked by the Boers. The action continued all day; at nightfall the Boers drew off, and the English forces returned to their camp.

In the meantime strenuous efforts were being made by President Brand, of the Orange Free State, to bring about an understanding, and in reply to the appeal which he made to Her Majesty's Government, they declared that if the Boers would desist from armed opposition to the English troops, a scheme would be framed for the permanent friendly settlement of all difficulties. This message was forwarded to the Boers on the 21st of February, in a letter addressed to Mr. Paul Kruger, one of their leaders, by General Colley, and an answer was required within forty-eight hours. Mr. Kruger was away at Rustenburg, and the letter was sent unopened to the headquarters of the Boers at Heidelberg. Dr. Bok, who was acting as State Secretary, sent it on to Mr. Kruger, and replied to General Colley that no definite answer could be given to the message from Her Majesty's Government until Mr. Kruger's views were known. Dr. Bok's message did not reach the camp at Laing's Nek till the 1st of March. On the night of the 26th of February, General Colley having received no reply to his message, moved out with three hundred and fifty men, and took possession of the summit of the Majuba Mountain, a spur of the Drakensberg, commanding the Boer camp at Laing's Nek. The Boers attacked the mountain next day, and carried it by storm, with little loss, while only about one-fifth of the defenders escaped, the rest being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Sir G. Pomeroy Colley himself was killed by a bullet through his forehead.

The command now devolved on Sir E. Wood, who was at Pietermaritzburg organizing the advance of the reinforcements, and at the instance of President Brand, an interview took place on the 6th of March between him and General Joubert, who was in command of the Boers at Laing's Nek, which resulted in the conclusion of an armistice, with a view to allow time for the receipt of Mr. Kruger's reply to the message of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Kruger's answer, written on the 28th of February at Heidelberg, was received by Sir E. Wood on the 7th of March, and it was considered satisfactory. A preliminary peace agreement was signed on the 21st March by Sir E. Wood and the representatives of the Boers. The terms of the agreement were that Her Majesty's Government should allow the Transvaal self-government as regards its own interior affairs, that the control and management of the foreign relations of the State should be reserved to Her Majesty as suzerain, and that the Government of the Transvaal should recognise a British Resident. The functions of this officer, and the provisions for the protection of the interests of the native

population, were to be determined by Her Majesty's Government on the recommendation of a Royal Commission.

The Commissioners who were appointed to consider the whole question of the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal were Sir H. Robinson, Sir E. Wood, and Sir J. H. de Villiers, Chief Justice of the Cape Colony; and President Brand was invited to be present at the conferences of the Commissioners with the representatives of the Boers as a person friendly to both parties. The sittings of the Commission were opened on the 28th of April at Newcastle, from which they were afterwards transferred to Pretoria. The recommendations of the Commission were submitted in detail to Her Majesty's Government, and in the result a Convention was framed embodying the terms of the peace agreement, assigning the boundaries of the State, defining the functions of the Resident, as analogous to those of a consul-general and chargé d'affaires, and conferring upon him extensive powers for the protection of the interests of the natives in the Transvaal. He also formed the medium of communication between the Government of the Transvaal and the native States on its borders. Stipulations were made for the repayment of the sums advanced by Her Majesty's Government in aid of the revenue of the Transvaal during the occupation: and a sub-commission, composed of the two judges of the High Court and Mr. Hudson, the British Resident, was appointed to consider claims for compensation for losses sustained during the hostilities.

This Convention was signed on the 3rd of August, and on the 8th of that month the government was handed over to the representatives of the Boers. The Convention was finally ratified by a duly elected Volksraad on the 25th of October.

The Transvaal State, however, showed little disposition to acquiesce in the Pretoria Convention, and constant trouble occurred on the border, especially on the South Western border, where the Bechuanaland tribes suffered severely from the incursions of freebooters from the Transvaal, which the Transvaal Government entirely failed to restrain, and indeed, endeavoured to turn to account by acquiring fresh territory in violation of the Convention. In 1884, however, Her Majesty's Government yielded to representations of the Transvaal Government, and granted a new Convention, which was signed in London on 27th February, 1884. By its fresh articles were substituted for the articles of the Pretoria Convention, a point which, as the reservation of suzerainty and grant of self-government to the Transvaal State both occur in the "preamble", or introduction of the Pretoria Convention, became of importance in the subsequent controversy regarding the status of the South African Republic, as the Transvaal State was now called.

The new Convention provided for the extension of the boundary of the Republic on the south-west, and abolished the British Resident and all direct control over native affairs, the Republic being bound, however, by Articles VIII. and XIX. to abstain from slavery and fulfil certain pledges made to the Natives in 1881.

Article IV. runs as follows:—"The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the Republic, until the same has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen

Such approval shall be considered to have been granted if Her Majesty's Government shall not, within six months after receiving a copy of such treaty (which shall be delivered to them immediately upon its completion), have notified that the conclusion of such treaty is in conflict with the interests of Great Britain or of any of Her Majesty's possessions in South Africa."

Article XIV. says that "all persons, other than natives, conforming themselves to the laws of the South African Republic (a) will have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the South African Republic; (b) they will be entitled to hire or possess houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises; (c) they may carry on their commerce either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ; (d) they will not be subject, in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, other than those which are or may be imposed upon citizens of the said Republic."

The concession of a larger degree of independence did not, however, prevent further trouble in Bechuanaland, while in Zululand adventurers from the Transvaal succeeded, by interfering in native disputes, in acquiring a large part of the country, where they formed a new State called the New Republic, the incorporation of which in the South African Republic was ultimately allowed by Her Majesty's Government in 1888. A trek to the north into Rhodesia in 1890 was only prevented with difficulty; while the efforts of the Government of the Republic to extend its influence in Swaziland resulted in 1894 in the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of its protectorate over that country.

The Transvaal, which had been bankrupt in 1877, when it was annexed, remained for some years after the retrocession in great financial difficulties. From these, however, it was not only saved, but raised to an unprecedented height of prosperity by the development by immigrants, chiefly British subjects, of the gold industry on the Witwatersrand, which began to grow soon after the signature of the London Convention. The progress achieved is clearly reflected in the fact that the revenue of the Republic, which, in 1885, amounted to 177,877*l.*, had risen in 1890 to 1,229,061*l.*, reaching 3,329,958*l.* in 1898. Unfortunately, the Republic, instead of welcoming the newcomers who had thus increased the property of the country, adopted a repressive policy towards them. From 1890 to 1894 legislation was passed restricting the grant of the franchise, which at the time of the Pretoria Convention had been open to all settlers after a year's residence, and since 1882, after five years' residence, until it became practically unattainable to the ordinary immigrant. At the same time the abuses of the Administration, among which the Uitlander population especially reckoned the grant of concessions and monopolies, and against one of which, the dynamite monopoly, Her Majesty's Government entered in 1899 a special protest, created much discontent among the new population.

In 1894 the discontent assumed a threatening aspect, owing to the commandering of British subjects to fight in a native war, but this question was arranged by the High Commissioner, Lord Loch, who visited Pretoria at that time; other questions, however, remained unsettled. In 1895 the action of the Government of the South African Republic in closing the drifts by which trade entered the Transvaal from the Cape,





brought the Republic to the verge of war with Great Britain. Towards the end of 1895, a revolutionary movement was set on foot in Johannesburg. On the 29th of December, however, Dr. Jameson crossed the border of the Transvaal on his disastrous raid, and was defeated and surrendered at Krugersdorp on the 2nd of January, 1896. The High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, hurried to Pretoria, and by his intermediation Johannesburg laid down its arms.

President Kruger, at the time of the raid, had issued Proclamations promising to consider the redress of grievances, and laying down the principle, "Forget and forgive." Little result, however, beyond the erection of an unsatisfactory municipality followed his promises of reform, while the action of the Government of the Republic in disregarding the London Convention gave rise to questions with Her Majesty's Government. In addition to infringing Art. IV., the Republic passed in 1896 an Aliens' Immigration Restriction Law, which Her Majesty's Government contended was in violation of Art. XIV., and the law was repealed next year.

In 1897 the Government, in consequence of the complaints of the mining industry, appointed a commission of enquiry, whose report showed clearly the existence of very serious maladministration. Little or no reform, however, resulted.

The dissatisfaction which the Uitlanders manifested with the treatment which they received was brought to a high pitch by the shooting of an Englishman named Edgar by a policeman at Johannesburg on the 18th of December, 1898, and the action of the authorities in the matter, followed by the acquittal of the accused, aroused great excitement on the Rand—and, indeed, throughout the English-speaking part of South Africa. A petition, signed by 21,000 British subjects, calling attention to the grievances of the Uitlanders, and asking for the protection of Her Majesty's Government, was addressed to the Queen in March. The Government of the South African Republic at this time appeared to recognise the need for reform by proposing some slight alterations in the franchise law, but their negotiations, conducted with some of the leaders of the mining industry, broke down because the latter insisted that the Uitlander population generally must be consulted, and the Government repudiated responsibility for their negotiators. Her Majesty's Government, in a despatch dated 10th May, represented the grievances of the Uitlanders to the Government of the South African Republic, and urged that they should be redressed, proposing a conference between the High Commissioner and the President. Before, however, the despatch was presented, Sir A. Milner, on the invitation of the President of the Orange Free State, met President Kruger at Bloemfontein on the 31st of May, and proposed the grant of the franchise to the Uitlanders to relieve the situation. The proposals of the President were quite inadequate for the purpose of giving any substantial and immediate representation, and it being therefore useless, in Sir A. Milner's opinion, to discuss other outstanding questions, the Conference broke up on the 5th of June.

After successive proposals, and after Her Majesty's Government had asked that, if these proposals were to form any element in the settlement of differences between the two Governments, full particulars might be furnished, a franchise law, giving a seven years' retrospective franchise, was passed by the Volksraad without reference to Her Majesty's Government, and came into operation on 26th July. This law was an

improvement on any previous proposal, but there was good ground for doubting whether it did not contain many provisions which would render it illusory in actual practice, and Her Majesty's Government, therefore, in a despatch of the 27th July, a summary of which was telegraphed on the same day to the High Commissioner, proposed a joint enquiry as to whether it would give "immediate and substantial representation." A note based on this proposal was communicated to the South African Republic on the 2nd of August, but the Government of the Republic were extremely unwilling to accept the joint enquiry, and an alternative proposal for a five years' franchise was made in August by the State Attorney, Mr. Smuts, to Her Majesty's Agent, Mr. Greene, on three assumptions. These assumptions were (1) that Her Majesty's Government would not in future interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic; (2) that Her Majesty's Government would not insist further upon the assertion of suzerainty, the controversy being allowed tacitly to drop (this point had acquired special importance since the South African Republic, on the 9th of May, had claimed the status of a sovereign international state); (3) that arbitration without a foreign element should be conceded.

The proposal was put forward in writing by the Republic in notes dated the 19th and 21st August, and the three "assumptions" were put forward as express conditions. To these notes Her Majesty's Government replied, on the 28th August, that they could not bind themselves never to intervene again, but they expressed the hope that further intervention would be unnecessary if the franchise was granted. As to suzerainty they referred to their despatch in which they had intimated their refusal to continue the discussion; and as to arbitration, they agreed to discuss the form of a tribunal. The South African Republic, thereupon, in notes of the 1st and 2nd September, withdrew their five years' offer, and officially declared their objections to the joint enquiry, which they represented was an interference with the independence of the country. Her Majesty's Government then (8th September), being convinced by accumulating evidence of the unworkable character of the law which had been passed, while maintaining their position as regards interference and suzerainty, declared that they would be satisfied with a franchise on the five years' basis if shown by an enquiry, either unilateral or joint, not to be encumbered with impossible conditions. If this was acceded to they were ready to have a conference about arbitration, &c., but, failing acceptance, they would have to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement. To this the Government of the Republic replied by maintaining their withdrawal of the five years' franchise unless accepted with the conditions above stated, and called on Her Majesty's Government to revert to the proposal for a Joint Commission on the seven years' franchise. On the 22nd of September Her Majesty's Government repeated their views, and stated that their own proposals for a settlement would be formulated later.

After some correspondence between the President of the Orange Free State and the High Commissioner, in which the High Commissioner, as late as the 5th of October, said that any definite proposal would still be considered, the South African Republic, without waiting for Her Majesty's Government to formulate their proposals, handed to the British Agent an ultimatum, dated 9th October, requiring the instant withdrawal of British troops on the borders of the Republic, and the removal of all reinforcements which had arrived in South

Africa since the 1st of June, and demanding an answer by five o'clock on the 11th of October. It was deemed impossible by Her Majesty's Government to discuss such a demand, and war broke out accordingly. The Orange Free State, in pursuance of a resolution passed on the 27th of September, threw in its lot with the Transvaal.

A great exodus from the Rand had begun some time before the actual outbreak of war, the Government of the Republic having been commandeering and making other preparations for war, and so much distress resulted from the crowding of thousands of homeless refugees into the British Colonies that relief funds were started in this country.

On the outbreak of war, the Boers immediately invaded British territory to the south-east and west of the Republics. The operations on the western side were chiefly concerned with the investment of Mafeking and Kimberley. Meantime the main body of the Boers invaded Natal under General Joubert. The first considerable engagement of the war occurred at Dundee on the 20th of October, where General Symons attacked and repulsed a Boer commando. On the 21st of October the British army at Ladysmith attacked a Boer commando at Elandslaagte, and inflicted a severe defeat. On the 30th Sir G. White made a reconnaissance from Ladysmith, and during the engagement which then took place two battalions and a mountain battery were cut off and captured by the Boers. Ladysmith was then surrounded by the Boers and communication cut. On the 3rd of November Colenso was evacuated, and the garrison there fell back on Estcourt.

Meanwhile troops were on the way from England. The Governments of Canada and of all the Australian Colonies offered the services of contingents, and the offer was gratefully accepted; the despatch of troops from the different colonies was rapidly organised, and they left amidst enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. Offers of troops were also made by several of the Crown Colonies, and by the Federated Malay States, but it was not found possible to accept them.

As the troops from England arrived, a move forward was made in two directions. A Natal relief column prepared for an advance to the relief of Ladysmith. Sir Redvers Buller, who was in chief command of the British forces, left Capetown for Natal to direct the general plan of advance, and by the end of November the British forces had arrived near Colenso. On December 15th Sir R. Buller made an attack on the enemy and attempted to cross the Tugela, but he had to retire to his camp at Chieveley after suffering severely in casualties and abandoning a large number of guns. On the western side a force under Lord Methuen pushed up along the railway to the relief of Kimberley. On the 23rd of November he attacked the Boers at Belmont and dispersed them. Two days later he pushed aside a further force at Enslin, and on the 28th November he forced a large body of the enemy to evacuate a strong position at the Modder River. He was then delayed for some days whilst the bridge over the Modder was being reconstructed and reinforcements and stores sent up to him. On December 11th he attacked the enemy at Magersfontein, but was unsuccessful in carrying the position, and fell back on the Modder River. The losses in the engagement were heavy.

The northern borders of Cape Colony, where there were few British garrisons, were invaded by parties of Orange Free State Boers, with the apparent object of gaining recruits from the Dutch

residents in the Colony, in which they were partially successful. General Gatacre, on his arrival, took command of the British troops in these districts. His first important action took place on the 10th of December, when he was unsuccessful in a night attack on Stormberg, having to retire with the loss of over 600 men captured.

On the receipt of news of the capture of the battalions at Ladysmith orders were at once given for the despatch of further reinforcements from England. The repulses experienced early in December made it necessary to take further measures. On the 7th of the month it was announced that Field-Marshal Lord Roberts would go out to take supreme command at the Cape, leaving Sir R. Buller to confine his attention to the operations in Natal; Lord Kitchener was appointed Chief of the Staff to Lord Roberts. Large reinforcements were ordered out from England, and further help offered by Australia and Canada was gladly accepted.

The conduct of the war during 1900 will be found summarised in the introduction. The Transvaal was annexed to Her Majesty's dominions by a Proclamation which Lord Roberts issued at Belfast on the 1st of September, 1900, Lord Roberts becoming Administrator, in which office he was succeeded on his departure from S. Africa at the end of the year by Sir Alfred Milner. The intention of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the future Constitution of the Colony was outlined in Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons on December 7th, 1900. Sir A. Milner has been selected for the post of Governor of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony, an office which he will combine with that of High Commissioner for South Africa.

#### *Railways.*

The lines of the Netherlands Railway Company (Nederlandsche Zuid Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappij), a company formed at Amsterdam in 1887, were at the time of the outbreak of war 717 miles long, consisting of lines connecting the Rand and Pretoria with the Cape and Orange Free State systems, with Natal and with Delagoa Bay. The line from the Cape reached Johannesburg in 1892, and is 52 miles long from the Vaal to Johannesburg. The connections with Natal (Charlestown to Johannesburg, 178 miles) and Delagoa Bay (from Portuguese border to Johannesburg, 341 miles) was opened in 1895. There are also branches to Klerksdorp (from Krugersdorp, 97 miles) and Barberton (35 miles). The Pretoria-Pietersburg line, belonging to a London company, is 178 miles long and was opened for traffic in October, 1898.

#### *Revenue.*

The following are the figures of the revenue and expenditure of the late S.A.R. for the years 1887 to 1898:—

Year.	Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
1887 ...	668,443	4	1	...	721,073	2	0	
1888 ...	884,440	9	0	...	770,492	3	5	
1889 ...	1,577,445	7	11	...	1,226,135	3	5	
1890 ...	1,229,060	11	11	...	1,531,461	8	8	
1891 ...	967,191	14	9	...	1,350,073	14	3	
1892 ...	1,255,829	13	10	...	1,188,765	15	10	
1893 ...	1,702,684	16	5	...	1,302,064	3	5	
1894 ...	2,247,728	0	0	...	1,734,728	9	8	
1895 ...	3,539,955	7	5	...	2,679,095	10	7	
1896 ...	4,807,513	1	5	...	4,673,393	10	9	
1897 ...	4,480,217	16	5	...	4,394,066	8	1	
1898 ...	3,983,560	10	0	...	3,971,473	10	10	

*The Gold Industry.*

The Transvaal stood before the outbreak of war at the head of the gold-producing countries of the world.

The production, which in 1887 amounted to a value of 169,401*l.*, has risen steadily, until in 1898 it reached 4,555,022 oz., of a value of 16,044,135*l.* The following are the values for recent years:—

1893 .....	£ 5,480,498
1894 .....	7,667,152
1895 .....	8,569,555
1896 .....	8,603,821
1897 .....	11,653,725
1898 .....	16,044,135

Almost the whole production is from the reef, the alluvial gold being inconsiderable in amount. In 1897 65 per cent. was obtained by crushing and 34 per cent. by chemical processes. In the same year the average production of gold per ton was 39·79 shillings, and the average number of persons employed was 9,530 whites and 69,127 natives.

*Coal.*

The coal production of the Transvaal has also risen steadily. In 1897 the output was 5,510,867 tons, employing on the average 472 whites and 6,661 natives.



**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.**

**TRINIDAD.**

*Situation and Area.*

THE island of Trinidad lies about 16 miles to the eastward of Venezuela, between 10° 3' and 10° 50' N. latitude, and 61° 39' and 62° W. longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 48 miles, and its average breadth 35 miles, and its area is 1,754 square miles. It is separated from the continent of America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. The distance between Chacachacare, the most westerly of the Bocas Islands, in which the north-western peninsula of the island terminates, and the Venezuelan promontory on the other side of the strait is only seven miles. The Colony includes the island of Tobago (formerly in the Windward Islands), which was amalgamated with Trinidad by an Order in Council under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 44, or *Act 1889*. By a further Order in Council of the 20th of Oct., 1898, it was provided that, on a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Gov. of Trinidad and Tobago the island of Tobago should be a ward of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, that the revenue, expenditure, and debt of Tobago should be merged in those of the united colony, and that the debt due from Tobago to Trinidad should be cancelled. A proclamation was issued bringing these provisions into force from the 1st January, 1899.

*History.*

Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, on the 31st July, 1498; and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. No Governor was, however, appointed by the king of Spain until 1532, and even then, and for many years afterwards, the Spanish colonists had the greatest difficulty in maintaining a footing in the island. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley, and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, who signalled his visit by burning the newly founded town of

St. Joseph, and it was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant, 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and again in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries cocoa was largely and successfully cultivated, but a blight fell upon the plantations about 1725, and Trinidad made scarcely any progress until 1783, when, in consequence of the representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Rome de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who, when on a visit to the island, had been struck by its extraordinary fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The consequence of this proclamation was a large influx of population, which was soon augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution, and to this cause is to be traced the preponderance of the French element in a colony which never belonged to France.

On the 12th February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad.

The expedition resulted in the surrender of the island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish governor.

In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

The estimated population of Trinidad at the end of 1899 was 260,517, and is chiefly composed of English, Germans, French, Spanish, and a large proportion of East Indians, estimated at 83,032. The French lower classes speak a *patois* peculiar to the West Indies.

*General Description.*

The north coast is rock bound through its whole extent, the east coast is so exposed to the surf as to be almost unapproachable, while the south coast is steep in most parts; only on the west coast is there a good natural harbour, at Chagaramas. The whole gulf of Paria, however, is so shut in and sheltered as to afford a most safe anchorage.

There are three ranges of hills running roughly east and west, the most northerly fringing the north coast, and rising in Tucuche to 3,000 feet, the central range runs south-west from Manzanilla point to San Fernando, and the southern runs parallel and near to the south coast. There are numerous rivers, but none of them of any size or navigable, and all running east or west.

The soil is varied, extremely fertile, and excellently adapted to the growth of tropical products, more particularly of sugar and cacao, which are its staples. The quantities exported in 1899 were: Sugar, 116,923,520 lbs.; and cocoa, 29,225,504 lbs. Tobacco of a superior quality is also grown. Molasses, rum, bitters, coconuts, and asphalt are also exported.

The chief imports are textiles, flour, and rice, dried fish and meat, hardware, machinery, and lumber. Gold is imported from Venezuela to the extent of about a million sterling annually, and reshipped to Europe. A little more than a third and a fourth of the whole trade of the Colony is with the United Kingdom and the United States of America respectively.



The climate of Trinidad is healthy, and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided they take reasonable precautions. The average rainfall for the last 8 years, 1892 to 1899, was 68·33 inches. The mean temperature during the year 1899 was 79·4° Fahr., the maximum being 93·2 in May, and the minimum 67·2 in March, and the rainfall 46·76 inches.

The island is divided into eight counties as shown on the map.

The chief town and principal port is Port of Spain (population in 1891, 33,273), situated on a gently inclined plane near the north-east angle of the Gulf of Paria. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1898, vessels registered. Seven miles of tramway (shortly to be extended) and 500 miles of telephone have been constructed in Port of Spain.

The borough of Port of Spain was placed on the 1st January, 1899, under the management of four Commissioners, styled "The Port of Spain Four Commissioners," constituted under an Ordinance passed on the 20th of December, 1898 (No. 1 of 1899). The Commissioners are Mr. S. W. Knaggs (Chief Commissioner), Hon. V. Brown, K.C., Hon. G. Goodville and Mr. Léon Agostini.

The next town and port is San Fernando (population in 1891, 6,570), about 30 miles south from Port of Spain.

San Fernando has an elective municipal council and mayor. The chief source of revenue in both boroughs is a rate on property.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to Arima, an inland town about 16 miles from Port of Spain (population in 1891, 3,653). The total municipal revenue of the three boroughs in 1899 was 39,372*l.*, the expenditure 36,693*l.*, and the debt, Boro' of San Fernando excepted, was 38,003*l.* on 31st December, 1899.

A pitch lake, 104 acres in extent, is situated in the ward of La Brea, distant by water about 30 miles from Port of Spain; it is of considerable value. It was originally leased to an American Company, but is now carried on by English Concessionaires, the terms being that the Company pays an annual sum of 10,000*l.*, and a royalty on the output in excess of 30,000 tons. The lease is for 21 years from 1st January, 1888, which has since been extended for a further term of 21 years from February, 1909, conditional on an additional payment of 4,000*l.* a year for each year of such extension.

The revenue derived from the Pitch Lake in 1899 was 45,575*l.*

Of the total area of Trinidad which is estimated at about 1,120,000 acres, the alienated acreage at the end of 1899 was estimated to be approximately 431,290 acres. About 215,000 acres are under cultivation; 688,710 acres remain ungranted.

#### Means of Communication.

Communication between Port of Spain and San Fernando is maintained by means of the Gulf steamers, which ply three times a week, and by the railway. The Gulf steamers proceed as far as Cedros, in the south-western part of the island, a total distance of sixty miles from Port of Spain.

The railway from Port of Spain to Arima (16 miles) was opened in 1876. The Couva line (18 miles from the junction at St. Joseph, 24 miles in all from Port of Spain) was opened in 1880. An extension of 4½ miles was opened to Claxton's Bay on 1st January, 1881, the extension to San Fernando (7 miles) on the 17th April, 1882,

and that to Prince's Town in 1884, and further extensions to Sangre Grande (12 miles) and Tabaquito (15 miles) were opened to traffic on 29th August, 1897, and 13th August, 1898, respectively. There are also 7 miles of tramways or light railways between San Fernando and Savana Grande. The total length of line open is about 80½ miles, all constructed and worked by the Government. The total receipts from the railways, tramways and telegraphs during 1899 were 78,335*l.*, and the expenditure was 55,422*l.* This last amount does not include the annual appropriation for interest and sinking fund, which in 1898 amounted to 106,380*l.*

There is a General Post Office in Port of Spain, a branch office at San Fernando, and about 57 out-offices throughout the island.

There is direct telegraphic communication with British Guiana, Grenada, and Saint Croix, and thence *via* the United States with Europe. The internal telegraphs now comprise 94 miles, constructed by the Government. The receipts in 1899 were 233*l.*, and the expenses 1,250*l.*

The number of steamers calling at Trinidad averaged during the year 34 per month. They comprised the following lines, besides some few transient steamers:—Harrison Line, West Indian and Pacific, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Dutch Line, London Direct Line, Canadian, Quebec and Gulf Line, Oriental and Cuidad Bolivar, Orinoco Shipping and Trading Co., New York and Bermudez, Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co., and the Royal Mail Line. It is worthy of note that the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique are as a rule of greater tonnage than the ocean boats of the Royal Mail, and find no difficulty in entering the port. The communication with the neighbouring Republic of Venezuela averages for the year over 16 steamers per month. A fortnightly service to New York has been started by a local firm. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by all these steamers. The rates of postage are as follows per ½-oz. letter:—

Within Colony	...	...	1 <i>d.</i>
To U.K., India, and certain Colonies *	...	...	1 <i>d.</i>
To other places	...	...	2½ <i>d.</i>

#### Coolie Immigration.

Immigration from India is conducted under Government control. Under this head 32,747*l.* was expended by the Government in 1899, in introducing 1,750 (Statute adults) immigrants. The numbers introduced in 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 respectively were 1,940, 2,519, 2,193, 3,087, 1,860, 1,292, and 1,750. The amount remitted to India during 1899 by return Indian immigrants was .....£10,096 13 4

#### Currency and Banking.

The coins in general circulation are British gold, silver and bronze, United States gold currency, and gold doubloons. These are all legal tender, as is also British gold, which is not often met with. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government, but in dollars by the public. The notes of the Colonial Bank circulate to the extent of 100,000*l.* estimated.

There is no Colonial coinage or note issue.

There is no limit to silver as legal tender.

\* See list at end of Introduction. A new rate on parcels exchanged with the U.K. came into force on 1st Jan., 1899.



The Colonial Bank has a branch at Port of Spain. Government savings banks are established in nine districts. The amount in deposits in these banks at the end of 1899 was 255,928*l*. They are under the management of the Receiver-General and the local wardens.

#### *Defence.*

A volunteer rifle corps was established in Port of Spain in 1879, and detached companies at San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town, Couva, and Tunapuna. A yeomanry corps has also been established with troops in large centres. Total strength 670.

The police force consists of 570 officers and men.

#### *Education.*

The schools are of two kinds, one secular, and supported entirely by Government, the other denominational, only aided by the Government. For higher education there are the Queen's Royal College (secular), and its affiliated Roman Catholic institution, St. Mary's College. Attached to these institutions are four exhibitions or scholarships of the annual value of 150*l*., each tenable for three years at some university or other scientific educational institution in the British Empire. There were—at the end of 1899—90 students on the books of the Queen's Royal College, and 208 on those of St. Mary's College.

The primary schools are now 240 in number, 57 of which are secular schools supported entirely by Government, and 183 denominational and assisted. Fees are exacted, the rate being two-pence per head per week, and at the Model Schools and two assisted schools five shillings per month. In connection with the Model Schools there are Training Colleges for male and female teachers, which admit twelve resident and thirteen non-resident students. The Government schools in 1899 had 7,111 children on the rolls, and the assisted schools 23,402.

Besides the public schools of which mention has been made above, there are many private schools, the largest of which is the Convent Boarding and Day School for girls. The total number of children attending school in Trinidad is probably about 31,000.

### TOBAGO.

#### *History.*

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the island in 1580, and the sovereignty was regularly claimed by James I in 1608. In 1625 an attempt was made by some adventurers from Barbados to form a colony; but many were killed by the Carib Indians, and the remaining few escaped and settled at Providence. In 1628 a grant of the island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were over-

powered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lamppis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth, creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1677 they themselves were compelled to evacuate the island by the French Admiral Estéras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored the island to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral; the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781, Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillie, after a most gallant defence by the colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a British Force under Admiral Lefroy and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield, and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict., cap. 44, Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, from the 1st January, 1899.

#### *Situation and Area.*

It is the most southerly of the Windward group of the British West India Islands, in N. lat. 11° 9', W. long. 60° 12', distant from Barbados about 120 miles, from Grenada about 75 miles, and about 26 N.E. of Trinidad, and expands N.E. and S.W. The distance between Tobago and Toco (a port of Trinidad) by actual survey made by Mr. Parsons, R.N., in 1865, is 26 miles in a south-westerly direction. It is 26 miles long and 7½ at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles, or 73,313 acres, of which about 10,000 acres are under cultivation. About 15,000 acres of land were unowned, and have now been re-vested in the Crown.

The formation of the island is volcanic: its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 18 miles in length.

#### *General Description.*

Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoanuts, and live stock form the principal articles of export. The first sugar exported was from an estate on the windward side of the island, in the year 1770. In 1780 there were only 3,000 hogsheads shipped; this was increased in 1805 to no less than 15,327 hogsheads. Cotton and indigo were formerly exported. In 1780, 2,619,000 lbs. of cotton and 27,000 lbs. of indigo are stated to have been shipped to England.

The Island is divided into seven parishes. Scarborough, the principal town, is on the south side of the island, about 8 miles from the S.W. point, and is situated at the south-western base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands

Port King George, now without a garrison. The town had a population in 1891 of 919. It is a port of registry. Courland Bay, at Plymouth, also has good anchorage. There is a lighthouse at Bacolet Point, Scarborough; it is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 128 feet above the level of the sea.

Education is in the hands of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Moravian, and Wesleyan bodies, who maintain 28 schools with about 2,874 scholars, assisted by a Government grant.

#### Constitution.

The Government was formerly administered by a resident Administrator, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada and a Legislative Council was established by an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons, designated by Her Majesty.

By an Order in Council of 17th November, 1888, issued under Act 50 and 51 Vict., cap. 44, Tobago was amalgamated with Trinidad, the name of the new Colony being Trinidad and Tobago. The latter island was administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the united Colony, who was *ex officio* a member of the Legislative Council, and one unofficial member of council is a resident in Tobago. The Commissioner was assisted by a financial board of five members, two nominated by the Governor and three elected. The revenue, expenditure, and debt of the islands remained distinct, but there was entire freedom of commercial intercourse between them, and the laws of Trinidad were, with some specified exceptions, the laws of both.

By an Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1898, the Order in Council of the 17th of November, 1888, was almost entirely revoked, and it was provided that the Island of Tobago should become a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago; that the revenue, expenditure, and debt of Tobago should be merged in those of the United Colony; that the debt due from Tobago to Trinidad should be cancelled; that (with some specified exceptions) the laws of Trinidad should operate in Tobago, and those of Tobago cease to operate so far as they conflicted with the laws of Trinidad; that all future ordinances of the Legislature of the Colony should extend to Tobago, with the proviso that the Legislature should be able to enact special and local ordinances and regulations applicable to Tobago as distinguished from the rest of the Colony.

This Order in Council was brought into effect from the 1st of January, 1899, by a Proclamation of the Governor issued on the 8th of December, 1898. The post of Commissioner ceased to exist, and the post of Warden and Magistrate was created. Various other changes have been made in the direction of reducing the establishments, and further reductions will be made when the claims of existing officers permit.

#### Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1881	8,694	9,357	18,051
1891	8,640	9,713	18,353

#### Government (Trinidad and Tobago).

The Government is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council of seven members. The

legislative body is a Council, including the Governor, who is President, 9 official, and 11 unofficial members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown.

#### Governors.\*

12 June 1851	Lieutenant-Col. Ward, R. E. (acting).
25 Feb. 1853	Lord Harris.
10 Mar. 1854	Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.B.
26 Jan. 1857	Robert William Keate.
6 Sept. 1864	Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton.
7 Nov. 1866	Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.
25 June 1870	J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
2 May 1874	W. W. Cairns, C.M.G.
27 May 1874	J. Scott Bushe, Administrator.
20 Nov. 1874	Henry Turner Irving, C.M.G.
9 Dec. 1876	J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr.
3 Feb. 1877	G. W. Desvoeux, C.M.G., Lt.-Gov.
2 Jan. 1878	Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.
27 July 1880	W. R. Pyne, Adminr.
27 Aug. 1880	W. A. G. Young, C.M.G., Adminr.
2 Nov. 1880	Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.
28 June 1882	J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr.
1 Sept. 1882	Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.
28 Mar. 1884	J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr.
19 June 1884	Sir F. P. Barlee, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov.
8 Aug. 1884	J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr.
24 Jan. 1885	Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.
3 Oct. 1885	David Wilson, Adminr.
9 Oct. 1885	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
29 May 1886	J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr.
16 July 1886	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
15 Sept. 1888	Henry Fowler, Adminr.
3 Nov. 1888	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
19 May 1889	H. Fowler, Adminr.
5 Dec. 1889	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
19 Aug. 1891	Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.
22 Sept. 1892	H. Fowler, Adminr.
10 Nov. 1892	Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G.
19 May 1893	H. Fowler, Adminr.
24 Oct. 1893	Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.
20 Sept. 1894	C. C. Knollys C.M.G., Acting Gov.
7 Nov. 1894	Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G.
12 July 1895	C. C. Knollys, C.M.G., Acting Gov.
5 Nov. 1895	Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G.
2 Oct. 1896	C. C. Knollys, C.M.G., Acting Gov.
2 June 1897	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
23 April 1898	Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G., Acting Gov.
21 Sept. 1898	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
11 May, 1899	Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G., Acting Gov.
27 Sept. 1899	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
6 July 1900	Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G., Acting Gov.
1900	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.

#### TRINIDAD.

Year.	FINANCES		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	£468,559	£475,244	713,924	1,276,878
1891	492,784	501,883	716,838	1,211,927
1892	563,983	554,190	719,015	1,201,791
1893	549,399	530,348	787,743	1,263,219
1894	585,905	537,775	416,406	1,273,455
1895	598,884	605,514	745,410	1,138,488
1896	618,332	594,462	623,108	1,242,278
1897	611,434	622,364	795,639	1,340,996
1898	615,372	610,952	695,512	1,173,722
1899	681,340	672,590	—	—

\* For Governors previous to 1851, see Edition for 1889.

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1890	£822,280	£228,087	£1,198,526	£2,248,893
1891	777,658	235,864	1,083,275	2,096,797
1892	759,539	239,550	1,090,291	2,089,380
1893	874,406	244,436	1,152,043	2,270,885
1894	835,185	207,070	1,110,628	2,152,883
1895	988,553	253,095	1,035,216	2,276,864
1896	978,565	241,438	1,243,522	2,463,525
1897	857,857	201,779	1,101,595	2,161,231
1898	796,359	224,520	1,262,177	2,283,056
1899	947,685	229,680	1,356,600	2,533,965

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K..	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total
1890	£857,024	£111,012	£1,211,396	£2,179,432
1891	728,998	70,088	1,259,675	2,058,761
1892	793,482	48,329	1,416,252	2,258,063
1893	864,302	55,069	1,401,453	2,320,824
1894	831,700	54,099	1,114,949	2,000,748
1895	907,493	56,558	1,101,053	2,065,104
1896	913,888	40,129	1,181,803	2,165,820
1897	713,540	41,346	1,240,040	1,994,926
1898	713,211	52,963	1,543,959	2,310,133
1899	889,665	57,524	1,625,702	2,572,801

The total amount of Customs duties in 1899 was 211,096l.

Population: Census 1871—109,638; 1881—153,128.  
1891—200,028.

Estimated 1899—260,517.

Public Debt of Trinidad, 31st Dec., 1899—911,211l.

TOBAGO.\*

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	£8,656	£9,256	69,237	69,237
1891	8,729	8,783	64,319	64,319
1892	7,459	9,010	53,035	53,035
1893	9,211	8,537	50,533	50,535
1894	8,843	8,135	39,508	39,508
1895	8,590	8,218	39,190	41,767
1896	9,321	9,269	30,431	30,431
1897	8,107	8,385	21,205	21,205
1898	8,213	7,479	18,409	23,630

Customs Revenue, 1896—2,451l.

Public Debt, 1896—9,500l.

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From United Kingdom.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1890	£16,881	5,108	1,414	23,403
1891	14,633	8,060	1,251	23,944
1892	9,697	5,656	485	15,838
1893	12,335	4,778	754	17,862
1894	9,179	5,040	1,184	15,403
1895	8,820	4,275	547	13,643
1896	8,226	4,244	762	13,932
1897	7,660	3,533	463	11,656
1898	8,051	2,417	417	10,885

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1890	£1,956	5,516	11,898	19,371
1891	9,164	8,631	6,446	24,241
1892	7,682	484	5,577	13,744
1893	3,178	8,488	4,009	15,675
1894	6,763	2,911	6,196	15,872
1895	593	2,373	7,549	10,517
1896	2,238	7,826	701	10,765
1897	2,048	2,422	498	4,968
1898	—	—	—	—

\* Tobago Returns are now included in those of Trinidad (since Jan. 1, 1899).

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Commandant of the Local Forces.

The Auditor-General.

Sir F. Lovell, Kt., C.M.G.

W. Wrightson, C.M.G.

Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Governor, President.

Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

N. Nathan, K.C., Attorney-General.

Major-General Sir F. C. Scott, K.C.B., &c., Commandant of Local Forces.

Vincent Brown, K.C., Solicitor-General.

H. C. Bourne, M.A., Auditor-General.

W. Wrightson, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

Sir F. Lovell, Kt., C.M.G., Surg.-Gen.

W. H. Coombs, Commander R.N..

Protector of Immigrants.

Receiver-General.

R. H. McCarthy, Collector of Customs.

G. T. Fenwick.

C. Leotaud.

W. G. Gordon.

A. P. Marryat.

G. H. McEachrane.

W. S. Robertsson.

E. Cipriani.

E. Agostini, K.C.

G. Goodwille.

René de Verteuil.

A. Warner.

Clerk of Council, S. W. Knaggs

Civil Establishment.\*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir C. £

A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. . . . . 5,000

A.D.C.,

Private Secretary,

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Sir. O. C. Knollys,

K.C.M.G. . . . . 1,200

Assistant Colonial Secretary, S. W.

Knaggs . . . . . 450l. to 600

1st Clerk, . . . . . 350l. to 500

2nd " C. J. Rooks . . . . . 250l. to 350

3rd " A. Taitt . . . . . 150l. to 250

4th " C. K. Leotaud . . . . . 100l. to 150

5th " J. M. Farfan . . . . . 100

6th " C. Harragin . . . . . 100

1st Government Messenger, G. H. Simpson . 120

2nd ditto H. Williams . . 50

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General. H. C. Bourne, M.A., 800l.,

and 50l. travelling allowance . . . . . 850

1st Clerk and Examiner, J. F. Guthrie . 350l. to 400

2nd " E. C. Hughes . . . . . 200l. to 250

3rd " E. FitzGerald . . . . . 200l. to 250

4th " E. Duruty . . . . . 150l. to 200

5th " A. G. Agostini . . . . . 150l. to 200

6th " W. A. Sykes . . . . . 100l. to 150

7th " R. P. L. Dumoret . . . . . 100l. to 150

8th " F. V. Spooner . . . . . 100l. to 150

9th " P. L. Anderson . . . . . 100l. to 150

10th " L. S. Ditzien . . . . . 100

11th " J. J. Rousseau . . . . . 100

12th " E. A. Horsford . . . . . 100

13th " G. A. Urish . . . . . 100

\* All salaries of £100 a year and over are subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. for the Widows' and Orphans Fund.

*Military Department.*

<i>Commandant</i> , Major-Gen. Sir F. C. Scott, £ K.C.B., K.C.M.G. . . . .	1,200
<i>Staff Officer</i> , Major R. B. Todd, 350 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> for forage . . . . .	400
<i>Garrison Adjutant</i> , Capt. S. D. Wood, 225 <i>l.</i> , and 25 <i>l.</i> for forage . . . . .	250
<i>Serjeant Instructors</i> , S. Hammond, H. Healey, and N. J. McKenzie (Infantry), each at 185 <i>l.</i> ; G. A. F. Watson, 130 <i>l.</i> (Cavalry) and W. Marsh, 135 <i>l.</i> (Artillery) . . . . .	665

*Public Works Department.*

<i>Director of Public Works</i> , Walsh Wrightson, C.M.G. (1,000 <i>l.</i> and trav. allee. 200 <i>l.</i> ) . . . . .	1,200
<i>Assistant Director of Public Works</i> , and <i>Senior</i> <i>Divisional Engineer</i> , Percival Stevens (700 <i>l.</i> and trav. allee. 150 <i>l.</i> ) . . . . .	850
<i>Junior Divisional Engineer</i> , F. de Labastide (450 <i>l.</i> and trav. allee. 150 <i>l.</i> ) . . . . .	600

*Headquarters Staff.*

<i>Assistant Engineer, Office and Works</i> , D. M. Hahn (400 <i>l.</i> and trav. allee. 100 <i>l.</i> ) . . . . .	500
* <i>Clerk of Works</i> , F. B. Baccareich . . . . .	250
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , R. W. Gordon . . . . .	250 <i>l.</i> to 300
<i>Second</i> „ L. C. Armand . . . . .	80

*District Officers.*

* <i>Arima (N. Division)</i> , A. Labastide (300 <i>l.</i> and pers. allee. 100 <i>l.</i> ) . . . . .	400
* <i>Sangre Grande (N. Division)</i> , J. O. Rostaut . . . . .	300
* <i>Port of Spain (N. Division)</i> , R. J. S. Bushe . . . . .	300
* <i>San Fernando (S. Division)</i> , C. H. E. Maingot . . . . .	275
* <i>Princes Town (S. Division)</i> , J. Rojas . . . . .	200
* <i>Couva (S. Division)</i> , A. de Boehmmer . . . . .	200
* <i>Cedros (S. Division)</i> , W. N. Meston . . . . .	150

*Head Overseers.*

<i>Toco</i> , W. Higgins . . . . .	150
<i>Sangre Grande and Mayaro</i> , A. M. Pasea . . . . .	150

*Clerks to Engineers.*

<i>Clerk to Asst. Engineer, Office and Works</i> , S. A. Robinson . . . . .	100
<i>Clerk to Junior Divisional Engineer</i> , G. A. Salomon . . . . .	100
<i>Clerk to Assistant Director of Public Works</i> (vacant) . . . . .	125

*Clerks to District Officers.*

<i>Port of Spain</i> , G. R. J. Fitzwilliam . . . . .	80
<i>Sangre Grande</i> , A. E. Lassalle . . . . .	80
<i>Arima</i> (vacant) . . . . .	60
<i>San Fernando</i> , E. A. Pitt . . . . .	80
<i>Cedros</i> , A. R. Lassalle . . . . .	80
<i>Princes Town</i> , E. C. Douglin . . . . .	60
<i>Couva</i> , H. Meaden . . . . .	60

*Finance and Store.*

<i>Storekeeper and Wharfinger</i> , W. C. Nock . . . . .	275
<i>1st Accountant</i> , L. M. Le Gendre . . . . .	150 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>2nd</i> „ Gareth. E. Lechmere Guppy . . . . .	125
<i>Clerk, Accountant's Branch</i> , W. H. Harris . . . . .	80

*Transport Train.*

<i>Superintendent</i> , William Pouchet . . . . .	182 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
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*Immigration Department.*

<i>Protector of Immigrants</i> , W. H. Coombs, Com- mander R.N., 800 <i>l.</i> and 200 <i>l.</i> trav. allee. . . . .	1,000
<i>Sub-Protector and Inspector</i> , H. C. Stone (450 <i>l.</i> , 100 <i>l.</i> trav. and 60 <i>l.</i> personal allee.) . . . . .	610

\* Drawing travelling allowance according to Ordinance  
No. 14 of 1899.

*Inspectors*, F. Gibbon, 400*l.*, and 150*l.* trav.  
allee.; W. L. Knox, 350*l.*, and 150*l.* trav.  
allee.; H. L. Knaggs, 300*l.* and 5*l.* a month  
for horse.

*Assistant Inspector*, A. de Boissiere (200*l.* and  
5*l.* a month for horse).

*Junior Assistant*, P. K. Ramkeeson (200*l.*  
and 5*l.* a month for horse).

1st *Clerk*, N. St. Hilaire . . . . . 250*l.* to 350

2nd „ R. D. Bannatyne . . . . . 200*l.* to 250

3rd „ H. W. Stone . . . . . 150*l.* to 200

4th „ H. J. Cadiz . . . . . 80*l.* to 100

*Interpreters*, J. C. McHugh, 330*l.*; W. A.  
Gopaul, 100*l.*; P. Joseph, 50*l.*; J. Cas-  
seram, 25*l.*

*Immigration Agent at Calcutta*, A. C. Stewart,  
\*657*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* and 200*l.* trav. allee. 657*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

TREASURY, EXCISE, AND SAVINGS BANK  
DEPARTMENT.

*Receiver-General* (vacant) . . . . . 900

*Account Branch.*

*Chief Clerk*, E. Eckel, 400*l.* to 450*l.*, and 50*l.*  
allowance . . . . . 500

*Clerk*, R. F. Smith . . . . . 400

2nd *Clerk*, C. Pantin . . . . . 250*l.* to 350

3rd „ A. Monteil . . . . . 200*l.* to 300

5th „ C. A. Pollonais . . . . . 200*l.* to 250

6th „ J. A. Cumming . . . . . 100*l.* to 200

7th „ F. Hughes . . . . . 150

*Extra Clerk*, C. R. Giuseppe . . . . . 60

*Receipt and Pay Branch.*

*Cashier*, J. Brown, 425*l.*, allowance 40*l.* . . . . . 465

1st *Clerk*, G. P. O. Rooks . . . . . 100*l.* to 150

2nd „ C. A. Littlepage . . . . . 100

*Paymaster*, L. Sorzano, 250*l.*, travelling  
allowance 150*l.*, and 10*l.* to cover losses . . . . . 410

*Savings Bank Branch.*

*Accountant*, A. E. C. Ross . . . . . 400*l.* to 450

1st *Clerk*, R. Salazar . . . . . 150*l.* to 200

2nd „ W. E. Ross . . . . . 100*l.* to 150

3rd „ J. J. de Boissiere . . . . . 25*l.* to 100

*Excise Branch.*

*Excise Officer*, C. A. Langford . . . . . 300*l.* to 400

1st *Locker*, J. Arneaud . . . . . 100*l.* to 150

2nd „ C. Rignault . . . . . 100

*General Supervisor*, G. W. Norman, 300*l.*, and  
100*l.* travelling allowance . . . . . 400

*Supervisor, Port of Spain*, C. A. Pollonais . . . . . 50

*General Branch.*

*Clerk*, R. L. Guppy . . . . . 125

1st *Messenger*, T. N. Green . . . . . 50

2nd „ H. W. Suerain . . . . . 40

*Orderly*, H. Lourd . . . . . 50

*San Fernando Treasury.*

*Sub-Receiver and Sub-Collector of Customs*,  
and *Harbour Master*, O'C. FitzGerald . . . . . 600

*Chief Clerk*, H. H. Sealey . . . . . 250*l.* to 300

2nd „ L. A. Vilain . . . . . 150*l.* to 200

3rd „ P. de la Rosa . . . . . 100*l.* to 150

4th „ H. A. Blandin . . . . . 100

*Paymaster*, G. Aché, 250*l.* and 150*l.* trav. allee.

*Excise Branch.*

*Locker*, J. R. Lewis . . . . . 100*l.* to 180

*Supervisor*, R. Johnstone (paid as Warden,  
Naparima).

\* Proportion payable by Trinidad.

*Tobago Treasury.*

<i>Sub-Receiver and Sub-Collector of Customs, &amp;c.,</i>	£
W. H. Gamble . . . . .	400
<i>Chief Clerk, T. C. Pile . . . . .</i>	250
<i>2nd " A. L. Marshall . . . . .</i>	140
<i>3rd " L. O'Daniel . . . . .</i>	100

*Customs Department.*

<i>Collector of Customs, R. H. McCarthy,</i>	
700 <i>l.</i> to 800 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> as <i>Detaining Of-</i>	
<i>ficer, under Merchant Shipping Ordinance</i>	900
<i>Collector, San Fernando, O'C. FitzGerald</i>	100
<i>Chief Clerk and Cashier, F. B. Fraser</i>	25 <i>l.</i>
alloe. as cashier . . . . .	300 <i>l.</i> to 425
<i>2nd Clerk, A. P. Graham . . . . .</i>	225 <i>l.</i> to 325
<i>1st " B. T. Murray . . . . .</i>	150 <i>l.</i> to 225
<i>1st Junior Clerk, H. V. Laughlin . . . . .</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>2nd " G. Hesse . . . . .</i>	75 <i>l.</i> to 100
<i>3rd " A. Knowles . . . . .</i>	50 <i>l.</i> to 100

*Landing Waiters and Lockers, 1st Class :—*

R. Muir . . . . .	300 <i>l.</i> to 400
A. Hart, F. McLeod, and T. D. Tench	250 <i>l.</i> to 300

*Landing Waiters, Lockers, and Tide Surveyors,*

<i>2nd Class (4):—</i>	
J. A. Pierre, J. K. Horsford, W. Huggins	
and S. Clarke . . . . .	210 <i>l.</i> to 240

*3rd Class :—*

T. Cutler, J. R. T. Potter, M. Smith,	
H. S. Littlepage, E. R. Pashley, E. S.	
Wainwright, and E. J. Smith . . . . .	100 <i>l.</i> to 200

*Railway Department.*

<i>General and Traffic Manager, W. E. Smith . . . . .</i>	750
<i>Asst. Traffic Manager, H. C. Morcom . . . . .</i>	350 <i>l.</i> to 400
<i>Chief Clerk, Wm. Fahey . . . . .</i>	400
<i>Engineer for Works and Maintenance, H. R.</i>	
<i>Marwood . . . . .</i>	600
<i>Assistant Maintenance Engineer, A. Murphy . . . . .</i>	250
<i>Accountant, H. Ford . . . . .</i>	300
<i>Cashier, G. Archibald . . . . .</i>	200
<i>Storekeeper, L. Vallée . . . . .</i>	250
<i>Locomotive Engineer, J. W. Tomlinson . . . . .</i>	500
<i>Telegraph Supt.,</i>	

*Registrar-General's Department.*

<i>Registrar-General and Examiner of Titles,</i>	
E. C. M. Stone . . . . .	550
<i>Legal Adviser, L. Wharton, barrister-at-law</i>	100
<i>Chief Clerk, H. L. O'Brien . . . . .</i>	300
<i>2nd " F. L. Sellman . . . . .</i>	100
<i>3rd " L. Fifi . . . . .</i>	100
<i>4th " R. B. Harragin . . . . .</i>	50

*Harbour Master's Department.*

<i>Harbour Master of the Island, J. B. Saunders,</i>	
500 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> for lighthouses and fees as	
<i>Shipping Master . . . . .</i>	550
<i>Assistant ditto, Q. H. Spicer . . . . .</i>	250
<i>Clerk, W. Kircaldie . . . . .</i>	100
<i>Harbour Master, San Fernando, O. FitzGerald</i>	100

*Post Office Department.*

<i>Postmaster-General, J. A. Bulmer, 550<i>l.</i> and</i>	
<i>residence . . . . .</i>	550
<i>1st Clerk, J. Norman . . . . .</i>	200 <i>l.</i> to 300
<i>2nd " J. L. Sargeant . . . . .</i>	150 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>3rd " E. F. Stone (alloe. 20<i>l.</i>) . . . . .</i>	150 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>4th " A. Jones . . . . .</i>	200 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>5th " T. M. Ovid . . . . .</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>6th " B. B. Littlepage . . . . .</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>7th " A. E. Horne . . . . .</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>8th " J. N. Cox . . . . .</i>	80 <i>l.</i> to 100

<i>Letter Sorter, C. L. Vespy . . . . .</i>	60 <i>l.</i> to 80
<i>" T. H. Williams . . . . .</i>	60 <i>l.</i> to 80
<i>Inspector Letter Carrier, J. W. Cummins . . . . .</i>	100
<i>Parcel Post Clerk, F. Basanta . . . . .</i>	50
<i>San Fernando, Post Master, J. C. Lewis . . . . .</i>	300
<i>1st Clerk, J. Armstrong . . . . .</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>2nd " C. N. Weekes . . . . .</i>	50 <i>l.</i> to 75
<i>3rd " C. J. Lewis . . . . .</i>	50 <i>l.</i> to 60
<i>Tobago, Post Master, W. H. Gamble . . . . .</i>	100

*Crown Lands Department.*

<i>Sub-Intendant, . . . . ., 600<i>l.</i>, and 100<i>l.</i></i>	
travelling allowance . . . . .	700
<i>Chief Clerk and Assistant to the Sub-Intendant,</i>	
H. F. Ganteaume . . . . .	300 <i>l.</i> to 350
<i>2nd Clerk, T. McCarthy . . . . .</i>	150 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>3rd " W. F. Knowles . . . . .</i>	75 <i>l.</i> to 125
<i>4th " J. F. Lyder . . . . .</i>	75 <i>l.</i> to 100

*Survey Department.*

<i>Engineer in Charge of Surveys, C. S. Cochrane,</i>	
B.A., 500 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance . . . . .	600
<i>1st Assistant, R. Kernahan, 350<i>l.</i>, and 100<i>l.</i></i>	
allowance . . . . .	450
<i>2nd Assistant, H. Massy, 250<i>l.</i>, and 100<i>l.</i> allow-</i>	
ance . . . . .	350
<i>1st Draughtsman, T. Sorzano . . . . .</i>	225
<i>2nd " Thomas Sorzano . . . . .</i>	120
<i>Clerk, J. W. Gambal . . . . .</i>	100

*Botanical and Agricultural Department.*

<i>Superintendent and Recorder of Meteorological</i>	
<i>Observations, J. H. Hart, F.L.S., 400<i>l.</i>,</i>	
alloe. 25 <i>l.</i> , horse 50 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	475
<i>Assistant ditto, W. Leslie . . . . .</i>	130 <i>l.</i> to 150
<i>Clerk, Henry Massy . . . . .</i>	75 <i>l.</i> to 100

*Judicial Department.*

<i>Chief Justice, Sir W. Anderson . . . . .</i>	1,500
<i>Puisne Judge, T. Baynes . . . . .</i>	1,000
<i>Clerk to the Judges, P. L. Fraser . . . . .</i>	150 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>Accountant of the Court, O. Ligoure . . . . .</i>	150 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>Registrar of the Courts, Registrar in Bankruptcy,</i>	
<i>and Marshal, T. H. Thompson . . . . .</i>	750
<i>Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar, E. Clarke,</i>	
300 <i>l.</i> to 400	
<i>2nd Clerk, L. F. E. R. Hart Lovelace,</i>	
personal 50 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	200 <i>l.</i> to 350
<i>3rd " J. McVoran . . . . .</i>	175 <i>l.</i> to 200
<i>4th " F. Collins, personal 100<i>l.</i> . . . . .</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 225
<i>5th " I. Bodu . . . . .</i>	100 <i>l.</i> to 175
<i>Copyist, H. Delmas . . . . .</i>	50
<i>Deputy-Marshal, D. Hart . . . . .</i>	800
<i>Clerk to " E. Jobity . . . . .</i>	120
<i>Sub-Registrar, San Fernando, R. S. Rowbottom.</i>	50
<i>Attorney-General, N. Nathan, K.C., 1,300<i>l.</i>,</i>	
and 300 <i>l.</i> for clerical assistance . . . . .	1,600
<i>Solicitor-General, Vincent Brown, K.C., 200<i>l.</i>,</i>	
salary, and fees 157 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , and allowance	
for clerical assistance, 150 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	507 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
<i>Crown Solicitor</i>	

*Judges, District Court, the Puisne Judges.*

<i>1st Clerk, J. S. Smith . . . . .</i>	200
<i>2nd " H. Kerr . . . . .</i>	100

*Stipendiary Justices.*

<i>Western District, County St. George, R. M.</i>	
Routledge . . . . .	750
<i>Eastern District, County St. George, L. M.</i>	
Power . . . . .	600
<i>County Victoria } H. H. Pasea, 600<i>l.</i> and }</i>	
<i>Savanna Grande } 150<i>l.</i> travelling allowance }</i>	750
<i>County Caroni } H. P. Hobson, alloe. 105<i>l.</i> }</i>	805

* <i>Arima and Blanchisseuse</i> , L. P. Pierre, 400l., and 50l. travelling allowance	450
† <i>County of Mayaro</i> , Geo. Eccles	200
‡ <i>Cedros</i> , H. D. Huggins	400
§ <i>Toco</i> , J. F. A. Redhead	200
<i>Oropouche, La Brea, and Erin</i> , R. Johnstone (paid as Warden, <i>Naparima</i> ).	

*Clerks of the Peace.*

<i>Town of Port of Spain</i> , H. C. François, and travelling expenses	250l. to 300
<i>Assistant Clerks, Port of Spain</i> , F. Collie, E. Plummer, and L. C. Inniss	100l. to 150
<i>Town of San Fernando</i> , R. S. Rowbottom	250l. to 300
<i>Assistant</i> , R. Sanderson	100l. to 150
<i>County of St. George, Eastern District</i> , T. A. François	200l. to 250
<i>Assistant Clerk</i> , H. Pasea	100
<i>County Caroni</i> , T. N. Browne, 250l. and 25l. allowance	275
<i>Assistant, County Caroni</i> , E. M. Encinas	100
<i>Savana Grande, &amp;c.</i> , V. R. H. Van Buren	150
<i>County of St. Patrick</i> , L. A. Voisin	150
<i>Arima</i> , W. I. L. Kernahan, and allowance	100l. to 150
<i>Tobago</i> , A. Blanc	150
<i>Mayaro</i> , O. T. Cazabon	50
<i>Toco</i> , T. B. Alexis	50
<i>Warden, St. Ann's and Diego Martin</i> , A. S. Bowen, 450l., and 100l. travelling allowance	550
<i>Wardens, Tacarigua</i> , T. H. Warner, 400l., travelling allowance 75l.	475
<i>Arima</i> , H. Harragin, 500l., and 50l. travelling allowance	550
<i>Couva and Chaguanas</i> , W. L. La Croix, 400l., and 100l. travelling allowance	500
<i>Mayaro</i> , G. Eccles	250
<i>Blanchisseuse</i> , L. P. Pierre	200
<i>Montserrat</i> , C. Flanagan, 350l., and 100l. allowance	450
<i>Toco</i> , J. F. A. Redhead, 200l., and 50l. allowance	250
<i>Warden, Savana Grande</i> , H. C. Warner, 400l., and 75l. allowance	475
<i>Warden, Naparima</i> , R. Johnstone, 550l., travelling allowance 100l., and Comdt. Fire Brigade 100l.	750
<i>Warden, Cedros</i> , H. D. Huggins, 175l. and 50l. travelling allowance	225
<i>Warden, Oropouche</i> , T. I. Potter, 300l., and 60l. travelling	360
<i>Warden Manzaniilla</i> , C. H. D. Hobson, and travelling allowance 50l.	300
<i>Warden and S. J. P., Tobago</i> , J. T. Rousseau, horse and travelling allowance 30l.	530
<i>Clerk to ditto</i> , A. Blanc	150
" " E. C. Sealey	100l. to 150

*The Wardens are also Savings Bank Managers and Sanitary Inspectors.*

*Ecclesiastical Establishment.*

*Church of England.*

*Bishop of Trinidad*, Rt. Rev. J. T. Hayes, D.D.  
*Dean of Holy Trinity*, Very Rev. A. E. Smith.

\* Draws also 200l. as Warden.

†	"	300l.	"
‡	"	225l.	"
§	"	250l.	"

|| The present Bishop is not paid from Public Funds. On the occurrence of vacancies in the Ecclesiastical Establishment no new appointment is made by the Government.

*Rector of St. Paul*, Rev. Canon Doorly.  
*St. Mary*, Rev. W. M. Springer.  
*St. Stephen*, Ven. Archdeacon Trotter, M.A., V.D.  
*St. Andrew*, Rev. E. F. Tice.  
*St. Luke*, Rev. J. Turpin.  
*All Saints*, Revs. A. Hombersly and C. Image.  
*St. Margaret*, Rev. H. A. Melville.  
*St. Michael*, Rev. W. J. Keay.  
*St. Thomas*, Rev. W. J. Hamilton.  
*The Good Shepherd*, Rev. G. S. Hall.  
*St. Jude*, Rev. J. B. Robinson.  
*St. Philip*, Rev. D. Farrell.  
*St. Saviour*, Rev. C. B. Ragbir.  
*St. Matthew*, Rev. A. H. Grey.  
*St. Clement*, Rev. Canon Douglin.  
*Graze Church*, Rev. W. T. Allen.  
*Christ Church*, Rev. W. H. Duport.  
*Curates*, Revs. E. J. Holt, J. H. N. Knight, A. Merry, W. Reeves, and S. Jardin.  
*Tobago*, Revs. S. R. Browne, H. A. Todd, C. B. Phillip, G. Taitt.

*Roman Catholic Church.*

*Archbishop of Port of Spain*, The Most Rev. Vincent Flood.  
*Vicar-General*, Rev. G. M. O'Farrel, O.P.  
*Rector, Port of Spain*, Very Rev. V. Sutherland.  
*Assistant Curés, ditto*, Revs. C. Mannes, F. Germain, M. Joseph, E. Simeon, J. Bouche, F. Hilaire.  
*Curés, Arima*, Rev. C. B. de Martini.  
*Arouca*, Rev. M. Farrelly.  
*Blanchisseuse*, Rev. F. Hyacinthe.  
*Couva*, Rev. F. Simeon.  
*Carenage*, Rev. H. Coquet (acting).  
*Caroni*, Rev. P. Perdomo.  
*Chaguanas*, Rev. H. Carroll.  
*Cedros*, Rev. J. A. Blais.  
*Couva*, Rev.—Cahill.  
*Diego Martin*, Rev. H. Coquet.  
*La Brea and Erin*, Rev. J. A. Blais.  
*Maraval*, Rev. M. F. Alvarez.  
*Mayaro*, Rev. A. Dubanton.  
*Montserrat*, Rev. F. Eusebe.  
*New Town*, Rev. H. Jones.  
*Oropouche and Siparia*, Rev. M. O'Senda.  
*Pointe-à-Pierre*, Rev. J. B. Rabanit.  
*St. Ann*, Rev. F. Victor.  
*St. Joseph*, Rev. — Spielmann.  
*San Fernando*, Rev. P. Hefferman, Rev. — Corbett, assistant curate.  
*San Juan*, Rev. L. Mailleux.  
*Santa Cruz*, Rev. F. Noel.  
*Savana Grande*, Rev. M. O'Callaghan.  
*Sangre Grande*, Rev. F. Wood.  
*Toco*, Rev. F. Hyacinthe.  
*Tunapuna*, Rev. S. Sylvester.  
*Scarboro*, Rev. F. Reginald.

*Presbyterian Church.*

*Grey Friars, Port of Spain*, Rev. W. S. Whittier, D.D.  
*St. Anne's Road, Port of Spain*, Rev. A. M. Ramsay.  
*Arouca*, Rev. W. F. Dickson.  
*San Fernando*, Rev. J. S. Wilson, M.A.  
*Naparima (Indian)*, Revs. K. I. Grant, D.D., and S. A. Fraser.  
*Princes Town (Indian)*, Rev. W. L. Macrae.  
*Couva*, Rev. A. W. Thompson, M.A.  
*Tunapuna*, Rev. J. Morton, D.D.; Rev. H. Morton.

*Wesleyan Church.*

Revs. E. D. Jones, D. Wright, W. Symons, F. Ellis, W. Wright, and C. R. Trace.

62°

30'

61°

30'

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.



CARIBBEAN SEA

## TOBAGO. PARISHES.

- 1 St. Patrick.
- 2 St. Andrew.
- 3 St. David.
- 4 St. George.
- 5 St. Mary.
- 6 St. John.
- 7 St. Paul.

GULF OF PARIA

CEDROS

OROPUCHE

MORUGA

MAYARO

MANZANILLA

ARIMA

TACARIGUA

ST. ANNS

Bicaces Pt.

Serpent's Mouth

Gallies Pt.

Cedros Pt.

La Brea Pt.

Pitch Lake

Guapo Bay

Claxton Bay

San Fernando

P. R. R.

COUNA

CHAGUANAS

MONTERRAT

CAYANA

GRANDE

MAYARO

MANZANILLA

ARIMA

TACARIGUA

ST. ANNS

DIEGO MARTIN

ST. ANNS

TACARIGUA

ARIMA

MANZANILLA

OROPUCHE

MAYARO

GRANDE

MONTERRAT

COUNA

CHAGUANAS

MONTERRAT

CAYANA

GRANDE

MAYARO

MANZANILLA

ARIMA

TACARIGUA

ST. ANNS

DIEGO MARTIN

ST. ANNS

TACARIGUA

ST. ANNS

BLANCHISSEUSE

ST. ANNS

TACARIGUA

ARIMA

MANZANILLA

OROPUCHE

MAYARO

GRANDE

MONTERRAT

COUNA

CHAGUANAS

MONTERRAT

CAYANA

GRANDE

MAYARO

MANZANILLA

ARIMA

TACARIGUA

ST. ANNS

DIEGO MARTIN

ST. ANNS

TACARIGUA

ST. ANNS

TOCO

ST. ANNS

TACARIGUA

ARIMA

MANZANILLA

OROPUCHE

MAYARO

GRANDE

MONTERRAT

COUNA

CHAGUANAS

MONTERRAT

CAYANA

GRANDE

MAYARO

MANZANILLA

ARIMA

TACARIGUA

ST. ANNS

DIEGO MARTIN

ST. ANNS

TACARIGUA

ST. ANNS

Light House

P. Galea

TOCO

ARIMA

MANZANILLA

OROPUCHE

MAYARO

GRANDE

MONTERRAT

COUNA

CHAGUANAS

MONTERRAT

CAYANA

GRANDE

MAYARO

MANZANILLA

ARIMA

TACARIGUA

ST. ANNS

DIEGO MARTIN

ST. ANNS

TACARIGUA

ST. ANNS

Man of War B.

Little Tobago

Plymouth

Light House

Serpent's Mouth

Man of War B.

Little Tobago

Plymouth

Light House

Serpent's Mouth

Man of War B.

Little Tobago

Plymouth

Light House

Serpent's Mouth

Man of War B.

Little Tobago

Plymouth

Light House

Serpent's Mouth

Man of War B.

Little Tobago

Plymouth

Railways thus ———

Rivers " ———

Roads " ———

Survey Office, Trinidad.  
1900.





*Baptist Church.*

*Rev. Catechists*, R. E. Gammon, I. Saunders, P. Floyd, A. Elvin, T. McCleod, C. Webb, R. Andrews, J. Taylor, C. Butler, P. Boutour, and E. Cooper.  
*Moravian Mission*, Rev. Marc Richard, Rev. Saml. Richard, Rev. C. P. Julian, T. L. Clemens.

*Educational Establishment.*

*Principal of Queen's Royal College*, W. Burslem, £ M.A. 700l., and 112l. 10s. rent allowance 812l. 10s.  
*2nd Master*, ditto, H. H. Hancock, M.A. . . . 550  
*3rd ditto*, ditto, A. M. Low . . . 300  
*French Master*, ditto } C. E. Bradshaw. . . { 200  
*Spanish ditto*, ditto } . . . { 50  
*Professor of Chemistry and Government Analyst*, P. Carmody . . . 800  
*Assistant ditto*, . . . 300  
*Principal of College of the Immaculate Conception*, Rev. W. Carroll . . . 500  
*Inspector of Schools*, R. G. Bushe, M.A. . . . 700  
*Assistant Inspectors*, W. H. Robinson, 275l.; G. von Weiller and E. G. Penelosa, 200l. to 250l. each; and J. V. de Boissière 150l. to 200  
*Principal of Training School*, J. H. Collens . . . 400  
*Principal of Girls' Training School*, Mrs. G. F. Bowen . . . 250  
*Third Clerk to Inspector and Drawing Master*, P. John . . . 170  
*Accountant*, A. E. Brereton, 200l., and 50l. personal allowance . . . 250  
*2nd Clerk*, F. W. Ulrich . . . 100l. to 150  
,, W. Kenny . . . 85

*Medical Establishment.*

*Surgeon-General and Medical Officer of Health*, Sir F. Lovell, Kt., C.M.G. . . . 1,100  
*Chief Clerk, Secretary, Quarantine, Secretary-General Board of Health*, H. W. Prathwaite (50l. each) . . . 250l. to 400  
*2nd Clerk*, B. C. Besson . . . 150l. to 200  
*3rd Clerk*, D. B. Jardine . . . 75l. to 150  
*Hospitals' Accountant*, C. Libert . . . 125l. to 250  
*Medical Storekeeper*, J. B. Inniss . . . 200l. to 250  
*Assistant ditto*, ditto, J. E. Samuels 75l. to 125

*Government Medical Officers.*

E. J. Hammond, Savana Grande . . . 800  
T. Murray, Tacarigua . . . 900  
J. A. De Wolf, Port of Spain, North, Health Officer Shipping, and Medical Inspector of Immigrants . . . 750  
C. F. Knox, Port of Spain, South, Medical Attendant Royal Gaol, Surgeon to Police and House of Refuge . . . 750  
L. Fabien, North Naparima, Health Officer San Fernando, and Police Surgeon San Fernando . . . 650  
F. A. De Verteuil, Arima, house and . . . 600  
A. A. Boucaud, Couva, house and . . . 600  
R. H. E. Knaggs, Diego Martin, and Medical Superintendent Leper Asylum . . . 750  
J. W. Eakin, South Naparima, and Consulting Surgeon San Fernando Hospital, house and . . . 650  
H. M. Alston, St. Joseph, house and . . . 550  
R. R. Percy, Guaracara, house and . . . 600  
G. C. Bennett, Indian Walk, house and . . . 550  
E. I. Read, Santa Cruz, house and . . . 575  
J. G. Gravely, Grau Couva, house and . . . 600  
J. P. Tulloch, Bocas, Surgeon to Carrera's Convict Depot, house and . . . 450  
G. S. Secombe, Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, house and . . . 750  
,, Assistant ditto . . .

J. B. E. Joseph, Pointe-a-Pierre . . . £ 600  
E. A. G. Doyle, Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, house and . . . 650  
E. N. Darwent, Resident Surgeon, San Fernando Hospital, house and . . . 625  
J. A. Perez, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, quarters and . . . 500  
C. B. Reid, Chagnanas, house and . . . 450  
W. V. M. Koch, 2nd Assistant Surgeon Colonial Hospital, quarters and . . . 350  
A. P. Lange, Oropouche . . . 500  
J. R. Dickson, Supernumerary Surgeon, quarters and . . . 350  
C. W. Hewlett, Cedros, house and . . . 450  
A. Milner, Mayaro . . . 450  
R. Scheult, J. A. Macfarlane, C. F. Lassalle, E. L. Pollonais, Supernumerary Surgeons, each 250l. and quarters . . . 1000  
W. F. Cleaver, Supernumerary Surgeon, Toco, house and . . . 400  
E. G. Blanc . . . 250  
T. B. Kenny and F. Gibbon, each 200l., Medical Officers, Tobago.

*Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain.*

*Dispenser*, J. C. Poyer . . . 150 to 200  
*1st Assistant*, L. M. Cook . . . 75 to 125  
*2nd ditto ditto*, J. F. Morgan . . . 75 to 125  
*Clerk*, R. H. Hardy . . . 150 to 200  
*2nd ditto*, E. H. Bonnett . . . 75 to 100  
*3rd ditto*, A. H. Loinsworth . . . 50 to 75  
*Steward*, J. A. Morgan . . . 150 to 200  
*Assistant ditto*, N. E. Forde . . . 50  
*Matron*, Mrs. M. P. Bryant . . . 75 to 150  
*Superintendent of Nurses*, . . . 100 to 150  
*Night ditto*, ditto, Mrs. E. Roberts . . . 75 to 100

*San Fernando Hospital.*

*Dispenser*, F. A. Coombs . . . 100 to 150  
*Assistant ditto*, A. E. King . . . 50 to 100  
*1st Clerk*, F. Mewa . . . 100 to 150  
*2nd ditto*, A. E. Mark . . . 50 to 75  
*Steward*, W. A. Wykham . . . 100 to 150  
*Matron*, Mrs. E. C. Gueydan . . . 75 to 115  
*Superintendent of Nurses*, Mrs. E. C. Fidler . . . 75 to 100

*Lunatic Asylum.*

*Head Attendant (Male)*, Chas. Bizzell . . . 150 to 200  
*Head Attendant (Female)*, Miss M. Flood . . . 125  
*Teacher and Clerk*, C. Solomon . . . 50 to 100  
*Steward*, G. Robinson . . . 100 to 150  
*Dispenser*, W. E. Sward . . . 50 to 100

*Leper Asylum.*

*Resident Superintendent*, Rev. Mother Marie Nigay . . . 225  
*Dispenser*, Sister T. Novel . . . 40

*House of Refuge, St. Clair.*

*Resident Superintendent*, Mrs. S. L. C. Stanley . . . 150 to 200  
*Assistant to Superintendent*, Mrs. E. Gooding . . . 50  
*Steward*, T. St. Hill . . . 75 to 100

*Public Health Department.*

*Sanitary Inspector, Port of Spain*, W. S. Darwent . . . 300  
*Ditto*, San Fernando, R. Johnstone (no salary) . . . 300

*Laboratory.*

*Government Analyst and Professor of Chemistry*, P. Carmody . . . 800  
*Assistant ditto* . . . 300

*Constabulary and Gaols.*

<i>Inspector-General and Commandant Local Forces</i> , Major-Gen. F. C. Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	£ 1200
<i>Deputy Inspector-General and Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory Schools</i> , 100l., A. D. P. Owen	815
<i>Inspector of Police</i> , J. Brierly	550
<i>Sub-Inspectors</i> , T. Giblan and C. B. H. Norman, 250l., allowances—house 75l., horse 62l.	387l. 10s.
<i>Superintendent of Prisons, and Keeper of Royal Gaol</i> , Geo. Thos. White, 400l., 100l. allowance, and quarters	500
<i>Chief Clerk and Assistant Superintendent of Royal Gaol</i> , G. F. Bourne	300
<i>Second Clerk and Teacher</i> , H. K. Collens	200
<i>Storekeeper, &amp;c.</i>	80 to 170
<i>Keeper Tobago Gaol</i> , Sergt. Taitt, 75l. and 15l., personal allowance	100

*Volunteer Fire Brigade.*

<i>Captain, Port of Spain</i> , W. S. Darwent	200
<i>Captain, San Fernando</i> , R. Johnstone	100

<i>Manager of Government Farm and Pastures</i> , C. W. Meaden	400
<i>Government Veterinary Surgeon and Examiner of Animals</i> , F. Pogson (allowed private practice)	300
<i>Manager, Government Printing</i> , J. Paget	400
<i>Government Statist</i> , J. H. Collens	25

*Consuls.*

<i>Austria-Hungary</i> , August Holler.	
<i>Belgium</i> , Mandillon Léotaud.	
<i>Brazil</i> , D. de Montbrun.	
<i>Columbia</i> , F. Becerra.	
<i>Denmark</i> , W. Holler.	
<i>France</i> , J. Rigorrau, Vice-Consul.	
<i>Germany</i> , Hugo Hoffmann.	
<i>Italy</i> , F. J. Scott.	
<i>Netherlands</i> , E. J. Scott.	
<i>Portugal</i> , D. de Montbrun.	
<i>Spain</i> , F. J. Scott.	
<i>Sweden and Norway</i> , and Vice-Consul, William Schoener.	
<i>U.S. America</i> , Alvin Smith; Vice-Consul, J. H. Archer.	
<i>Venezuela</i> , M. F. Guruceaga and Vice-Consul A. M. Sucre.	

**TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.***Situation and Area.*

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 37' W. long. Their area is 169 square miles, about the size of Rutland. The most important island, Grand Turk, is 6½ miles long and 2 miles broad. It contains 1,883 inhabitants, being three-eighths the total population. Cockburn Harbour in S. Caicos, immediately opposite Grand Turk, is the principal settlement in the Caicos group.

*History.*

Grand Turk claims, like so many other islands, to have been the scene of the first discovery of Columbus, but the group remained uninhabited till the end of the 17th century, when it began to be annually visited by salttrakers from Bermudas. These were expelled by the Spaniards in 1710, but soon returned, and for some 40 years continued this industry with more or less frequent interruption by attacks from the Spaniards. It was

not, however, till 1799 that, for the purposes of government, they were included in the Colony of the Bahamas, to which group they geographically belong. In 1848 they were made independent of the Bahamas, and were placed under the Governor of Jamaica, an arrangement which still continues.

*Industries.*

Salt raking is the only industry of any importance, the quantity annually gathered being about 2,000,000 bushels. The export of salt in 1899 was valued at 21,138l., the quantity being 1,821,490 bushels. Sponges are found in some quantities on the Caicos Bank, but are chiefly collected by Bahamas schooners and carried to Nassau. There are two sponge curing establishments on the Caicos Islands. The cultivation of the Sisal fibre (or Pita plant) has been introduced, and has a fair prospect of success.

An agricultural settlement was started under Government auspices at Kew, North Caicos, in 1882, to grow fruit for export, but proved a failure, owing to the absence of any remunerative market for the produce. The soil elsewhere is totally unfit for agricultural purposes. Practically the whole of the food and household necessities are imported. The commercial intercourse is almost wholly with the United States.

The inhabitants are of mixed European and African extraction, the proportion of whites to coloured people being larger than in most of the West Indies. The majority of the people are connected with the Bermudas, from which these islands were first settled. They all speak English. Grand Turk is a port of registry, and had on the 31st December, 1899, 58 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 5,160 tons. Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour are ports of entry, possessing good anchorage.

*Climate.*

The climate is equable and healthy, and rarely unpleasantly hot, owing to the strong and never failing sea breezes, but there is a scarcity of fresh provisions and good water, owing to the low lying barren nature of the soil.

The mean temperature (day) is 82°, the extreme range being from 65° to 92°. The rainfall during 1898 amounted to 19 inches, the rainy season being from October to February. Hurricanes occasionally visit the groups.

*Means of Communication.*

Messrs. Pickford and Black's steamers, running under Government contract, leave Halifax for Jamaica on the 15th of every month, calling at Grand Turk both going and returning. The length of voyage between England and Turks islands is about fourteen days *via* New York, and eighteen days *via* Halifax or Jamaica.

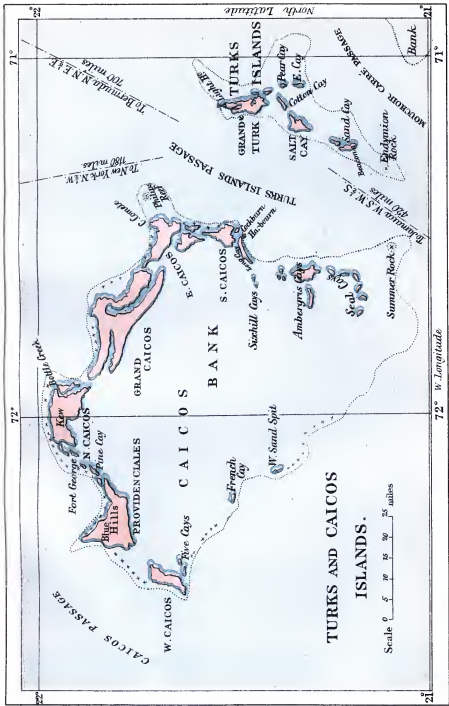
The Clyde Line from New York to Hayti calls at Grand Turk every two or three weeks, the length of passage being six days. There are no railways or telegraph lines in the Colony.

The estimated number of letters to the United Kingdom is 3,200, and to all other countries 14,000 per annum.

The rate of letter postage is 2½d. per half ounce.\* There is no internal post.

Cable communication with Bermuda and Jamaica was established by the Direct West India Cable Company in January, 1898, the station being fixed at Grand Turk.

\* Except to the U.K., India, and the countries included in the penny post agreement. See end of Introduction.





*Education.*

There are eight elementary schools supported by Government, with an attendance in 1899 of 718 children. The schools are entirely unsectarian, and are at present free. A compulsory education ordinance, providing also for the payment of fees, was passed in 1883, but the compulsory clauses have never been proclaimed.

*Currency and Banking.*

The coins in circulation, all of them being legal tender under Bahama Acts, 2 Vict. cap. 4, and 8 Vict. cap. 49, also Jamaica Law 10 of 1880, consist of British sterling, United States gold and silver, Spanish, Mexican, and Columbian gold doubloons, and Jamaica nickel tokens. There is no limit to the legal tender of silver. There is no paper currency. Commercial accounts are usually kept in dollars, and Government accounts in sterling. A Government savings bank was established on 1st Jan., 1890, and had, on 31st Dec., 1899, 186 depositors, with 994l. deposit.

*Constitution.*

The legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner and Judge and not less than two, nor more than four, other persons appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure and all local matters, are regulated by this Board, but laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to Turks Islands take effect there.

The subjects of currency, bills of exchange, patents, and the custody of prisoners and lunatics have been so dealt with.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	8,901	8,263	71,610	215,428
1891	7,354	7,996	58,554	203,391
1892	7,836	7,596	70,987	224,281
1893	7,434	7,816	71,607	223,476
1894	8,840	7,459	75,743	251,615
1895	7,312	7,547	41,160	240,124
1896	9,707	7,983	64,597	261,674
1897	9,477	8,384	69,522	328,374
1898	7,232	8,061	93,647	243,107
1899	8,033	7,644	74,879	237,904

There is no *Public Debt*

*Total Customs Revenue, 1899—5,862l.*

*Population by Census.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	2,128	2,244	4,372
1871	2,274	2,449	4,723
1881	2,232	2,500	4,732
1891	2,211	2,533	4,744

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	
1890	10,146	1,802	30,160	42,108
1891	4,868	3,010	19,014	26,892
1892	4,169	2,539	18,680	25,388
1893	4,116	2,620	18,152	24,888
1894	3,667	3,100	21,759	28,526
1895	3,318	3,201	20,217	26,735
1896	3,284	2,935	24,026	30,245
1897	3,478	4,444	25,317	33,239
1898	3,305	3,156	20,606	27,067
1899	2,685	3,289	19,733	25,707

Year.	To U.K.	EXPORTS.		Total.
		To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1890	1,499	11,251	29,901	42,651
1891	nil	6,722	19,845	26,567
1892	—	6,632	20,704	27,336
1893	nil	7,829	15,537	23,366
1894	nil	8,830	23,944	32,774
1895	25	1,807	19,856	21,688
1896	240	6,863	24,394	31,497
1897	830	11,451	31,022	43,303
1898	nil	6,703	18,108	24,811
1899	nil	4,817	27,093	31,910

*List of Presidents and Commissioners.*

1848. Captain F. Forth, *President*.  
 1854. W. R. Inglis.  
 1862. A. W. Moir.  
 1869. Captain M. Campbell.  
 1874. D. T. Smith, *Commissioner*.  
 1878. R. B. Llewelyn.  
 1885. Captain H. M. Jackson, R.A.  
 1891. H. Higgins.  
 1893. E. J. Cameron.

*The Legislative Board.*

- The Commissioner, *President*.  
 The Judge  
 J. C. Crisson, *Accountant*.  
 C. R. Hinson  
 T. L. Smith  
 A. Stubbs  
 Clerk of the Board, E. C. Harriot.

*Civil Establishment.*

	£
The Commissioner, E. J. Cameron (with residence)	600
Clerk (Executive Department), E. C. Harriott	150
Clerk and Accountant (Revenue Department) and Postmaster, J. C. Crisson, 225l. and 90l. pers.	215
Messenger, J. Lightbourn	50
Harbour Master and Warehouse Keeper, E. R. Spencer (and fees as recr. of wreck)	125
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, A. W. Harriott	250
Assistant Commissioner, Salt Cay, C. P. Stamers, 200l. and 10l. for boat	210
District Commissioner, Caicos Islands, G. E. Brooke, 100l. (also paid as Government Medical Officer)	100
Boarding Officer, Cockburn Harbour, W. A. Astwood	145
Colonial Surveyor and Inspector of Public Works, J. F. Osborn (250l. to £600.)	300
Foreman of Works, F. E. Todd (G. Turk)	18
W. A. Astwood (Cockburn Harbour)	12

*Judicial.*

Judge of the Supreme Court and Auditor, G. P. St. Aubyn	500
Registrar, A. W. Harriott	
Bailiff, F. E. Todd	12
The Assistant Commissioners are Police Magistrates in their respective districts.	

*Medical.*

Government Medical Officer (Grand Turk)	
L. O. Crosswell, M.B., C.M., 25l. drug allowance (and private practice)	250
Ditto Ditto (Caicos Islands), G. E. Brooke, B.A., L.R.C.P.S., 25l. drug allowance (and private practice)	200

*Police and Gaols.*

<i>Superintendent, The Assistant Commissioner,</i>	
<i>Grand Turk.</i>	
<i>Corporal of Police and Clerk, Police Court,</i>	£
<i>&amp;c., F. E. Todd</i>	60
<i>Keeper of the Gaol, Grand Turk, J. W. Mil-</i>	
<i>bourn</i>	90
<i>Turkey of the Gaol, Grand Turk, J. T.</i>	
<i>Adams</i>	60

*Lighthouse.*

<i>Head Keeper, A. T. Wynns</i>	90
<i>Assistant Keeper, W. S. Adams</i>	72

*Ecclesiastical.*

<i>Anglican Rector, Rev. C. J. Thomson.</i>	
<i>Wesleyan Minister, Rev. J. Grant.</i>	
<i>Baptist Minister, Rev. J. H. Pusey.</i>	

*Foreign Consuls.*

<i>Denmark, H. M. Murphy.</i>	
<i>France, W. S. Jones, Consular Agent.</i>	
<i>Haiti, J. W. Darrell.</i>	
<i>San Domingo, J. W. Darrell.</i>	
<i>Spain, D. B. Hinson, Vice-Consul.</i>	
<i>Sweden and Norway, C. R. Hinson.</i>	
<i>United States of America, W. S. Jones, Vice-</i>	
<i>Consul.</i>	

**WESTERN PACIFIC.***High Commission.*

The office of High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, was created by an Order in Council, cited as the Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877, for the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, and to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands.

The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not being within the limits of the Colonies of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, and not being within the jurisdiction of any civilised power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the New Hebrides, the 'Tongan or Friendly Islands, the Samoan or Navigators' Islands, and the various small groups of Melanesia. In 1893 a new Order in Council was issued, known as the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, in accordance with which the High Commissioners' Jurisdiction is extended to foreigners and (in most cases) to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order. The expenses of the High Commission are met from Imperial funds, Class V, vote 3, the amount provided in the estimates for 1898-99 being 2,190*l*.

The Chief Justice of Fiji, and every other Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court, is by virtue of his office a Judicial Commissioner, and where the attendance of the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court is impracticable, the High Commissioner may appoint a Judicial Commissioner for particular purposes or for a particular time.

Deputy Commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of His Majesty.

The High Commissioner's Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners, and in it is vested all his Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands.

The Court of a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts of England and the Deputy Commissioners have civil jurisdiction in Common Law, Equity and Bankruptcy, with a limited jurisdiction in Probate, and have a criminal jurisdiction in respect of offences not punishable with seven years penal servitude or upwards.

With some few exceptions all decisions of the High Commissioner's Court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

For the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, and in order to deal with cases occurring where there is no resident Deputy Commissioner, certain officers in command of his Majesty's ships of war on the Australian station have been appointed Deputy Commissioners.

In addition to the other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons whose proceedings endanger the peace of the Islands.

*High Commissioners.*

1877 Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.	
1878 John Gorrie (acting).	
1879 Sir A. Gordon, G.C.M.G.	
1882 Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G. (acting).	
1883 J. B. Thurston, C.M.G. (Asst. High Com.).	
1884 Sir G. W. Des Vœux (acting).	
1885 W. Macgregor, C.M.G. (Act. Asst. High C.).	
1885 J. B. Thurston, C.M.G. (Asst. High Com.).	
1887 Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	
1887 Dec., H. S. Berkeley (acting).	
1888 Feb., Sir J. R. Thurston, K.C.M.G.	
1893 Jan., H. S. Berkeley (Asst. High Com.).	
1893 May, Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.	
1895 Mar., H. S. Berkeley (Asst. High Com.).	
1897 Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	

*Establishment.*

<i>High Commissioner, Sir G. T. M. O'Brien,</i>	
<i>K.C.M.G., 300<i>l</i> (in addition to salary as Govern-</i>	
<i>or of Fiji).</i>	
<i>Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir H. S. Berkeley,</i>	
<i>Kt., 300<i>l</i>. (in addition to salary as Chief Justice</i>	
<i>of Fiji).</i>	
<i>Registrar, J. Langford, 50<i>l</i> (in addition to Fiji</i>	
<i>salary).</i>	
<i>Secretary to High Commission, Merton King, 400<i>l</i>.</i>	
<i>Deputy Commissioner in Tonga, R. B. Leefe, 440<i>l</i></i>	
<i>and quarters, and 50<i>l</i>. as Vice-Consul.</i>	
<i>Deputy Commissioner and Resident, Gilbert and</i>	
<i>Ellice Groups, W. T. Campbell, 500<i>l</i>. and</i>	
<i>quarters (paid from Protectorate Funds).</i>	
<i>European Assistant (vacant).</i>	
<i>Deputy Commissioner and Resident, Solomon Islands,</i>	
<i>C. M. Woodford, 500<i>l</i>. and quarters.</i>	
<i>European Assistant, E. Gillan, 150<i>l</i>. and quarters.</i>	
<i>Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate (Northern</i>	
<i>Division), British Solomon Islands Protectorate,</i>	
<i>A. D. Mahaffy, 300<i>l</i>. and quarters.</i>	

**PRINCIPAL GROUPS UNDER THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.**

THE TONGAN, OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS, are situated between the 15th and 23rd degrees of west longitude. The islands are most of them of coral formation, but include some active volcanoes, notably Tofua, Kao, and Niuafoou (Good Hope Island). The natives belong to the Polynesian race, and are closely allied to the natives of New Zealand, Tahiti, Samoa, and the Sandwich Islands.

The islands are very rich in cocoanuts; and copra (the dried kernel of the nut) forms the principal export. Bananas and oranges are also exported from Vavau, in the northern part of the group. There is regular steam communication with Auckland (1,000 miles distant), Sydney (1,850 miles), and Fiji; and sailing vessels run between Tonga and Fiji (200 miles). Sailing vessels carry the copra to Europe.

The late king, George Tubou, was the first of its chiefs or kings to establish an effective government over the whole of Tonga, and his rule on the whole was fairly successful. The king is assisted by a native parliament and a privy council. With the exception of a few Europeans in the Customs, Education, and Medical Departments, the whole of the government officers are Tongans. The tariff resembles that of Fiji and licences are charged for carrying on stores and trades. The revenue and expenditure are each about 16,000*l.* per annum. According to the official returns the imports and exports were:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1889 . . . .	45,240	0	0	80,306	0	0
1890 . . . .	28,882	0	0	45,325	0	0
1891 . . . .	51,929	0	0	75,400	0	0
1892 . . . .	51,266	0	0	53,957	0	0
1893 . . . .	64,692	0	0	79,223	0	0
1894 . . . .	82,330	14	11	67,632	15	4
1895 . . . .	87,240	3	0	113,240	12	4
1896 . . . .	90,915	0	5	91,602	4	5
1897 . . . .	74,561	5	11	64,391	3	6
1898 . . . .	35,175	17	10	39,464	7	5

but the value of the copra exported is about 20 per cent. too high. The native population is about 19,196; the European about 353. The climate may be considered a healthy one. The thermometer ranges between 53 and 93 degrees Fahrenheit.

There are four churches, viz., the Wesleyan Mission Church (established over 60 years), with at present about 3,000 adherents only; the Wesleyan "Free Church of Tonga," with about 15,000 adherents; the Roman Catholic, with about 3,000 adherents; and the "Free Church of England," founded by Mr. Shirley Baker, the number of whose adherents is unknown. The Free Church of Tonga was established in 1885, and considerable persecution was inflicted on the adherents of the Mission Church, generally styled "Fakaogo," i.e., subordinate to a foreign Church. In January, 1887, an attempt was made by some escaped native convicts on the life of Mr. Shirley Waldemar Baker, the Premier, an ex-Wesleyan Missionary. Six persons charged with complicity in the attempt were shot. The attempt was made the pretext for increased persecution of the "Fakaogos," or members of the Wesleyan Mission Church, whose houses were pillaged, and who were beaten with clubs and whips till they declared their adhesion to the "Free Church." About 100, whom no ill-usage could induce to abandon the Mission Church, were ordered to be deported to Pylstart Island, a barren inhospitable islet south of Tonga; but they were finally allowed to go to Fiji. Shortly after an inquiry was made into the causes of the disturbances by Sir Charles Mitchell. At this inquiry the allegation that the attempt on Mr. Baker's life was due to a "Fakaogo" conspiracy was abandoned, and a letter written by Mr. Baker, purporting to be signed by the king, was addressed to Sir Charles Mitchell, promising an

amnesty to political prisoners and freedom of worship. The services in the Mission Church at once recommenced.

In 1890 complaints were made that freedom of worship was still being interfered with; that persons were deprived of their lands and unjustly imprisoned on account of their adherence to the Wesleyan Church; and Tongan officials denied that the king had written to Sir Charles Mitchell promising to accord freedom of worship. Sir John Thurston therefore made a further inquiry, and finding that Mr. Baker was the principal cause of the wrongs endured by the Wesleyans, he, in accordance with the power conferred on the High Commissioner by the Western Pacific Orders in Council, issued an Order prohibiting Mr. Baker from being within the group for a term of two years from the 17th July, 1890. A few days before the issue of the Order, the king, on the request of the leading chiefs, had dismissed the Premier from office, and a fresh Government was formed with a native Premier (Tukuaho). Under the new Government the fullest freedom of worship was allowed, and the exiles were recalled from Fiji, the king having requested Sir John Thurston to make the necessary arrangements for their return.

King George Tubou died on 18th February, 1893, and was succeeded by his great-grandson, George Taufa'ahau, under the title of George Tubou II. The present Premier is Josateki Toga.

All the natives are taught to read and write, and higher education is provided by colleges established by the Government and by the Wesleyan Mission.

British subjects are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tongan Court only for offences against Tongan laws relating to customs, taxes, quarantine and local police, not recognized as offences against British law. In other respects they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the High Commissioner.

By the Convention of 14th November, 1899 Germany renounced all rights over Tonga Islands, including Vavau, and over the Savage Islands.

Early in 1900 Mr. Basil Thomson was sent out to Tonga by Her Majesty's Government, and concluded a Treaty with the king by which the latter placed himself and his territory under Her Majesty's protection. A protectorate was proclaimed by Mr. Thomson, in Tonga, and, by consent of the chiefs, in Savage Island also.

THE UNION GROUP consists of three small islands, Fakaofu, Oatufu, and Nukunono, about 9° S. latitude and 172° W. longitude. The islands are coral atolls, and the principal article of trade is copra. The natives are of Polynesian race, and are over 1,000 in number. They are ruled by their own chiefs with the assistance of native councils. A British Protectorate has been proclaimed over this group. The inhabitants are either adherents of the London Missionary Society, or Roman Catholics.

THE ELLICE AND GILBERT GROUPS consist of a series of coral atolls lying between 5° N. latitude and 10° S. latitude, and 170° to 180° E. longitude. The principal export is copra. The natives are of Malayo-Polynesian race, and number about 30,000; and are most of them adherents of American missions, or of the London Missionary Society. The islands have separate kings or chiefs, who are assisted by councils of chiefs and commoners. Labourers go for periods of three years to Fiji and Tahiti, and have also been recruited for

Mexico. These groups have now been placed under British protection. Courts of law have been established amongst the natives, and a revenue is obtained from native contributions and trade licenses, which it is expected will cover the cost of maintaining a regular government in the islands. The efforts of Mr. C. R. Swayne, the first British Resident, and of his successor Mr. W. T. Campbell, to establish an efficient system of administration have met with considerable success. An agreement has been entered into with a Sydney firm for the establishment of regular steam communication between these islands and Fiji, and in 1899 another regular steamer, which includes these islands in her round tour, commenced running from Sydney.

THE SOUTHERN SOLOMON ISLANDS consist of the islands of New Georgia, Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Christoval, Rennell, Bellona, and Stewart's Islands, and smaller islands in the vicinity of the above, lying between the 73th and 13th degrees of south latitude, and the 150th and 163rd degrees of east longitude. The natives are Melanesians. Stations have been established by the Melanesian Mission, but the converts are not numerous. The natives are treacherous; most of them are cannibals, and many of them are head-hunters. In 1896 an expedition from the Austrian war vessel "Albatros," while attempting the ascent of Mount Lammas, in Guadalcanar, was attacked and severe loss of life ensued. There are a few resident traders, mostly of British nationality. A large number of natives used to go to work on plantations in Queensland, Fiji and Samoa, returning after the expiration of three years; but the number is less than formerly. The principal articles of trade are copra, pearl shell, and tortoiseshell. The climate is not a good one. These islands were placed under British protection in 1893, and a Resident has now been appointed. His headquarters are at Tulagi, a small island on the north side of Guadalcanar. There is also a British magistrate stationed at the Island of Ghizo in the Northern Division. There is a fairly regular steam communication with Sydney, New South Wales. By the convention between Great Britain and Germany of 14th November, 1899, Germany recognised as falling to Great Britain those of the Solomon Islands, then belonging to Germany, which are situated to the east and south-east of Bougainville (which continues to belong to Germany, together with the islands of Buka forming part of it). Choiseul and Isabel thus came within the British sphere.

THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS are situated between the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides Group. The natives are Melanesians, and are mostly adherents of the Melanesian Mission. The principal trade is in copra. These islands, together with the Duff and Reef Groups, Cherry, Mitre and Tucopia Islands, were in 1898 included in the Southern Solomons Protectorate, and are now subject to the Regulations under which that Protectorate is administered.

THE NEW HEBRIDES GROUP lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude, and the 165th and 170th degrees of east longitude. The natives are Melanesians, but in many places there is an admixture of Polynesian blood. The population has been estimated at from 100,000 to 140,000, but the Mission returns place it at only 50,000. Missions have been established by the Melanesian Missionary Society, by the Presbyterian churches of Australia, and by the Roman Catholic Church. The larger number of the

natives are still cannibals. Life is, however, safer than in the Solomon Islands. Native labourers go to Queensland, Fiji, Samoa, and New Caledonia; but in much smaller numbers than formerly. There is a European population of about 180, mostly British or French. French and Australian companies have been formed for trading and planting purposes. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and a French steamer also runs from New Caledonia. The principal export is copra, and bananas; coffee, timber, and sulphur are also exported. The climate of most of the islands is bad, and malarial fever is prevalent. A joint commission, consisting of British and French naval officers, has been appointed to protect the lives and property of British and French subjects, and to maintain order.

## THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

### *Situation, Area, and Trade.*

The Windward, or southern group of the West Indian Islands, includes the following islands lying in the order named from north to south, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, the Grenadines and Grenada. Tobago and Trinidad belong geographically more to the continent of South America than to the Antilles. All these islands are British.

Barbados and Trinidad are entirely separate colonies, each under its own Governor, and accounts of them will be found under their respective headings. Tobago was united in one Government with Trinidad, under 50 and 51 Viet., cap. 44, on 1st Jan., 1889, and in 1899 became a Ward of that Island. The remaining three British Colonies are now grouped for administrative purposes under one Governor, who usually resides at St. George's, Grenada. The total area of the combined Colony is 524 square miles (about twice the size of Middlesex), and its population about 157,000.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1890 ... ..	475,374	568,499
1891 ... ..	496,947	516,817
1892 ... ..	484,707	561,308
1893 ... ..	429,080	652,402
1894 ... ..	475,549	464,406
1895 ... ..	364,052	340,868
1896 ... ..	416,427	387,570
1897 ... ..	480,432	453,818
1898 ... ..	571,086	468,448
1899 ... ..	613,418	471,982

1898—Revenue, 202,604*l.*; Expenditure, 170,335*l.*

### *History.*

Some account is given of the history of each island in its proper place, but particulars of their several federal unions may be conveniently inserted here. As early as 1764 there was one Governor for the "Southern Caribbee Islands" of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago. In 1833 St. Vincent was included with Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago in one general government, the Governor-in-Chief being resident at Barbados, with Lieutenant-Governors in each of the other islands. In 1838 St. Lucia was included in this general government.

On the 17th March, 1885, Letters Patent were passed constituting the Government of the Windward Islands, Barbados being omitted. Tobago was subsequently united with Trinidad.



The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race, less than 5 per cent. being white. A few Caribs still remain in St. Vincent, and there are about 5,000 Indian Coolies. English is usually spoken, except in Grenada and St. Lucia, where the prevailing language with the peasantry is a French *patois*.

#### Constitution.

Each island retains its own institutions, and when the Governor is absent, is presided over by a resident Administrator, who is also Colonial Secretary. There is no common legislature, nor common laws, revenue, or tariff. There is, however, a common Court of Appeal, constituted in 1859, consisting of the chief justices of the several islands and of Barbados. The colonies have also united for sundry other common purposes, such as the maintenance of a lunatic asylum. A common audit system was instituted in 1889.

#### Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, doubloons, and the gold coins of the United States. There is no Government note issue, but the "Colonial Bank," which has branches in the larger islands, issues five-dollar notes. Public accounts are kept in sterling, but banking and private accounts generally in dollars. There is no limit to the legal tender of silver.

#### Communications.

The "Royal Mail" Company's steamers communicate fortnightly with England, and touch at all of the Windward Islands. The usual length of the voyage from England to Grenada is about 13 days; this includes a delay of about 10 hours at Barbados for the purpose of transhipping passengers, mails, and cargo from the transatlantic to the intercolonial steamers.

The steamers of Scrutton's Direct Line call at least once a month, and there is also direct fortnightly communication between Grenada and New York, Grenada being the first and last port of call. The Pickford and Black Steamship Company's steamers connect the Windward Islands, at each of which it regularly calls, with Canada, St. John or Halifax being the ports of arrival and departure there.

There are no railways in any of the islands. A general telephone system exists throughout the islands. All three islands of the group are in telegraphic communication with Europe and the other West Indian islands by cable to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The rate per word for telegrams to Europe from Grenada is 4s. 9d. (Government messages, 3s. 4½d.)

#### The Rates of Postage are:—

	Letters per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Internal ... ..	1d. ...	½d. per 4 oz
To U.K., India, and certain Colonies *...	1d.	½d. per 2 oz
To other countries ...	2½d.	½d. "

#### Parcel Post to U.K. and British W. Indies:—

Not exceeding 3 lbs.	...	1s.
Exceeding 3 lbs. and not exceeding 7 lbs.	...	2s.
" 7 lbs.	"	3s.

\* See list at end of Introduction.

The following are the numbers of letters, &c., sent in 1898 from Grenada:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
To England ...	18,928	3,556	288
" Other places	37,734	8,324	197
	56,662	11,880	485

#### From St. Vincent (1898).

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
To England ...	9,683	5,719	144
" Other places	46,626	4,518	137
	56,309	10,237	281

#### From St. Lucia (1898).

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
To England ...	24,339	2,738	294
" Other places	58,192	5,099	215
	82,531	7,837	509

The Parcel Post is also in operation with the United States and Canada.

#### Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., 2,500l.

Private Secretary, E. H. M. Drury, 275l.

Aide-de-Camp,

Auditor, W. Cuddeford, 500l., and trav. allee.

#### Court of Appeal.

Chief Justices, Sir Conrad Reeves (Barbados), C. J. Tarring (Grenada), J. Bayldon Walker (St. Vincent), and Arthur Child (St. Lucia).

#### Lunatic Asylum (St. George's, Grenada).

Medical Superintendent, P. F. Macleod, M.D.

#### GRENADA.

##### Situation, Area, &c.

Grenada, the most southerly of the Windward group, is situated between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' N. lat., and 61° 20' and 61° 35' W. long.; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 133 square miles (about half the size of Middlesex). It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and about 90 miles north of Trinidad, and between it and the former island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, attached partly to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 6,913 acres, and a population (in 1891) of 6,051 souls.

##### General Description.

Grenada is mountainous and very picturesque, its ridges of hills being covered with trees and brushwood. The mountains are chiefly volcanic, and have several lofty peaks, the highest of which is Mount St. Catherine, 2,749 feet, running off in spurs from the centre of the island, giving it an appearance of romantic beauty when viewed from the sea.

The island abounds in streams, and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Étang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and 7 miles from the town of St. George, and Lake Antoine, both old craters, are among the most remarkable natural curiosities, near the former a sanatorium is established. All the roads of the colony are in excellent condition, and are kept in a state of thorough repair. About 122 miles of main roads, all drivable, and a perfect network of byways (270 miles), all in good condition, provide for the important item of inland communication. The island is divided into six parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John. St. George's, the principal town, is a port of registry for shipping, and had on 31st December, 1899, 76 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 1,113 tons; its fine harbour, owing to its situation, healthiness, and great natural advantages, including a plentiful supply of water of the purest quality, offers exceptional inducements as a port of call and coaling station for steamers. The town has a population of 5,000.

The other towns in the island are Charlotte Town (or Gouyave), Victoria (or Grand Pauvre), Sauteres; and Grenville (or La Baye). English is universally spoken, but the peasantry speak among themselves a French *patois*. About two per cent. are of European blood, the remainder being of the negro race, except the East Indian population, which amounts to about 2,000 souls.

#### *Climate.*

The climate in the dry season is delightful. In the wet season, as in all other tropical islands, it is damp and hot. But for six winter months, say from December to May, it is excellent, and is healthy at all times. Yellow fever, the bugbear of the West Indies, is almost unknown, and if new arrivals do get a touch of "acclimatizing fever," which is far from being the rule, it is mild and soon disappears. The average annual rainfall at St. George's for the last five years is 81·62 inches, and the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer for the last five years are 89·8° and 67·2° respectively, the average mean temperature being 78·62° in the shade. The rainfall in other parts of the island is much greater; at the Grand Étang, in 1899 it was 15·2 inches.

The island is a great health resort for the neighbouring colony of Trinidad, and in addition to the restoring influence of the climate it affords excellent sea bathing.

#### *Industry.*

The prosperity of the island, like that of its neighbours, depends almost entirely upon the planting industry. Unlike the other islands however it has long ceased to be a sugar producing colony, and has therefore not suffered so severely as they have from the depreciation in the value of cane sugar. There are very few sugar estates at present in cultivation. The chief produce of Grenada is, and has been for some time, cocoa, of which 79,472 cwt., of the total value of 284,611*l.*, were shipped in 1899. When the above shipment is compared with the shipments of 1885 (49,107 cwt.) and 1880 (42,154 cwt.), it will be seen that the cultivation of cocoa has increased. Attention has been turned with some success to the cultivation of other economic plants, such for instance as coffee, kola nut, cloves, vanilla, pepper, cardamoms, cocoanuts, &c. Nutmeg cultivation now occupies a prominent position, and

is being largely developed. So general is the cultivation of spices carried on here that Grenada is already called "The Spice Island of the West." The export of spices has increased from 3,483*l.* in 1880, to 21,761*l.* in 1899. Tropical fruits of almost every description, and of the finest quality, are always abundant, and large quantities are shipped to the Barbados and Trinidad markets. The principal food resources are yams, sweet potatoes, tannias, kush-kush, pigeon-peas, plantains, Indian corn, cassava, bread fruit, &c. Fresh meat is always obtainable, and all the animals slaughtered for the purpose are reared in the island. An excellent oyster is obtained in Carriacou, and turtles and fresh fish are plentiful. The forests produce valuable timber, such as bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, galba, &c., and large quantities of firewood are exported to Barbados. A considerable quantity of rum is manufactured for local consumption, the total number of gallons in 1899 being 48,477, an amount below the average, but 15,815 gallons more than in 1898.

The main imports are food stuffs, textiles, timber, and hardware.

The principal exports, besides those products already mentioned, are cotton and cotton seed, turtle's and turtle-shell, hides and skins, fruit, and live stock (principally goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry).

Total acreage of land, exclusive of Carriacou, 76,653; estimated acreage of land, exclusive of Carriacou, under cultivation, 22,050.

There is a Government savings bank in St. George, established in 1881, with 746 depositors and 6,669*l.* deposited at the 31st Dec., 1899. Branch banks were opened in the out districts on 1st April, 1889; the number of depositors on 31st December, 1899, was 469 and 4,257*l.* deposited.

#### *History.*

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, and was named by him Conception. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company, and established a settlement at St. George's. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; but in 1762 it was surrendered to the English Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763. In 1779 it was retaken by the French under the Count D'Estaing; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the general Treaty of Peace of Versailles. In 1795—6 it was the scene of a rebellion against the British rule, instigated and assisted by the French. The Lieut.-Governor and 47 other British subjects were massacred in cold blood, and the Colony brought to the verge of ruin. In June, 1796, Sir Ralph Abercromby suppressed the rising, and the ringleaders were executed.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and this was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation of the African slaves.

*Constitution.*

There was originally a Legislative Council as well as a House of Assembly, the latter consisting of 26 elected members.

Under an Act dated 14th October, 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, composed of members of both branches of the Legislature. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

This constitution was re-modelled by an Act of the 7th of October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 Members, 8 elected by the people, and 9 nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of 5 Members, 3 being nominated and the other 2 elected Members of Assembly. These Members received each a salary of 100*l.* a year; and were charged with the duty of advising the Lieut.-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on the 9th of February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of Government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the Colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vict., c. 47) empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and a new Legislative Council was established by the Queen, which now consists of six official members besides the Governor, and seven unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The unofficial members hold their seats for six years from the date of their appointment.

On the 17th March, 1885, letters patent were passed constituting anew the office of Governor of the Windward Islands, and Grenada was made the head-quarters of the Government.

*Education.*

There are 9 Government elementary schools, and 32 aided schools. The latter are under the local management of the ministers of the different religious sects. Building grants have been made by the Government to assist in establishing schools in districts requiring them, and annual grants in aid are made on the result of inspections. The central administration is entrusted to a Board of Education nominated by the Governor, half the members being Roman Catholic. In 1888 an Ordinance was passed imposing upon parents as a legal obligation the duty of providing elementary education for their children. In 1899 the average attendance was 4,817 children, the number on the rolls being 9,240. Fees are charged in all schools. There is a grammar school for boys, and two schools for the secondary education of girls, all of which receive grants in aid from the general revenue.

*Governors since 1853.\**

- 1853 Robert W. Keate, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.  
 1857 C. H. Kortright, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.  
 1864 Major Robert Miller Mundy, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.  
 1871 Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.  
 1875 C. C. Graham, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.  
 1877 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.

\* For Governors previous to 1853, see Edition for 1889.

- 1885 Walter J. Sendall, Esq., Governor-in-Chief.  
 1886 Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator.  
 1887 H. R. Pipon Schooles, Administrator.  
 1887 W. J. Sendall, C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief.  
 1889 The Hon. Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., Governor.  
 1893 Edward Drayton, Administrator.  
 1893 Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., Governor.  
 1894 Edward Drayton, Administrator.  
 1894 H. R. P. Schooles, Administrator.  
 1895 Edward Drayton, Administrator.  
 1897 Leslie Probyn, Administrator.  
 1897 H. L. Thompson, C.M.G., Administrator.  
 1897 Sir Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G., Governor.  
 1898 Edward Drayton, Administrator.  
 1899 Edward Drayton, Administrator.  
 1900 Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., Governor.

*Population.*

Census, 1871	37,684.
" 1881	42,403.
" 1891	53,209.
Estimate 31st Dec., 1899	64,098.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue, £	Expenditure, £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	49,267	53,356	462,090	477,028
1891	54,018	56,450	511,138	515,096
1892	55,820	59,260	321,111	325,552
1893	59,210	58,039	390,382	393,754
1894	63,022	59,594	475,625	480,755
1895	58,468	63,675	501,805	510,154
1896	56,275	60,525	444,230	445,728
1897	56,973	58,549	442,363	443,808
1898	62,875	57,612	421,007	434,198
1899	68,757	59,359	389,432	464,048

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1890	93,258	37,283	40,332	170,873
1891	97,895	31,512	47,523	176,930
1892	79,015	34,549	45,138	158,702
1893	83,175	37,780	45,774	166,679
1894	99,973	35,418	61,607	196,998
1895	78,079	42,151	55,482	175,712
1896	66,485	42,504	45,416	154,405
1897	78,893	40,126	45,337	164,356
1898	94,983	53,866	52,934	201,783
1899	101,921	64,603	60,304	226,828

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	
1890	241,221	8,882	16,199	266,302
1891	218,600	8,672	9,371	236,643
1892	241,112	9,794	13,775	264,681
1893	293,080	8,629	14,354	316,063
1894	176,241	4,421	8,952	189,614
1895	140,736	5,616	25,668	172,020
1896	169,499	5,790	8,594	183,883
1897	138,656	4,283	11,500	154,439
1898	243,574	3,307	10,393	257,274
1899	220,479	5,636	41,623	266,738

*Customs Revenue, 1899—38,148*l.**

*Public Debt, 1899—127,670*l.**

*Executive Council.*

*The Officer administering the Government.*  
*The Colonial Secretary.*  
*The Attorney-General.*  
*The Treasurer.*  
 C. M. Browne, C.M.G.  
 W. S. Commissiong, K.C.

*Legislative Council.*

*The Officer administering the Government.*  
*The Colonial Secretary.*  
*The Attorney-General.*  
*The Treasurer.*  
 P. Orgias, M.D., *Colonial Surgeon.*  
 P. F. Macleod, M.D., *Medical Officer 1st District.*  
 Major G. C. Bayly, *Chief of Police (provisional).*  
*Unofficial Members,* C. M. Browne, C.M.G., W. S. Commissiong, K.C.; D. Alexander, F. Gurney, D. S. de Freitas, N. Julian Paterson, and H. La Mothe, Esquires.  
*Clerk of the Councils (vacant),* T. B. C. Musgrave (acting), 150*l.*

*Governor.*

*Governor, Windward Islands,* Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l.*  
*Private Secretary,* E. H. Merivale Drury, 275*l.*  
*Aide-de-Camp (vacant).*  
*Clerks, Governor's Office,* S. Okell, 175*l.*; G. Gentle, 50*l.*; and V. F. Drayton, 50*l.*

*Secretariat.*

*Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General,\** Edward Drayton, 600*l.*  
*Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, and Secretary Education Board,* T. B. C. Musgrave, 250*l.*  
*Second Clerk,* C. L. Wilson, 100*l.*

*Treasury, Customs, and Post Office.*

*Treasurer, Comptroller of Customs and Postmaster,* C. Falconer Anton, 450*l.* and fees.  
*Assistant Treasurer, Carriacou and Grenadines,* J. G. Wells, 350*l.*, and 35*l.* allowances (also Police Magistrate).  
*Assistant Treasurer, Grenville,* H. W. Sharpe, 300*l.*  
*Chief Clerk, Treasury,* E. J. McEwen, 250*l.* (20*l.* personal).  
*Chief Clerk, Post Office,* W. P. Anton, 120*l.* (20*l.* personal).  
*2nd Clerk,* G. D. Mackie, 150*l.*  
*3rd ditto,* L. T. Kerr, 120*l.*  
*4th ditto,* M. J. De Coteau, 100*l.*  
*5th ditto,* J. E. T. Braithwaite, 100*l.*  
*6th ditto,* J. F. H. Otway, 60*l.*  
*7th ditto,* L. A. W. Phillips, 60*l.*

*Revenue Officers:—*

A. Webster, 200*l.*; E. H. Moore, 150*l.*; E. J. Pierre and S. Braithwaite, 75*l.*; A. N. Commissiong, 150*l.*; L. H. Otway, 120*l.*; J. F. E. Roberts, 120*l.*; H. L. Otway, R. M. D. Charles, E. T. Wilson, 100*l.* each.  
*Clerk, Grenville Revenue Office,* F. S. Bertrand, 50*l.*  
*Land Tax Commissioner,* H. A. Otway, 200*l.*, and 60*l.* travelling allowance (provl.).

*Audit.*

*Audit Clerk,* Gerald Smith, 150*l.*  
*Second ditto,* D. C. Thomson, 75*l.*

*Works.*

*Superintendent of Works (Grenada and St. Vincent),* W. J. Lawrence, 450*l.* and allowances.

\* Acting as Administrator of St. Vincent.

*Storekeeper, Chief Clerk,* Jules Aquart, 100*l.*  
*Second Clerk,* C. Commissiong, 86*l.*  
*Chief Overseer, Roads and Works,* D. Ferguson, 200*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance for horse.

*Medical.**Medical Officers:—*

*Colonial Surgeon,* P. Orgias, M.D., 400*l.*, and 60*l.* allowances.  
*District No. 1, Asylums and Prison,* P. F. Macleod, M.D., 400*l.* and quarters.  
*District No. 2,* N. S. Durrant, L.R.C.S.I., L. and L.M. K.Q.C.P.I., 250*l.*  
*District No. 3,* R. D. O'Neale, 250*l.*  
*District No. 4,* H. J. L. Bennett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed., L.M., Eng., 300*l.*  
*District No. 5,* E. F. Hutton, M.B., M.R.C.S., 300*l.*  
*District No. 6,* William Lang, M.D., 300*l.*  
*District No. 7,* W. A. D. Whiteman, 250*l.*  
*District No. 8,* A. Alexis, 250*l.* and quarters.  
*House Surgeon, Colony Hospital,* G. W. Pater-son, 250*l.* and quarters.

*Agricultural.*

*Curator, Botanical Gardens,* W. E. Broadway, 200*l.*, quarters, and 35*l.* horse allowance.

*Grenada Agricultural Society.*

*President,*  
*Secretary,* J. T. de la Mothe.

*Police, Excise, and Prisons.*

*Chief of Police and of Excise,* Major G. C. Bayly, 300*l.*, 100*l.* allowances, quarters, and fees.  
*Superintendent of Excise,* G. E. Gumbs, 200*l.*, and 65*l.* horse allowance.  
*Superintendent of Prisons,* R. Heels, 225*l.* and quar-  
 ters (15*l.* for recording meteor observations).  
*Matron, Female Prison,* J. Fitt, 40*l.*, and quarters.

*Education.*

*Inspector of Schools,* J. Harbin, 300*l.*, and travel-  
 ling allowance 80*l.*  
*Librarian,* J. Braithwaite, 75*l.*, and 25*l.* allowance  
 for night work.

*Telephones.*

*Manager, Telephone Department,* E. Drayton, 50*l.*  
*Supervisor of Telephones,* D. F. O. Seon, 80*l.*, and 30*l.* for horse.  
*District Telephone Inspector,* B. H. Wells, 140*l.*, and 30*l.* for horse.

*Judicial.*

*Chief Justice,* C. J. Tarring, 1,000*l.*  
*Attorney-General,* , 700*l.*, and private  
 practice as Barrister in Supreme Court.  
*Registrar of the Supreme Court,* J. S. Martin, 400*l.*  
*Chief Clerk to ditto (vacant).*  
*Second ditto (vacant).*  
*Third ditto,* F. W. R. Crnickshank, 50*l.* (provisional).  
*Police Magistrates and Coroners: Southern District*  
*P. M. C. Sheriff,* 400*l.*, and travelling expenses.  
*Clerk, St. George's, D. I. Kerr,* 75*l.*  
*Northern District,* J. G. Wells, 350*l.*, and 35*l.*  
 allowances (also Assistant Treasurer).  
*Eastern District,* J. P. G. Munro, 350*l.*, and 20*l.*  
 allowances (50*l.* personal)  
*Clerk, Grenville,* J. O. Robertson, 75*l.*  
*Western District,* W. Evan Haynes, 300*l.*, and 20*l.*  
 allowances.

*Chief Ministers of Religion.*

*Anglican Church.*—Bishop, The Bishop of Barbados, The Right Rev. W. P. Swaby, D.D.; Arch-deacon, The Ven. G. A. Gentle.

*Roman Catholic Church,* Very Rev. J. Maingot, D.D., Vicar-General.

*Wesleyan,* Rev. S. M. Hawthorn, Superintendent.

*Presbyterian,* Rev. D. Silver, M.A.

*Consuls.*

*United States of America,* P. J. Dean, Con. Agent.  
*Republic of Colombia,* Senor Francisco Becerra (resident in Trinidad).

*United States of Venezuela,* Senor Ramon Barboza.

The German Consul in Barbados, Mr. Waldemar Hanschell, has consular jurisdiction over Grenada; as also has the French Vice-Consul in Trinidad, M. A. J. Rigoreau.

## ST. LUCIA.

*Situation and Area.*

The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus, during his fourth voyage, on the 15th June, 1502. It is situated in 13° 50' N. lat., and 60° 58' W. long; at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique, and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 24 miles in length, and 12 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is 150 miles, and its area 233.29 sq. miles, rather less than Middlesex. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Castries, the capital of the island, contains about 1,200 houses, and a population of about 8,000 souls. Next in importance is the town of Soufriere, containing a population of about 2,300 souls.

*History.*

At the period of its discovery, St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for 1,600*l.* to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, d'Orléans, made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrées, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Ilet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of the 12th of April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms, on the 4th of April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On the 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till the 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on the 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

*General Description.*

On its final acquisition by the English, the island had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by intestine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things has been slow, having been retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies. Each census, however, has shown an advance in this respect, and the population now amounts to about 48,650. Most of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*, but English is gradually becoming more generally used. A very small percentage is of European descent, the remainder being of the negro race, except about 2,000 East Indian immigrants. The reputation of the island for peculiar unhealthiness is undeserved. The average death rate for the 10 years 1890-99 being 22.50 per 1,000. Certain spots situated in narrow valleys between high mountains are undoubtedly unhealthy, but are becoming less and less so as the forests fall before a yearly extending cultivation. The dangers from venomous reptiles is also much exaggerated. Owing to the introduction and spread of the mongoose, snakes are now but rarely met with. Among white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are almost unknown. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° Fahr.,

even at midday in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano and a soufrière, the ordinary characteristics of the Caribbean Cordillera.

Castries, the chief town, has an excellent harbour, probably the best in the whole of the West Indies. It is now the second naval station of the Empire in these parts. Dredging operations have been carried out in the harbour, rendering the harbour more commodious. A substantial concrete wharf, 650 feet in length, with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water, has been completed, and the western wharf having a length of 552 feet has been refaced in wood, and dredged to an average depth alongside of 18 feet to 24 feet. The facilities offered by the port as a port of call and coaling station are fast being widely recognised. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1899, 8 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 533 tons. It has been chosen as the chief coaling station for the fleet in the West Indies, and is being strongly fortified.

A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and has now 1,263 depositors, with 13,884*l.* to their credit on 31st December, 1899. Branch savings banks were opened at Soufrière and Vieux Fort in March, 1898.

The island was visited by a severe hurricane in Sept., 1893, which caused great destruction, and involved large numbers of people in destitution.

#### *Constitution and Law.*

Up to the period of the French Revolution, and after the restoration of order in 1800, the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy. The Courts of Justice were an inferior Court called the "Sénéchaussée," and a higher Court, called the "Conseil Supérieur," or Court of Appeal. The latter Court was composed of a President and twelve Councillors; the Governor often presided, and it was invested with certain executive and administrative functions.

The Government is now conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. The Legislature consists of the Administrator and a Council composed as the Queen may direct. Law is administered by a judge, from whom in civil cases there is an appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands; and two magistrates, whose decisions are liable to review by the judge. In criminal cases tried in the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve as in England.

A code of civil law, the authors of which are Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code has been framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the colony was consolidated in 1889 by Dr. J. W. Carrington, then Chief Justice.

#### *Education.*

On the 30th June, 1891, the trustees of the Lady Mico charity closed the eleven schools which they

had till then maintained, and withdrew their connection with the colony. Three of these schools became Government schools, and the others assisted schools under the new Education Ordinance. In 1898 all the Government schools were handed over to the Roman Catholic body, and became assisted schools. There were, on the 31st December, 1899, 42 assisted schools. The number of children on the rolls was 5,735, and the amount spent by the colony on primary education was 3,079*l.* The Government grants 200*l.* a year to a Roman Catholic second-grade school, which had 70 pupils on the roll; the sisters of St. Joseph conduct a similar school for girls. The number of pupils on the roll is 100, and a Government grant of 50*l.* was made to the school in 1900.

#### *Industry.*

Sugar, cocoa, logwood, and spices are produced. There are four sugar "Usnes" with the best machinery. Tobacco is not grown as an article of export, but within the last two years the cultivation of this product has been revived.

Only about one-third of the island has ever been cultivated. The remainder is virgin forest of great fertility, and abounding in timber suitable for building and for the finest cabinet work.

Nearly all this land is in the possession of the Crown, and may be purchased in small or large lots at 1*l.* an acre, payable by yearly instalments of 5*s.*, and in the event of a certain area being put into permanent cultivation before the due date of the last instalment, that instalment may be remitted. This soil will grow any kind of tropical fruit trees or industrial plants.

There is at present in the colony an Indian population of about 2,000.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1890	50,232	45,430	747,153	878,316
1891	49,326	53,906	800,156	869,637
1892	48,297	54,934	716,137	788,430
1893	51,598	49,271	849,706	962,965
1894	56,590	54,400	833,927	981,794
1895	48,564	57,578	742,165	948,068
1896	55,331	56,060	1,008,476	1,190,790
1897	60,639	56,743	1,545,025	1,780,560
1898	67,628	60,975	1,355,208	1,555,877
1899	70,354	63,121	1,067,401	1,279,353

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1890	129,683	24,555	52,455	206,693
1891	138,019	24,867	59,292	222,178
1892	103,859	30,360	38,805	173,024
1893	86,838	26,602	55,588	168,978
1894	93,780	31,933	61,829	187,542
1895	74,511	28,689	51,745	154,945
1896	101,983	25,177	63,373	190,533
1897	119,355	52,639	73,259	245,253
1898	140,329	34,843	96,823	271,995
1899	149,374	34,647	98,942	282,963

\* Under the new Crown Lands Regulations, the period over which (in certain cases) the payment of the purchase money may be spread is ten years.

## EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1890	61,087	6,071	180,294*	197,452
1891	37,177	6,151	87,056	181,503
1892	44,757	7,153	137,146	179,056
1893	55,217	5,212	161,217†	221,646
1894	3,062	8,272	137,084‡	187,418
1895	24,268	2,951	110,649§	187,868
1896	24,144	4,842	107,309	136,295
1897	38,042	3,176	189,226¶	230,444
1898	11,154	6,625	148,729**	166,508
1899	20,424	4,696	145,549††	170,669

## Population.

Census	1881—38,551
"	1891—42,220
Estimate	1895—45,906
"	1896—46,671
"	1897—47,332
"	1898—47,976

Public Debt, 1899—187,180/.

Customs Revenue, 1899—38,269/.

## Administrators of St. Lucia since 1856.††

1856	Jas. Vickery Drysdale, Esq.
1857	Henry H. Breen, Esq.
1862	J. M. Grant, Esq.
1869	G. W. Des Vœux, Esq.
1878	Captain A. E. Havelock.
1881	R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G.
1885	Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G.
1890	R. B. Llewellyn, Esq., C.M.G.
1891	Surg. Lt.-Col. V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.
1897	C. A. King Harman, C.M.G.
1900	Sir H. L. Thompson, K.C.M.G.

## Executive Council.

The Administrator of the Government.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Officer commanding the troops.  
The Treasurer.  
Clerk, E. Evelyn.

## Legislative Council.

## Official.

The Administrator of the Government.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Treasurer.  
Alexander Clavier, Registrar, &c.  
Thomas H. Dix, Stipendiary Magistrate I. District.  
Charles Dennehy, Colonial Surgeon.  
Hon. G. Pousonby, Chief of Police.

## Unofficial.

Emmanuel Du Boulay.	G. Graf.
W. Peter.	D. Ferguson.
S. Barnard.	Clerk, E. Evelyn.
G. T. Plummer.	

\* Includes 55,693/ bunker coals.

† Includes 43,217/ bunker coals.

‡ Includes 45,729/ bunker coals.

§ Includes 35,714/ bunker coals.

|| Includes 42,575/ bunker coals.

¶ Includes 76,177/ bunker coals.

\*\* Includes 73,093/ bunker coals.

†† Includes 72,095/ bunker coals.

†† For Governors previous to 1856, see Edition for 1889.

## Civil Establishment

Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary, Sir H. L. Thompson, K.C.M.G., 1,000/ and 200/ entertainment allowance.

Chief Clerk, E. Evelyn, 250/.

2nd Clerk, T. T. Dyer, 100/ to 150/.

3rd Clerk, G. C. Du Boulay, 60/ to 80/.

## Treasury, Customs, and Inland Revenue Department.

Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, F. C. M. Anson, 550/.

Chief Clerk, H. H. Mitchell, 200/, and 30/ personal allowance.

2nd Clerk, E. B. Reece, 100/ to 150/.

3rd Clerk, and Keeper Spirit Warehouse, N. Phillip, 100/ and 20/ as keeper of spirit warehouse.

4th Clerk, H. Volney, 75/ to 100/.

5th Clerk, H. Bascom, 60/ to 80/.

Chief Landing Waiter and Revenue Officer, E. L. Richardson, 150/ to 200/., and fees.

2nd ditto, V. Girard, 125/ to 150/., and fees.

Landing Waiters and Revenue Officers, J. F. Huggins, A. Myers, 100/ to 125/ and fees; E. H. P. Didier, 90/ to 125/; H. Haynes, 75/ to 100/., and fees, and 30/ each horse allowance when attending distillery. Three Preventive Officers, 75/ each.

## Audit Department.

Auditor for W. Islands, W. Cuddeford (contribution).

Audit Clerk, E. Du Boulay, 150/.

Assistant Clerk, C. A. De Charleroi, 50/.

## Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour Master and Pilot, H. W. Ford, 300/.

Assistant Pilot, G. Dalrymple, 84/.

## Postal Department.

Postmaster, F. St. A. Reece, 250/., and 20/ for sale of stamps.

Clerk, V. Monplaisir, 60/.

## Public Works Department.

Superintendent of Works and Surveyor of Roads, W. G. Moore, 300/., and 100/ travelling allowance.

Clerk, J. J. de Brosard, 100/.

## Crown Lands Department.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, R. P. Cropper, 200/ and 100/ travelling allowance.

Clerk, Joseph Girard, 100/.

## Judicial.

Chief Justice, Arthur Child, 700/.

Attorney-General, E. G. Bennett, 400/.

Registrar of Royal Court, Registrar of Deeds and Mortgages, Sheriff, Registrar of Civil Status and Government Interpreter, A. Clavier, 410/.

Clerk to ditto, D. J. Garraway, 125/.

Assistant, ditto, J. B. D. Osbourne, 100/.

## Stipendiary Magistrates:—

1st District, T. H. Dix, 400/., and 50/ personal allowance.

2nd District, John W. Elliot, 350/., and 50/.

3rd ditto } allowance.

*Clerks to the Magistrates and District Courts :—**1st District*, T. A. Drysdale, 125*l.* and fees.*Assistant Clerk*, F. Belmar, 75*l.* and fees.*2nd District*, A. F. Palmer 100*l.*, and fees.*3rd ditto* E. S. Blanchard, 100*l.*, and fees.*Administrator General of Vacant Successions*, &c.

A. Clavier, fees.

*Medical.**Colonial Surgeon*, Chas. Dennehy, 400*l.**Colonial Assistant Surgeons*, O. Galgey, 250*l.* and 50*l.* personal allowance, and 25*l.* as medical officer in charge of drug store; J. A. Lestrade, 200*l.*; St. George Gray, 250*l.*, and 50*l.* as surgeon in charge of the Yaws Hospital; E. T. Born, 200*l.**Police and Gaols.**Chief of Police*, Honble. Granville Ponsonby, 250*l.* and 100*l.* allowances.*Clerk to Chief of Police*, B. A. J. Ferguson, 80*l.**Keeper of Royal Gaol*, C. Riggs, 200*l.*, and quarters.*Immigration.**Protector of Immigrants*, E. Evelyn, 50*l.**Ecclesiastical.**Anglican Minister of Holy Trinity Church*, Rev. J. R. Bascom, 200*l.**Anglican Minister of Grace Church, River Doree*, Rev. R. J. Clarke, 200*l.**Roman Catholic Vicar General and Curé of Castries*, Rev. L. Tapon, 200*l.*, and fees.*Education Department.**Inspector of Schools*, F. E. Bundy, 250*l.* and 50*l.* travelling allowance.*Foreign Consuls.**France*, L. de Laubengue.*German Empire*, W. Peter.*Italy*, G. Graf.*Netherlands*, S. Renshaw.*Norway and Sweden*, William Peter.*Portugal*, W. Barnard.*United States of Columbia*, S. Barnard.*United States of America*, William Peter.*Venezuela*, G. Graf.

## ST. VINCENT.

*Situation and Area.*

The Island of St. Vincent is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' N. latitude, and 60° 57' W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, and contains about 85,000 acres of land, about half the area of Middlesex. Most of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from Kingstown.

*General Description.*

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the side of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of

three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contains a population of about 4,000 souls. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1899, 27 vessels, of 491 tons.

There are five other small towns in the island, the most important being Georgetown on the north-east, and Chateaubetair on the north-west. The most striking natural feature of the island is its "Soufrière," or volcano, celebrated for the violence of its eruption in 1812. This mountain is situated at the northern extremity of the island, and rises to about 4,048 feet above the level of the sea. Since 1812 it has been dormant.

The whole island is of volcanic origin. A backbone of densely wooded and almost impassable mountains traverses it from the "Soufrière" at its northern end to Mount St. Andrew (2,500 ft.), dominating the Kingstown valley at its southern extremity. This range sends off spurs on each side, cutting up the island into a series of valleys, trending east and west from the central range to the coast. There is a somewhat level tract called the Carib Country at the north-east of the island, between the "Soufrière" and the sea. The next highest point after the "Soufrière" in the range is Richmond Peak, 3,539 feet high. The streams are numerous but small, except after heavy rains; the principal is the Richmond river.

In September, 1898, the island was visited by a severe hurricane, which caused widespread destruction, and reduced large numbers of the inhabitants to destitution. St. Lucia and Barbados also suffered from this storm, but in lesser degree.

*Climate.*

In the dry season, December to June, the climate is charming. In the wet season, and especially from August to November, the climate is damp and hot, but not at all unhealthy, and fever is almost unknown. The nights are cool all the year round. The average rainfall for last 10 years is 111·82 inches. The highest reading of the thermometer during 1899 was 88°, and the lowest 68·5°, the average mean temperature being 80° in the shade. The prevailing wind is N.E.

*Industry and Communications.*

Sugar, rum, cocoa, and excellent arrowroot are produced. The cultivation of ground nuts and spices is also attracting attention. Most of the sugar and all the arrowroot mills are worked by water power. A large proportion of the cultivatable land is owned by a few individuals; portions of Crown lands, which hitherto remained uncultivated are in process of alienation to peasant proprietors, and several estates have recently been purchased by the Government with the aid of an Imperial grant, and are being allotted to the same class of settlers. The forests produce excellent woods. There are 77 miles of highway running round the island, for the most part close to the coast, but on the leeward coast communication is mainly by boat, and nearly all the produce is water borne.

The port of Kingstown is visited by the Royal Mail and the Canadian Mail Steamers fortnightly; Messrs Scrutton's London Direct Line Steamers, and the steamers of an American Line also call at least once a month.

A telephone system has been established, having 1 central and 7 branch exchanges, with 89 connections and about 129 miles of line.



*History.*

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island, and the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the Islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands. The Caribs continued sole masters of St. Vincent until the year 1675, when a number of savages of a different race were discovered in it. These received the appellation of "Black Caribs," to distinguish them from the aborigines, to whom the name of "Yellow Caribs" was given.

In 1722 George I made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 3,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of 63,625*l*.

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1773, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

From this period to the breaking out of the French Revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but in 1795 the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the cane-fields, plundering the houses, and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the "Zebra" sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British head-quarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June, 1796. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the Island of Rattan, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly, on the 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports having been provided, the Caribs, to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation of the negro slaves. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400, and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

(C)

St. Vincent received its first cargo of East Indian Coolie labourers in 1861. The indentures of these immigrants have expired, and most of them have returned to India. Some, however, have made their home in the Colony.

*Constitution.*

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly.

The Council consisted of twelve members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's Commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Assembly was composed of nineteen members, including two for the Grenadines. In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of ten members, five from the Legislative Council, and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor and composed of three members—one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years.

The constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony; and in 1867 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated, and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead thereof. This Assembly was composed of 12 members, viz.:—three *ex officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. (The number of electors registered for the year 1874 was only 388.)

But this constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the Local Legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act, 39 and 40 Vic., c. 47), by which the future modelling of the constitution was left to the Crown. The Legislative Council now consists of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

The several courts of the Colony were, by an Ordinance of the Local Legislature passed in 1880, consolidated into one court, styled the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Chief Justice of the Colony is the sole Judge of this court.

There were immediately before the hurricane 38 schools, with 7,509 children on the rolls, and an average attendance of 3,158. Most of the school-houses were destroyed, but are now nearly all replaced. There is also a grammar school (for boys and girls), which receives a grant of 115*l*. per annum from the Government for boys, and a capitation grant for girls, amounting in 1899 to 26*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*.

The Government expenditure on education in 1899, including grants to grammar school, and salary, &c. of inspector was 2,051*l*.

A savings bank was established in 1866, and had 794 depositors, with 9,716*l*. deposited at 31st December, 1899. On 1st July, 1900, branches of the bank were opened at Georgetown and Chateau Belair.

*Administrators of St. Vincent since 1853.\**

Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B. . . . .	10 Jan. 1853
Edw. John Eyre . . . . .	29 Dec. 1854
Anthony Musgrave . . . . .	20 May 1861
Anthony Musgrave . . . . .	10 May 1862
George Berkeley . . . . .	6 Sept. 1864
William Hepburn Rennie . . . . .	3 June 1871
Geo. Dundas, C.M.G. . . . .	26 Oct. 1874
A. F. Gore, C.M.G. . . . .	10 July 1880
R. B. Llewellyn . . . . .	April 1888
Captain I. C. Maling, C.M.G. . . . .	11 July 1889
C. J. H. Sandwith, C.B. . . . .	4 July 1893
H. L. Thompson, C.M.G. . . . .	12 Mar. 1895

\* For Governors previous to 1853, see Edition for 1889.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1890	27,047	25,942	287,496	300,222
1891	27,649	28,516	152,193	261,771
1892	29,124	28,905	257,675	266,256
1893	27,914	29,439	267,592	274,082
1894	28,574	30,545	194,652	204,099
1895	25,459	28,911	230,474	237,910
1896	26,487	27,591	264,475	273,245
1897	24,760	27,866	243,227	248,877
1898	26,900	27,674	252,246	254,825
1899	63,295*	47,855†	238,497	245,588

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total. £
	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1890	44,629	37,151	16,028	97,028
1891	44,448	39,174	14,217	97,839
1892	49,313	44,301	9,366	102,980
1893	41,387	40,177	11,859	93,423
1894	39,193	37,296	14,520	91,009
1895	27,687	26,187	10,968	64,842
1896	29,847	31,667	9,975	71,489
1897	28,358	34,908	7,558	70,824
1898	27,291	44,812	16,205	88,308
1899	29,241	52,046	22,340	103,627

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total. £
	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	
1890	25,999	19,023	59,721	104,743
1891	39,848	12,790	46,034	98,672
1892	52,316	25,913	39,341	117,571
1893	41,789	25,141	47,763	114,693
1894	34,899	21,395	31,080	87,374
1895	25,876	19,577	23,237	68,690
1896	21,131	15,850	30,410	67,392
1897	20,432	21,945	26,557	68,934
1898	14,176	14,260	16,230	44,666
1899	19,383	10,812	3,380	33,575

Public Debt, 1899—15,710L.†

Customs Revenue, 1899—15,846L.

#### Population.

Census, 1871 . . . . .	35,688
" 1881 . . . . .	40,548
" 1891 . . . . .	41,054
Estimated, 1899 . . . . .	44,633

#### Executive Council.

The Administrator, Colonial Secretary, and Treasurer.

The Attorney-General.

W. F. Newsam, M.D., *Colonial Surgeon*.

D. A. Macdonald.

Clerk, F. W. Griffith.

#### Legislative Council.

The Administrator, Colonial Secretary, and Treasurer.

The Attorney-General.

W. F. Newsam, M.D., *Colonial Surgeon*.

E. D. Laborde, *Chief of Police*.

D. A. Macdonald.

F. C. Wells Durrant.

W. C. D. Proudfoot.

Rev. J. H. Darrell.

Clerk, F. W. Griffith.

\* Including 31,075L. from Imperial Funds.

† 17,534L.

‡ 5,000L. of this is provided for by an Imperial grant in aid.

#### Civil Establishment.

*Administrator of the Government, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, Shipping Master, and Manager of Savings Bank,* 700L. and 100L. table allowance.

*Chief Clerk, Government Office, F. W. Griffith,* 200L. and 50L. as Secretary Hurricane Loan Board.

*2nd Clerk, Government Office, C. N. Rice,* 100L.

*Chief Clerk, Treasury, G. F. Grant,* 180L., and fees as Registrar of Shipping.

*2nd Clerk, Treasury,* 100L.

*Supervisor of Customs and Port Officer, E. D. Laborde,* 50L.

*1st Landing Waiter, C. T. Hughes,* 120L.

*2nd Landing Waiter, P. L. Hutchinson,* 80L.

*Asst. Treasurer, Georgetown, H. B. Isaacs.*

*Chief Printer, Robert M. Anderson* 95L.

*Revenue Officer, Chateaubelair, C. Brisbane,* 100L.

*Audit Clerk, W. C. Hutchinson,* 100L., and 30L. travelling allowance.

#### Police, Excise, and Prisons.

*Chief of Police and Excise, and Superintendent of Prison, E. D. Laborde,* 250L., 50L. horse allowance, fees, and 25L. for Prison.

#### Judicial.

*Chief Justice (also Magistrate 1st District), J. Bayldon Walker,* 650L.

*Attorney-General, C. Ormond Hazell,* 300L., and private practice.

*Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar General, George Anton,* 250L., and 20L. personal allowance.

*Clerk to Registrar* W. E. Davis, 100L.

*Second Clerk,* 50L.

*Senior Bailiff, John S. Spence,* 75L. and 25L. travelling allowance.

*Police Magistrates:—*

*1st District, J. Bayldon Walker, (also Chief Justice),*

*2nd and 3rd Districts, J. J. A. Hughes,* 300L., with travelling allowance 60L.

*4th District, H. B. Isaacs,* 250L. and 15L. personal allowance.

*5th District, J. G. Wells (resides at Carriacou).*

#### Medical.

*Colonial Surgeon, W. F. Newsam, M.D.,* 300L., fees and 50L. horse allowance.

*District Medical Officers, W. S. Bruce-Austin, George Finlay, M. G. Pereira, and G. N. Alexis,* 240L. each, and fees. (The Southern Grenadines are visited by the Grenada Medical Officer at Carriacou).

#### Educational.

*Inspector of Schools, (vacant).*

*Librarian, Public Library, B. S. Wilson,* 75L.

#### Public Works, Surveys, and Crown Lands.

*Superintendent of Works, W. T. Lawrence (paid only when in the colony, resides at Grenada).*

*Land Commissioner, J. B. Kernahan,* 370L., and 100L. travelling allowance.

*Clerk,* 50L.

#### Postal Department.

*Postmaster, (vacant),* 200L.

*Clerk, Miss M. E. A. Walker,* 50L.

*Supervisor of Telephones, J. R. McLeod,* 80L.

*Botanical Station.*

*Curator*, Henry Powell, 200*l.* and quarters, 35*l.*  
horse allowance, and travelling allowance.

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*Agricultural School.*

*Instructor*, Murdo McNeil, 130*l.* to 150*l.*, and  
quarters.

*Schoolmaster*, A. J. Archer, 60*l.*

*Ecclesiastical.**Chief Ministers of Religion:—*

*Anglican Rector*, Ven. Archdeacon E. A. Turpin.

*Wesleyan Minister*, Rev. the Hon. J. H. Darrell.

*Roman Catholic Priest*, Father H. Pütz, P. P.

*Church of Scotland Minister*, Rev. John McLuckie

*Foreign Consuls.*

*United States of America*, E. A. Richards.

*Venezuela*, Ramon Barboza.

*Germany*, Waldemar Hanschell (Barbados).

## APPENDIX TO PART II.

This Appendix gives some account of certain British Possessions and Protectorates which are not administered under the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.\*

The boundaries of this territory, as defined by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement, are a line starting from the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa at the point of the parallel of the confluence of the Rivers Rovuma and Msinje, and following the shore southwards as far as  $13^{\circ} 30'$  S. lat., whence it runs S.E. to the eastern shore of Lake Chiuta, which it follows; thence in a direct line to the eastern shore of Lake Chilwa, or Shirwa, which it follows to its south-easternmost point; thence in a direct line to the easternmost affluent of the River Ruu, and thence along that affluent, and subsequently the centre of the channel of the Ruu to its confluence with the River Shiré.

From the confluence of the Ruu and Shiré the boundary follows the centre of the channel of the latter river to a point just below Chiwanga, and thence due west to the watershed between the Zambezi and the Shiré, and follows the watershed between those rivers, and afterwards between the former river and Lake Nyasa, until it reaches south latitude  $14^{\circ}$ .

From thence it runs south-west to the point where south latitude  $15^{\circ}$  meets the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, and follows the mid-channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi.

On the west the line follows the centre of the channel of the Upper Zambezi, starting from the Katima rapids up to the point where it reaches the territory of the Barutse Kingdom. That territory to remain within the British sphere, and its limits to the westward, which will constitute the boundary between the British and Portuguese spheres of influence, are to be decided by a joint Anglo-Portuguese Commission.

In the early part of 1891 Her Majesty's Government extended the field of operations of the British South Africa Company's Charter so as to include the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambezi, except Nyasaland, under which name are included certain districts in the Lake Nyasa region, where British missionaries had been settled for over 15 years, and the African Lakes Company had been at work for the same period, and which in 1889 were declared to be within the British sphere of influence. On 14th May, 1891, the Nyasaland districts were proclaimed as being under the protectorate of Great Britain, their boundaries being thus defined:—

On the east and south by the Portuguese dominions, and to the west by a frontier starting

on the south from the point where the boundary of the Portuguese dominions is intersected by the boundary of the Conventional Free Trade Zone, defined in the first article of the Berlin Conference Act, following that line northwards to the point where it meets the line of the geographical Congo basin, defined in the same article, and thence along the latter line to the point where it touches the boundary between the British and German spheres defined in the 2nd paragraph of the 1st article of the agreement of the 1st July, 1890.

British Central Africa is divided into the British Central Africa Protectorate, representing the country formerly known as Nyasaland, and the British Sphere of Influence beyond. The first-named is administered by a Commissioner and Consul-General under the direction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the second, now known as Northern Rhodesia, by the British South Africa Chartered Company.\* All the officials who exercise magisterial duties hold a commission signed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The expenses of administering the Protectorate are borne partly out of local revenues, the balance being borne by the Imperial Government.

The Imperial Government (Admiralty) maintains a naval force on the Zambezi River, consisting of H.M. gunboats "Herald" and "Mosquito."

On the Upper Shiré river and on Lake Nyasa the Protectorate Administration maintains three gunboats, viz.: the "Dove," side-wheeler, on the Upper Shiré, and the "Pioneer" and "Gwendolen" on Lake Nyasa. The last-named vessel is a large twin-screw steamer of 350 tons displacement.

There is a naval station kept up by the Admiralty at Chinde, the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and at Chiromo, on the Shiré river. At Fort Johnston (south end of Lake Nyasa) there is an Administration naval station. At Chinde is a small plot of land, known as the "British Concession," specially granted on lease by the Portuguese Government, where all goods in transit for British Central Africa are allowed to be landed, stored and transhipped free of customs duty.

The armed force necessary to maintain order within the Protectorate and the sphere of influence beyond, and to check the slave trade, consists of a corps of 160 Sikhs, seconded from active service in the Indian Army, and allowed to serve in British Central Africa for three years (being relieved by fresh arrivals at the end of that period of service), and also of the 1st Batt. of the British Central African Rifles, locally recruited. This force is officered by English officers and Sikh

\* For much of the information as to this territory the Editors are indebted to Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B., late Commissioner and Consul-General in the British Central Africa Protectorate. Additions and corrections have been made by Mr. Alfred Sharpe, C.B., present Commissioner and Consul-General.

\* For particulars as to the "British South Africa Company," see "Rhodesia" (under "South Africa").

N.C. officers. There is also a good armament of artillery and mountain guns supplied by the Imperial Government.

Communications are maintained between British Central Africa and the sea (the chief "port" of the Protectorate being Chiromo at the junction of the Rivers Ruo and Shiré) by H.M. gunboats, and by the river steamers of the African Lakes Company, Sharrer's Zambezi Traffic Company, and the African International Flotilla Company. These vessels meet at Chinde the ocean-going steamers of the Rennie Aberdeen line (London to Natal and Chinde), and the German East Africa Steamship Company (whose steamers connect Chinde with Mozambique, Zanzibar, Southampton, and Bombay).

The chief town of British Central Africa is Blantyre, in the Shiré Highlands, where there is a population of about 100 Europeans and 6,000 natives. Other towns and settlements are:—Zomba (the headquarters of the Administration), Chiromo, Katunga, Chikwawa, Mpimbi, Fort Lister, Fort Anderson, and Domasi, all more or less in the Shiré Highlands or on the River Shiré. Fort Johnston, Fort Maguire, Livingstonia, Bandawe, Likoma, Deep Bay, Fort Hill, and Karonga, are on or near Lake Nyasa; Fife, Abercorn, and Kituta are in the Tanganyika District; and Rhodesia on Lake Mweru. The Mission settlements in the Shiré Highlands and on Lake Nyasa have schools attached to them. The chief colonies of Europeans are to be met with at these settlements; the total number of Europeans at present settled in British Central Africa is 450.

In the southern part of British Central Africa a number of Indian traders have already begun to establish themselves. The native population of the whole of British Central Africa is about 3,000,000, but large portions are devoid of a single human inhabitant owing to the fearful devastation caused in the past by slave raids of the Arabs and black Portuguese.

The Shiré Province, which is that portion of the Protectorate lying between the south-west, south, and south-east shores of Lake Nyasa and the Zambezi, is now governed very much on the lines of a Crown colony. Good roads are being made in all directions, life and property are safe, and the bulk of the European population is congregated here. This province is remarkable for the extraordinary development of coffee planting which has taken place within the last few years: the coffee grown in the Shiré Highlands being of remarkable excellence. Formerly the chief trade on Lake Nyasa was in ivory, and elephants some years ago were fairly abundant all over B.C.A. At the present date, however, the amount of ivory collected in the Protectorate is very small, elephants having been very much thinned by the constant hunting carried on by natives. Coffee plantations are now being opened up on the western shores of Lake Nyasa, and this article forms the chief export, not only from the Shiré provinces, but also from Lake Nyasa.

During the year 1899 there was a considerable development of the india-rubber trade, and about 10,000*l.* worth was exported during that year. It is expected that this trade will largely increase. It is found, however, difficult to keep any check upon native rubber collectors who, regardless of the future, cut down the *Llandolphia* vines, from which the rubber is extracted.

Other articles of export from the Protectorate are oil seeds, rhinoceros horns, hippopotamus teeth, strophanthus seeds, rice, &c. The latter

article is grown on the shores of Lake Nyasa in great perfection; the Administration has recently introduced the cultivation of wheat, which promises to be very successful. It has also introduced oats and barley, which thrive remarkably on the uplands, and has also made experiments with merino sheep and Natal ponies, both of which kinds of stock seem likely to prosper on the elevated plateau.

The climate is on the whole healthier than that of many parts of tropical Africa, but cannot be called salubrious for Europeans generally, chiefly owing to the prevalence of malarial fevers.

A good deal of the sickness seems to arise from the malaria caused by tilling the soil for the first time, and the health records show that as the country becomes opened up it proves much healthier for Europeans than in its virgin state. Curiously enough, most of the complaints arise from cold and not from heat, which is nowhere very excessive, except on one or two days in the height of the summer. On the elevated plateaus and mountain ranges, which represent so large a proportion of the territory, the climate is chilly, especially during the winter months, and fires are burned nearly all the year round in the Europeans' houses.

The attention of capitalists is being directed to the great possibilities of trade on the Zambezi and the waterways connecting it with the lakes.

Surveys for a railway to connect Chiromo with Blantyre and Lake Nyasa have been completed. Telegraphic communication has been established from the Cape, *via* Matabeleland, Mashonaland, and Tete (on the Zambezi), with Blantyre, Zomba, and several other stations in the Protectorate. The telegraph wire, which is the property of the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, passes through the Protectorate from south to north, crosses the Tanganyika plateau, and had, in the month of June, 1899, reached Lake Tanganyika. From the south end of that lake it will be quickly carried on up its eastern shores to the north end, and thence to the Nile.

The total imports into the B.C.A. Protectorate for the year ending March 31st, 1900, were 176,034*l.* and exports 79,349*l.*, in addition to which there were goods passed through the Protectorate in transit for various countries to the value of 31,337*l.* The total revenue raised in the country amounted to 39,000*l.*

#### *Establishment of the Protectorate.*

*Commissioner and Consul-General*, Alfred Sharpe, C.B., 1,400*l.*

*Deputy Commissioner and Consul*, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Manning, 800*l.*

*Assistant Deputy Commissioner*, Capt. F. B. Pearce, 700*l.*

Four First Assistants, eight Second Assistants and twenty-six Third Assistants.

#### *Military and Police.*

*Commandant*, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Manning,

*Second Officer*, Lieut. A. S. Cobbe, 600*l.*

*Third Officer*, Lieut. C. Godfrey, 500*l.*

#### *Naval Department*

*Commander*, P. Cullen, 520*l.* to 700*l.*

*Second Officer*, E. L. Rhoades, 350*l.* to 500*l.*

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.****(Zanzibar, the East Africa Protectorate, Uganda.)****ZANZIBAR.**

The kingdom of Zanzibar was formerly a dependency of Muscat, and became independent in 1861. The island itself, situated in 6° N. lat., is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 47 miles long by 20 broad, and contains an area of 640 square miles. The port of the island is one of the best of Africa, and it has long been the centre of all commerce with the mainland, now included in the British and German Protectorates. It has an excellent water supply, and some fine buildings. The climate is better than that of the mainland, the thermometer ranging from 77° to 90°, with a mean of 80°, and an annual rainfall of 60 inches. The hot season is from January to March.

On the death of the late Sultan, in August, 1896, the palace was seized by Said Khaled, a member of his family, and force had to be resorted to to compel his submission. The palace was bombarded by British warships, and Khaled took refuge in the German consulate. The present Sultan, Hamud bin Muhammad bin Said, was then installed.

The island is fertile, producing cloves, copra, and other tropical products, but its exports, gathered from the mainland, include wax, hides, rubber, ebony, orchilla weed, copal, and tortoise shell. Its imports are calico and Manchester goods, hardware, cereals, and iron and brass wire for the interior trade. The population is about 250,000, of very mixed blood, with the exception of a small upper class of pure Arabs.

Six miles to the north of Zanzibar lies the small and densely wooded but waterless Island of *Tumbatu*, and some 30 miles further north lies the Island of *Pemba*, with an area of 380 miles. It is very fertile, producing cloves to the value of 120,000*l.* a year.

*H.M. Agent and Consul-General*, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1,800*l.*

*Consul*, B. S. Cave, C.B., 700*l.*

**EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**

On the 3rd of September, 1888, a charter was issued incorporating the Imperial British East Africa Company for the "entire management of those parts of the islands and mainland of the Zanzibar dominions on the East Coast of Africa appertaining to the territory lying between Wanga and Kipini, both inclusive, which are recognised in the Anglo-German Treaty of 1886 as reserved for the exclusive exercise of British influence, together with any further rights of a similar nature in East Africa or elsewhere which the Company may hereafter acquire." The Company thus formed had for its president Sir William Mackinnon, to whom the concession was originally granted on the 24th of May, 1887, by the Sultan of Zanzibar. The concession was a strip of coast 150 miles in length, including the important harbours of Mombassa and Kilifi, the former probably the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa, and stretching inward to the ten-mile limit to which the Zanzibar dominion on the mainland was confined by the Anglo-German agreement referred to. The Company, however, had full powers for acquiring territory to the west of this limit as far as the zone of British influence extends, from the coast to the confines of the Congo Free State. Including the sphere

of influence, the area to which the operations of the Company potentially extended was estimated at 750,000 sq. miles. The whole of the remaining territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar was, by an arrangement concluded in 1890, placed under British protection, and that part of it north of Kipini was conceded to the Company on 31st August, 1889, and 4th March, 1890.

On the 1st of July, 1895, the Company's territory was transferred to Her Majesty's Government, and is now administered under the Foreign Office through the Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, who is also Commissioner and Consul General for the East Africa Protectorate.

The Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 defined the respective spheres of influence, so as to assign to Great Britain all the territory between the present southern line of delimitation, along the parallel of 1° S. lat. from the Congo State to the East Coast of the Victoria Nyanza, and thence to the mouth of the River Umba, including Mfumbiro mountain, but excluding Kilimanjaro, to the northern limit of the parallel of 6° N. lat., and the River Juba from its intersection with that parallel. Westward the British sphere extends to the Congo Free State, and to the north of that it is undefined, but includes the western watershed of the Nile. The frontiers have been further defined by agreements with Germany (1893) and Italy (1891). This large territory is divided, for administration purposes into two distinct Protectorates, both administered from the Foreign Office, viz., the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate. (*See below*). In the East Africa Protectorate are included the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, known as the Seyyidieh, or Coast Province. The other administrative districts or provinces of the Protectorate are Ukamba, Tanaland, and Jubaland. The Uganda Protectorate adjoins the East Africa Protectorate on the west. A large portion of the East Africa Protectorate has not yet been brought under regular administrative control.

The principal port of the East Africa Protectorate—Mombasa—situated on the island of that name, possesses a fine harbour, and is in telegraphic communication with Europe. Mombasa is the coast terminus of the Uganda Railway, which in December, 1900, had been completed to about the 470th mile.

*Commissioner and Consul-General*, Sir C. Eliot. (*See under Zanzibar*.)

*Deputy-Commissioner and Consul*, Col. T. Ternan, C.M.G.; D.S.O., 1,000*l.*

*Sub-Commissioner, Ukamba*, J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., 500*l.*

*Ditto Tanaland and Resident in Witu*, A. S. Rogers, 700*l.*

*Ditto Jubaland*, 500*l.*

Eleven District Officers and fifteen Assistant District Officers.

*Commandant of Forces*, Colonel G. P. Hatch, 900*l.*  
*Second in Command*, Major E. G. Harrison, D.S.O., 650*l.*

**UGANDA.**

The British Protectorate over Uganda was proclaimed on June 19th, 1894, in succession to a brief administration by the Imperial British East Africa Company. The Protectorate was further extended over Unyoro and Busoga on July 3rd, 1896. By numerous subsequent treaties concluded by various officers in the service of the Protectorate, the British administration has spread still further over

countries adjoining the kingdom of Uganda proper, until the boundaries of the Protectorate in the present year may be set forth more or less as follows:—

On the east, the Uganda Protectorate is bounded by British East Africa as far north as the 6th degree of north latitude, and as far south as the Anglo-German boundary; on the south, by the Anglo-German boundary and by the 1st degree of south latitude; on the west, by the frontier of the Congo Free State; and on the north, by an undetermined line between Lado on the White Nile and the watershed of Lake Rudolph; on the north, in fact, it is continuous with the southward extension of the Egyptian Sudan.

During the first years of the British Protectorate, an armed force was created from the remains of the Sudanese army of Emin Pasha. To these other recruits were added from the districts of the White Nile, and the force thus organised, together with irregular bands of friendly Baganda, was used to repel the hostile attacks of the King of Uyororo, and later of Mwanga, King of Uganda. Later on an Indian contingent, similar to that employed in East Africa and in British Central Africa, was established. Unfortunately discontent arose amongst a section of the Sudanese force, partly due to the difference of pay which existed at that time between themselves and the Indian soldiers. These Sudanese broke into open mutiny at the end of 1897, and at the same time Mwanga, the runaway king of Uganda, attempted to raise a rebellion against the British. The Baganda, however, remained loyal, and after a year's fighting, with some loss in British officers, the mutiny was thoroughly quelled, and Mwanga and Kabarega (the King of Uyororo) were captured and sent as prisoners to Kisumu. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been perfectly peaceful, and has made considerable progress in commerce.

Uganda itself is separated by about 800 miles from the east coast of Africa, but the north-easternmost extremity of Victoria Nyanza Lake is not distant more than 580 miles. Over this stretch of country, two-thirds of which lie within the British East Africa Protectorate, transport has been exceedingly difficult owing to the paucity of inhabitants to act as porters, and stretches of country unhealthy for beasts of burden. Consequently, the Imperial Government resolved in 1895 to construct a railway from Mombasa to the north-east corner of Lake Victoria Nyanza. This railway at the end of 1900 had reached and descended the Kikuyu escarpment, traversed the Great Rift Valley, ascended the slopes of the Man range to within a short distance from the summit, and had covered about 475 miles of the 580 separating Mombasa from Port Florence, on Victoria Nyanza, which will be the eventual terminus of the railway. Uganda is now in telegraphic communication with Mombasa and Thersa, by cable, with Great Britain and other countries.

The trade of Uganda is beginning to make a decided increase, and the approach of the railway brings numerous European and Indian settlers and merchants. The principal articles of commerce at the present time are ivory, cattle, wild coffee, and india-rubber. The country is, however, as a whole, extremely rich in most African commercial products, and only requires the connection of the railway with the coast to become exceedingly prosperous in commerce.

*H.M. Special Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B., 2,800l.*

*Commandant of the Uganda Rifles and of the Troops in the Protectorate, Col. A. H. Coles, D.S.O., 900l.*

*Officer Commanding Indian Contingent, Lieut.-Col. J. T. Evatt, 800l.*

*Secretary, J. F. Cunningham, 550l.*

*Judicial Vice-Consul, E. de L. Collinson, 600l.*

Seven 1st-Class Assistants; eight 2nd-Class Assistants, and fourteen 3rd-Class Assistants.

## BRUNEI.

An agreement, in terms similar to that with Sarawak, was concluded, in 1888, with the Sultan of Brunei, a native state lying between North Borneo and Sarawak, between 115° and 116° E. long., and touching the sea at Brunei Bay, in which lies the island of Labuan. Brunei is the state out of which the territories of the North Borneo Company and the Rajah of Sarawak have been carved, and appears to have been at one time powerful, claiming jurisdiction over the greater part of Borneo as well as over the Philippines. Its area is now only about 3,000 miles.

The outlying districts are Tutong, Blait, and Lawas, with others of less importance.

The authority of the Sultan is fast diminishing, and outside of the capital the natives are in a continual state of passive rebellion.

The chief town is Brunei, with a population of about 12,000, including 70 Chinese. There are no European inhabitants, and the British Consul resides at Labuan. The Chinese are engaged in the manufacture and export of sago, supplying a cargo to a Singapore steamer which calls once every three weeks. Concessions of mining and timber rights, have been granted to all comers, but the want of local labour deters serious work. Curios in brass and silver work, made by the natives, are attractive to visitors. Opium and gambling farms are let yearly, and monopolies on tobacco, etc., are granted, but the principal source of revenue is derived from the yearly cession payments by the North Borneo and Sarawak Governments. An oil boring company, is being formed to work near the town of Brunei.

## NORTH BORNEO.

### *Situation and Area.*

The territory under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company (incorporated by Royal Charter under date of 1st Nov., 1881), now known as "The State of North Borneo," comprises the whole of the northern portion of the island of Borneo from the Sipitong River on the west to lat. 4° 10' N. on the east coast, together with all the islands within a distance of three leagues, including those of Banguey and Balemangan; it is held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, and contains an area of 31,000 square miles (equal to Scotland), with a coast line of about 900 miles. It extends from 115° 20' to 119° 20' E. long., and from 4° 10' to 7° 25' N. lat. The southern boundary was settled by a convention at London on the 20th June, 1891.

The principal stations of the Company are at Sandakan (where are also the headquarters of the administration), and Lahat Datu and Tawao, Cowie Harbour, on the east, Kudat on the north, Gaya Bay and Ambong on the west, and Mempakol, opposite Labuan Island. At each of these there are excellent harbours, especially at the first-named, which is situated in a magnificent bay some fifteen miles in length, with an average breadth of five miles. It is 1,000 miles from Singapore, 1,200 from

Hong Kong, and 1,600 from Port Darwin. Inland stations are at Penungah, Kaningow, and Beaufort.

### *General Description.*

The greater part of the country is at present covered with jungle, but the soil is found to be well adapted for the growth of almost all tropical products, more particularly tobacco, sugar, coffee, sago, tapioca, &c.

The mineral resources of the country have not yet been fully investigated. Gold has been found in three of the rivers on the east coast; coal, copper, and other minerals have also been met with, but so far have not been worked. A syndicate is now prospecting for coal on the east coast.

The country is mountainous, although the shore is flat and fringed with mangrove. The highest point yet discovered is Kinabalu, 14,000 feet.

The inhabitants, who are supposed to number about 200,000, are mainly Malays, Bajows, and Sulus on the coast, who subsist by fishing and trade; further back, the Dusuns cultivate yearly well irrigated rice fields; and, in the interior, there are many mixed tribes who plant hill padi (rice) and hunt, clearing fresh jungle every year, occasionally varying more peaceful pursuits by head-hunting raids on a petty scale. There are Malay and Chinese settlements on the coast, which cultivate the flat areas, and carry on a considerable trade. Sandakan, the chief town, has a population of 7,000. There are two missions, one the Church of England, with an interior missionary station at Kaningow, and one Roman Catholic with three stations on the West Coast. The former, which is supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Church of England Community has a church and school at Sandakan, with a branch at Kudat. The club, hotels, banks and insurance agencies, European and Chinese stores, public markets, hospital, Government house, offices, gaol, barracks, saw mills, tennis grounds and the numerous neat suburban bungalows around bespeak civilization and progress in the capital.

On the west coast Kudat has also an hotel and public buildings, with agencies, stores, shops, and bungalows, which supply all the wants of the mixed community.

### *History.*

The state and town of Brunei appear to have been prosperous from a very early age. They were visited by Europeans in 1322, 1503, and 1520, but the first settlement in Borneo was made by the Dutch at Landak and Sudakana in 1608, and soon abandoned. An English settlement was made in 1609, and abandoned 1623. The Dutch factories were re-established in 1747 and 1776, but finally given up in 1790.

A British settlement was formed under the East India Company in 1762 at the island of Balem-bangan, which had been ceded by the Sultan of Sulu. This was attacked by pirates in 1775, and the staff was removed to Labuan, a small factory being at the same time established at Brunei. A second attempt in 1803 was made to establish a settlement on the former island, and in Maruda Bay, and on its failure the East India Company gave up its connection with Northern Borneo.

Sir James Brooke, in 1840, established the independent State of Sarawak, which, as well as Brunei, is under the exclusive influence of Great Britain; and Labuan became a British colony in 1846. Some

Americans obtained extensive cessions in North Borneo in 1865 from the Sultan of Brunei, but they were never utilised. In 1872 a company, called the Labuan Trading Company, established itself in Sandakan, the business of which was later carried on by its manager, Mr. W. C. Cowie. Finally, in 1877 and 1878, the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu ceded to a syndicate formed by Baron Overbeck and Mr. (now Sir Alfred) Dent the greater portion of the territory now known as British North Borneo. This syndicate's rights were acquired in 1881 by the British North Borneo Provisional Association, and transferred by that body in 1882 to the British North Borneo Company. Some further cessions have since been added to the Company's territory. The British Government assumed a formal protectorate over the Territory by agreement with "the State of North Borneo," dated the 12th May, 1888. By this agreement the State is to continue to be administered by the Company as an independent State, under the protection of Her Majesty's Government, who may appoint consular officers, and shall conduct all foreign relations, but does not interfere in internal administration.

### *Climate.*

The climate, though tropical, is equable; the temperature varies from 70° to 93°, but there is usually a light breeze. The annual rainfall is about 120 inches, chiefly from November to February.

### *Industry.*

Agriculture is now beyond its primitive state, and certain of the more advanced tribes use the plough and harrow. The chief products are tobacco, sago, rice, coffee, pepper, tapioca, maize, sugar, and pineapple fibre. There is still a large trade in the collection of jungle produce; but during the past year much attention has been given to the cultivation of tobacco. The soil and climate have proved to be eminently suited for its growth; about 1,000,000 acres have been leased on 999 years leases, or applied for, chiefly for this purpose, and ten estates are in full operation. The rapid development of this industry is shown by the following figures as to exports of tobacco since 1887:—1887, 30,800 lbs.; 1888, 81,664 lbs.; 1889, 168,112 lbs.; 1890, 408,275 lbs.; 1891, 1,635,744 lbs.; 1892, 1,794,720 lbs.; 1893, 1,378,122 lbs.; 1894, 1,411,575 lbs.; 1895, 1,370,370 lbs.; 1896, 2,063,680 lbs.; 1897, 1,789,200 lbs.

In 1898 the value of exported tobacco reached \$1,358,666; 1899, \$1,862,454.

Ramie fibre claims one plantation, and there is oil boring by the Burnah Bombay Training Company on the West Coast.


The exports comprise also, sago, rice, coffee, pepper, tapioca, maize, sugar, pine-apple fibre, gutta percha, indiarubber, rattans, beeswax, edible birds nests, camphor, resin (called damar), gold, cattle, catch, &c., on which a royalty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, and 1 cent. per lb. on estate grown tobacco, sent almost entirely to Singapore, China, and Australia; from Singapore part of these find their way to Europe.

A timber trade has been opened with both Australia and China.

The Company does not itself engage in trade. The revenue is derived from import duties, stamps, and royalties on the various exports, a poll tax, licences for the sale of opium, spirits, and tobacco; and from the sale and rent of forest lands, suburban lots, and town sites. Besides the tobacco



BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

**BALAMBANGAN**  **J. BANGUEY I.**  
Samparmaning Pr  
Ntza  
Agri  
Cagayan Sula

*Scale of  
English Statute Miles.*

North	Latitude
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	113°	114°	115°	East	116°	Longitude 117°
10						
9						
8						
7						
6						
5						
4						
3						
2						
1						

Harrison: 3000 Little S. Martin Lane "C"



estates already mentioned eight general plantations have been opened by Europeans, especially the Dutch, and the demand for land has been so great as to cause the price to be raised from \$3 to \$10 per acre. Pepper and sago are exported from the West Coast. Six timber companies are engaged in the timber trade, and two saw mill companies are at work carrying on a large export trade with England, China, Manilla, and other ports.

#### Currency and Banking.

The Company has a copper coinage of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 cent pieces, and it issues notes, expressed in dollars, to the extent of \$180,000. American, Mexican, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and British dollars are treated as currency. There are agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the National Bank of China, and the Company itself does banking business when required.

Money orders on North Borneo are issued in England, India, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and elsewhere, and *vice versa*.

#### Constitution.

The territory is administered by a court of directors in London, appointed under the Royal Charter, and a Governor, Treasurer-General, and Residents appointed by them. There are 9 provinces (Alcock, Cunliffe, Dent, Dewhurst, Elphinstone, Keppel, Martin, Mayne, and Myburgh).

The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The law of the country is based on the Indian Penal, Criminal Procedure, and Civil Procedure Codes, with an adaptation in special instances of several of the Acts in force in the British colonies, and an Emaum's court, for the administration of Mahommedan law, with native courts for trials by local customs. There is a force of about 450 armed police under European officers. An European medical officer is attached to each Residency.

#### Means of Communication.

Messrs. Behn Meyer & Co. run steamers constantly between Singapore and the local ports, and between Hong Kong and the ports. There is frequent communication by steamer with Singapore and Hong Kong, and occasionally visits are made by steamers running between Hong Kong and Australia, and a local company runs a line along the coast and to adjacent islands. The Government, are constructing a metre-gauge railway from Brunei Bay to Sapong, and 23 miles have already been laid. The distance to the interior at Sapong is 52 miles. The line will be extended to Cowie Harbour and Gaya Bay. Several riding roads already exist, and more are in course of construction. Internal communication is mainly by water. The State has joined the postal union. Course of post from London, about thirty days. Postage from Sandakan to all places outside the territory, for letters 4 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

The postal business has considerably increased during the last few years. Statistics for 1896-99 are as follows:—

	RECEIVED.		DESPATCHED.	
	Letters.	Papers.	Letters.	Papers.
1896	19,693	17,093	12,948	8,156
1897	24,791	18,935	15,265	7,607
1898	27,853	23,216	19,607	10,408
1899	29,294	24,061	24,215	13,564

	Revenue Proper.*	Land Sales.*	Expenditure.*
	\$	\$	\$
1890	358,461	239,655	373,139
1891	417,028	7,212	439,664
1892	357,823	67,488	381,873
1893	289,220	818	290,507
1894	315,591	478	339,268
1895	348,948	970	300,560
1896	407,207	4,492	313,807
1897	486,062	964	341,124
1898	503,307	2,061	387,261
1899	542,919	3,693	410,290

On the completion of the Singapore—Labuan—Hong Kong cable in April, 1894, the mainland of Borneo was joined to Labuan by a cable covering a distance of about 10 miles to Menumbok, which has since been joined with Mempakol by telephone. A telegraph line from that point to Sandakan is now constructed, and brings the intermediate stations of Mempakol, Weston Beaufort, Rayoh, Sapong, Keningow and Penunah into direct telegraphic communication with London.

A branch line from Beaufort, on the Padas River, to Ambong, on the west coast, is under construction, and a line from Lamag, on the Kinabatangan River, to the Gold Fields, on the Segama River has been ordered.

#### SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

	British tonnage.	Total tonnage.
1890	55,596	64,210
1891	147,499	147,499
1892	130,144	130,144
1893	—	99,642
1895	—	54,321
1897	—	60,000
1898	189,206	195,840
1899	120,028	197,254

#### IMPORTS.

#### EXPORTS.

Year.	\$	\$
1890	2,018,089	901,290
1891	1,936,547	1,238,277
1892	1,355,684	1,762,247
1893	1,116,714	1,780,593
1894	1,329,066	1,698,543
1895	1,663,906	1,962,350
1896	1,882,188	2,473,753
1897	1,887,498	2,942,293
1898	2,419,087	2,881,851
1899	2,456,998	3,439,560

#### Court of Directors.

R. B. Martin, Esq., M.P., *Chairman*.  
 Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E.,  
 G.C.M.G.  
 William C. Cowie, Esq., *Managing Director*.  
 Edward Dent, Esq.  
 Sir Charles J. Jessel, Bart., *Vice-Chairman*.  
 Admiral The Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B.  
 J. A. Maitland, Esq.  
 Frederick C. Stoop, Esq.  
*Secretary*, Harrington G. Forbes.  
*Assistant Secretary and Accountant*, W. P. Flynn.  
*Clerks*, P. Cutler and F. H. Mackie.  
 London Office, 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

#### Governors.

1881. W. H. Treacher.  
 1887. W. M. Crocker (acting).  
 1888. C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.  
 1891. L. P. Beaufort (acting).  
 1892. C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.  
 1895. L. P. Beaufort.  
 1900. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G.  
 1901. E. W. Birch, C.M.G.

\* Including Labuan (see Labuan).

*Establishment.*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, E. W. Birch,  
C.M.G.

*Treasurer-General and Superintendent of Customs*,  
A. Cook.

*Government Secretary*, E. P. Gueritz.

*Judge of Sessions Court*, E. P. Gueritz.

*Resident, West Coast*, E. H. Barratt.

*Resident and Deputy-Governor, Labuan and Resident Province Dent*, R. M. Little.

*Resident, Duvel Bay*, A. R. Dunlop.

*Auditor*, J. W. Wilson.

*District Magistrate*, W. H. Penney.

*Postmaster-General*, W. H. Penney.

*Superintendent of Gaols*, H. Frere (acting).

*Assistant Treasurer*, A. C. Pearson.

*Sub-Treasurer, Kudat*, F. I. C. White.

*Magistrates in Charge—*

*Province Keppel*, W. G. Malcolm.

*Sapong*, C. W. Keasberry.

*South Keppel*, F. G. Atkinson.

*Sugut and Labuk*, F. M. Isemonger.

*Turvaoo*, C. C. Pyke.

*Keningow*, F. W. Fraser.

*Superintendent of Telegraphs*, H. Scott Atkinson.

*Commandant of Constabulary*, C. H. Harington.

*Wing Officer*, W. R. Flint.

*Commissioner of Lands*, H. Walker.

*Surveyor*, E. A. Pavitt.

*Assistant Surveyor*, F. C. Pavitt.

*Protector of Chinese and Superintendent of Immigration*, Dr. N. B. Dennys (absent), W. H. Penney (acting).

*Principal Medical Officer*, H. M. Harrison, M.D.

*Medical Officer, West Coast*, (vacant).

*Labuan and Province Dent*, R. E.

Adamson, M.B., C.M.

*Medical Cadet*, (vacant).

*Treasurer and Police Magistrate*, G. M. O'B. Horsford.

*Harbourmaster and Postmaster*, W. Boyd.

*Cadets*, F. M. Isemonger and L. Lovegrove.

*Editor of "Herald"*, Dr. N. B. Dennys.

**SARAWAK.**

An agreement was entered into with the Rajah of Sarawak, on the north-west coast of Borneo, on the 14th of June, 1888, under which that State has been placed under British protection. Her Majesty's Government undertake not to interfere with the internal administration of the State, but they are to determine any questions that arise as to the succession, to control the foreign relations, and to have the right to establish consular officers in the territory. British subjects are to have most-favoured-nation treatment, and no part of the territory is to be alienated without the consent of H.M.'s Government.

The territory of Sarawak comprises an area of about 41,000 square miles (more than equal to Ireland and Wales together), with a population of about 300,000, composed of various races. It is intersected by many rivers navigable for a considerable distance inland, and commands about 380 miles of coast line. The government of the district from Tanjong Datu to the entrance of the Samarahan river was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei in the year 1842 by Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak. In 1861 a second cession was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei of all the rivers and lands from the Samarahan river to Kadurong Point. In 1882 a third cession was obtained of

100 miles of coast line and all the country and rivers that lie between Kadurong Point and the Baram river, including about three miles of coast on the north-east side of the latter; and in 1885 another cession was obtained of the Trusan river, situated on the north of the mouth of the Brunet river. The Limbaug River was also obtained in 1890, and the transfer was approved and confirmed by H.M.'s Government in August, 1891. The present Rajah, H. H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. (born June, 1829; married 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt), is a nephew of Sir James Brooke, to whom he succeeded in 1868.

*Heir*, Charles Vyner Brooke (Rajah Muda), born 26th September, 1874.

*Products.*

At Paku in Upper Sarawak a considerable number of Chinese are engaged in working gold, and also in the Batang Lupar Residency. Gold exported 1898, value \$23,685; 1899, 541,711. The Borneo Company possesses a monopoly of the mineral rights, other than gold and coal, over most of Sarawak, and at Busoh the Company have extensive antimony works, and have erected at Bau and Bidi large works for the treatment of gold ore by the cyanide process. Coal is mined on a considerable scale at Sadong and Brooketon, the output in 1899 being 41,218 tons, including the quantity used by the local steamers. There is a considerable export of timber from the Rejang River, mostly to Hong Kong, valued in 1899 at \$69,292. There are successful plantations of coffee on Matang and at Satap, and pepper grows well throughout the Territory. All these articles figure in the list of exports, which also includes diamonds, quicksilver, gutta-percha, indiarubber, canes, rattans, camphor, bees' wax, birds' nests, sago, tapioca, gambier, and silver. The value of the principal exports in 1899 was: Gutta-percha and india-rubber, \$1,063,451; rattans, \$169,531; gambier, \$168,050; pepper, \$859,188; and sago flour, \$790,583. In 1884 the quantity of sago flour exported was 97,335 pikuls = 5,734 tons, and in 1893, 272,131 pikuls, or over 16,800 tons. The bulk of the trade is with Singapore.

*Chief Towns.*

Kuching, the capital, population about 25,000, on the Sarawak River, about 23 miles inland (N. lat. 1° 32', E. long. 110° 28'), besides excellent Government offices and Court house, possesses an excellent hospital, and a museum with a complete collection of exhibits relating to Borneo. The Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak has his headquarters there, and has a mission school with 100 scholars, and also a girls' school. The Roman Catholics also have a mission there, with a boys' school under two resident priests, and a girls' school under the sisters.

Sibu, on the Rejang River, has a large population of Chinese traders, who exchange European goods for jungle produce. The River has a native population estimated at 90,000. The Chinese here trade direct with Singapore, as well as with Kuching. Muka, a large town on the Muka River, near its mouth, is devoted to the production of sago, the stems of the sago palm being cut in the upper reaches of the river and floated down to the town, where the pith is extracted and beaten, to be carried in native schooners to Kuching or Singapore to be cleaned.

Other towns are Bintulu, Oya, and Kapit, Baram, Simanggang, Sadong, Trusan, Limbaug.

*Communication*

Is maintained by the Sarawak and Singapore S.S. Co. with Kuching and Singapore every ten days; by a government vessel with Sadong, Brooketon, and Singapore every ten days; by the "Adeh," 189 tons, coasting, with trips to Singapore four or five times a year; and by the "Lorna Doone," 54 tons, fortnightly coasting service.

Communication is also kept up with coast stations by Government steam launches.

There are roads only around the capital and thence to the mining district in Upper Sarawak (about 25 miles); internal communication is entirely by means of the numerous rivers, which form natural highways and byways, by which any point in the country can be reached in steam launches or boats.

*Postage.*

Sarawak joined the Postal Union on 1st July, 1897.

*Local.*—To any place in the country. 2 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., and 4 cents to Singapore.

*Foreign.*—The same as from Singapore (Sarawak stamps).

No record of letters from England is kept. Letters despatched to United Kingdom, 1899, 5,653. Since 1st July, 1897, letters come in direct bag from London, but *via* Singapore. The Kuching post office received, 1899:—Letters, 30,729; papers, &c., 16,175; parcels, 355. Despatched, 1899:—Letters, 33,740; papers, &c., 10,834; parcel post, 827. Total, 98,313.

*Sources of Revenue.*

The principal sources of revenue are the opium, gambling, arrack, and pawn farms, producing \$249,149 in 1899.

Harbour, buoy, and light dues:—Three cents. per ton, payable on arrival, and chargeable to all vessels of five tons and upwards.

The taxes levied are:—Exemption, \$2 per annum, payable by Malays; \$1, per annum per door, payable by sea dyaks; \$2 per annum for every able-bodied land dyak.

The total amount of Dyak and Malay revenue for the year 1899 was \$74,520.

The weights are, 1 picul = 133½ lbs.; 1 coyan = 2 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.

*Statistics.*

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1892	461,804	425,493
1893	457,122	478,198
1894	457,595	486,532
1895	453,800	462,882
1896	493,760	444,200
1897	564,789	504,100
1898	638,188	543,506
1899	851,438	843,230

*IMPORTS.\**

From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
		\$
1892	Mostly from Singapore	1,769,237
1893	ditto	1,695,100
1894	ditto	1,861,859
1895	ditto	1,915,597
1896	ditto	2,274,159
1897	ditto	2,489,288
1898	ditto	2,906,143
1899	ditto	3,281,609

\* Imports and exports do not include the coasting trade, which is considerable, but foreign trade only.

*EXPORTS.\**

To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
		\$
1892	Mostly to Singapore	2,223,123
1893	ditto	2,206,203
1894	ditto	2,105,972
1895	ditto	2,206,723
1896	ditto	2,425,565
1897	ditto	2,732,478
1898	ditto	3,367,141
1899	ditto	4,467,006

*SHIPPING CLEARED AND ENTERED.*

To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
		Tons.
1892	To and from Singapore.	76,718
1893	ditto	78,902
1894	ditto	79,521
1895	ditto	77,953
1896	ditto	88,780
1897	ditto	84,865

*Civil Establishment.*

*Rajah of Sarawak*, His Highness. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., Commander of the Crown of Italy.

The *Rajah Muda*, His Highness C. Vyner Brooke. *Private Secretary* (vacant).

*Aide-de-Camp*, The Hon. H. F. Deshon.

*Supreme Council.*

*President*, His Highness the *Rajah*, G.C.M.G.

*Members*, Hon. C. A. Bampfylde, Hon. H. F. Deshon, *Datu Bandar* (Haji Bua Hassan), The *Datu Muda* (Abang Mahomad Kassim), The *Datu Hakim* (Haji Mahomad Ali), The Hon. H. C. Brooke Johnson (*Recorder*).

(The Council meets on the first Monday of each month.)

*Chief Officers.*

*Resident, 1st Division*, Hon. C. A. Bampfylde, \$6,000.

*Ditto, 3rd Division*, Hon. H. F. Deshon, \$5,400.

*Treasurer*, Hon. H. C. Brooke Johnson, F. H. Dallas (acting), \$3,600.

*Residents 2nd Class*:—

R. V. Awdry,	1st Division,	\$4,080.
E. A. W. Cox,	4th "	\$2,400.
H. R. A. Day,	3rd "	\$2,760.
J. E. A. Lewis, B.A.	1st "	\$2,760.
R. K. Philipps,	1st "	\$2,400.
E. R. Stilwell	1st "	\$2,400.
D. J. S. Bailey, B.A.	2nd "	\$2,400.
I. Kirkpatrick,	1st "	\$2,400.
G. P. Barlow,	3rd "	\$3,360.
B. Bettington	3rd "	\$
Captain H. W. Peck,	3rd "	\$3,360.
E. Somerville,	1st "	\$3,000.
P. F. Cunynghame	3rd "	\$2,760.
C. Hose,	4th "	\$3,360.
O. F. Ricketts,	4th "	\$3,360.

*Commissioner of Works and Surveys*, H. D. Ellis, 550l.

*Postmaster-General and Auditor*, A. K. Leys, \$3,360

*Principal Medical Officer and Indian Immigration Officer*, A. J. G. Barker, \$4,800.

*Commandant*, vacant.

*Inspector of Police and Prisons*, C. W. Daubeney, \$3,360.

*Editor*, "Sarawak Gazette," F. H. Dallas, \$2,700.

*Curator, Museum*, R. Shelford, B.A., \$3,000.

*Superintendent of Government Coffee Estates*, H. W. Ashby, \$2,700.

\* Imports and exports do not include the coasting trade, which is considerable, but foreign trade only.

### OTHER MISCELLANEOUS POSSESSIONS.

#### ADEN.

The peninsula of Aden is situated in lat.  $12^{\circ} 47' N.$  and long.  $45^{\circ} 10' E.$ , about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, on the Arabian coast. Besides the peninsula a strip of territory stretching about three miles inland belongs to England, the whole area being about eighty square miles. Dhala and El Hota are the principal villages outside the town of Aden. The rainfall never exceeds 7 inches in a year. The town of Aden is situated on the side of a rocky promontory, and is very strongly fortified. It is a most important coaling station, and also an entrepôt for the trade with Arabia. The imports in 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 4,40,66,865, and the exports to Rs. 3,74,80,382. The exports consist of coffee, gums, skins and hides, cotton goods, dyes, feathers, spices, &c. The settlement is subject to the Government of Bombay, being presided over by a Resident, who is also commander of the troops in the garrison. (For further information see publications relating to India.)

PERIM, an island about five square miles in area, situated at the entrance of the Red Sea, is a dependency of Aden, and is administered from that port. It is also an important coaling dépôt for the merchant marine, and contains a lighthouse.

The Arab chiefships between Aden and Muscat territory are also in subordinate treaty relations with the Government of India, these relations being within the charge of the Aden Residency.

SOCOTRA, an island situated about 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, in  $12^{\circ} 19' - 12^{\circ} 42' N.$  lat., and  $53^{\circ} 21' - 53^{\circ} 30' E.$  long. and lying in the direct route to India, has been since 1876 under the government of Aden, which pays a small subsidy to the Sultan of Keshin, to whom it belonged. It is famous for its aloes. The population of the island is about 4,000, of Arab descent. It is 72 miles by 22 miles, with peaks 200 feet high. It was formally placed under British protection by agreement with the Sultan in October 1886, together with the neighbouring Abdal Kute and Bromers Islands.

In 1887 also a Protectorate was established over the tribes on the Somali coast, extending from Lahadu, half-way between Ras Jibuti and Zaila, to Bunder Ziadeh, in the 49th parallel E. long. The internal boundary has been settled by agreements with Italy and King Menelek of Abyssinia. Till 1898 the Somali Coast Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, the head of the administration being the Administrator and Consul-General, Lieut.-Col. J. Hayes Sadler. The chief ports are Berbera, Bulhar, and Zaila. The trade in 1897-98 was valued at Rs. 1,04,77,859, almost equally divided between imports and exports. The revenue of the Protectorate was Rs. 3,18,943 and the expenditure Rs. 2,34,862.

#### ASCENSION.

The island of Ascension, 34 miles in area, lying in the South Atlantic, lat.  $7^{\circ} 53' S.$  and long.  $14^{\circ} 18' W.$ , is under the supervision of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who maintain a small naval station there. It was taken possession of in 1815, and is now garrisoned by marines. It is famous for its turtles, large

numbers of which are caught between Dec. and May. The mail steamers from the Cape call there once a month. It is a barren, rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, and destitute of vegetation, except at the highest point, 2,870 feet high, but has been cultivated to an extent permitting the maintenance of 3,000 sheep. The population is about 166. All expenses are charged to naval funds.

*Captain, J. E. Blaxland, R.N.*

#### TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

Tristan d'Acunha and Gough Island are the principal of a group of islands lying in lat.  $37^{\circ} 6' S.$  and long.  $12^{\circ} 2' W.$  It was taken possession of by a military force during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. Upon his death the garrison was withdrawn, with the exception of three men, who, with certain shipwrecked sailors, became the founders of the present settlement. For a long time only one of the settlers had a wife, but subsequently the others contracted with a sea captain to bring them wives from St. Helena. The population, when the island was visited in November, 1897, by one of H.M. ships, was found to be only 64. It remains practically stationary, as the younger and more ambitious settlers migrate in batches to the Cape. The inhabitants practically enjoy their possessions in common, and there is no strong drink on the island, and no crime. It was at one time proposed to give them laws and a regular government, but this was found unnecessary for the above reasons, and they remain under the moral rule of their oldest inhabitant, Governor Green, successor to Governor Glass, Corporal in the Royal Artillery, and founder of the settlement. The inhabitants are spoken of as long-lived, healthy, moral, religious, and hospitable to strangers. A supply of stores and provisions was provided out of a grant voted by Parliament, and sent out by a man-of-war in 1886, nearly all the able-bodied men having been drowned while attempting to board a vessel in December, 1885. There are between 800 and 900 head of cattle, 500 sheep, and a great many geese on the islands, and crops of potatoes are raised.

#### WEI-HAI-WEI.

The territory leased to Great Britain by China on the 1st July, 1898, at Wei-hai-wei comprises the islands of Len-kung-tan, and all the islands in the bay of Wei-hai-wei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast line of the bay. It lies in latitude  $37^{\circ} 30' N.$  longitude,  $122^{\circ} 10' E.$ , and is the most eastern harbour on the north coast of the Shantung peninsula. The bay is 6 miles broad, and 3 to 4 deep, and easy of access. The Island of Len-kung-tan, which is 2 miles long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile broad, forms a protection to the anchorage. The town Wei-hai-wei, enclosed by a wall, stands on the mainland opposite the island. The population of the mainland are principally fishermen and agriculturists.

The civil administration of Wei-hai-wei was assumed by the Colonial Office on 1st January, 1901. Its future constitution and administration are still under consideration. The following is the convention between the United Kingdom and China, signed at Peking on the 1st July, 1898, and confirmed by ratifications exchanged at London on 5th Oct., 1898:—

In order to provide Great Britain with a suitable naval harbour in North China, and for the better protection of British commerce in the neighbouring seas, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China agree to lease to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland Wei-hai-wei, in the province of Shantung, and the adjacent waters, for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia.

The territory leased shall comprise the Island of Liu Kung, and all the islands in the Bay of Wei-hai-wei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line of the Bay of Wei-hai-wei. Within the above-mentioned territory leased Great Britain shall have sole jurisdiction.

Great Britain shall have in addition the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes at any points on or near the coast of the region east of the meridian, 121° 40' east of Greenwich, and to acquire on equitable compensation within that territory such sites as may be necessary for water supply, communications, and hospitals. Within that zone Chinese administration will not be interfered with, but no troops other than Chinese or British shall be allowed therein.

It is also agreed that within the walled city of Wei-hai-wei Chinese officials shall continue to exercise jurisdiction, except so far as may be inconsistent with naval and military requirements for the defence of the territory leased.

It is further agreed that Chinese vessels of war, whether neutral or otherwise, shall retain the right to use the waters herein leased to Great Britain.

It is further understood that there will be no expropriation or expulsion of the inhabitants of the territory herein specified, and that if land is required for fortifications, public offices, or any official or public purpose, it shall be bought at a fair price.

This Convention shall come into force on signature. It shall be ratified by the Sovereigns of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the Undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

Done at Peking in quadruplicate (four copies in English and four in Chinese), the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1898, being the 13th day of the 5th moon of the 24th year of Kuang Hsü.

(L.S.) CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

(L.S.) (Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiary.)

Military Commissioner, Colonel A. F. Dordard,  
C.B., D.S.O.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ISLANDS.

A number of islands and rocks throughout the world are British territory, or under British protection, but are not included in any Colony or separate Protectorate. Many of these have no permanent inhabitants, but are, or have been, leased by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for guano collection, or for cocoonant planting. The rents are paid into the Exchequer.

Among such may be mentioned the Ashmore Group (Indian Ocean), Bird Island and Cato Island (in the Norfolk Island Group), Sombrero (West Indies, with a Board of Trade Lighthouse costing 520*l.* annually), Raine Island, Bell Cay and Bramble Cay (near British New Guinea), Sydney Island, Phoenix Group, leased to the Pacific Islands Co., Ltd. (4° 25' S. lat., 171° 13' W. long.), the Caroline and Flint Islands (Pacific Ocean, leased to the same Company, 9° 56' S. lat., 150° 6' W. long., and 11° 26' S. lat. and 151° 48' W. long.), Malden Island (4° 1' S. lat., 155° 57' W. long.), leased to Messrs. Grice, Sumner, and Co., Pilgrim Island, Ducie Island, Bauman, Roggewein, and Teinhoven Islands, Coral Island and Dudosa, Starbuck Island, Little Scrub Island, Palmerston Island, Vostoc, Willis's Islets (all in the Pacific Ocean), and there are many others.

Humphrey (Manahiki), and Rierison (Rakahanga) Islands, lying to the north of the Cook Islands, about 160° W. long. and 10° S. lat., were annexed in 1889. Christmas, Fanning, and Penrhyn Islands were annexed in March, 1888, in view of the possibility of their being utilised in connection with the projected telegraph cable from Vancouver to Australasia. Christmas Island (1° 57' N. lat., 157° 27' W. long.) is an atoll 90 miles in circumference, barren, with only brackish water. A trading firm collects mother of pearl shells. Fanning Island (3° 51' N. lat., 159° 22' W. long.) is a small atoll 9 miles by 4, covered with cocoanut trees, copra and guano being exported. Penrhyn Island (9° S. lat., 158° 3' W. long.) is an atoll 30 miles in circumference, partly covered with cocoanut trees, and having a population of 300. Mother of pearl is exported. Suvarrow Island (13° 13' S. lat., 163° 9' W. long.) was annexed for a similar reason, 22nd April, 1888; a protectorate was established over Jarvis Island, the Phoenix group, comprising Phoenix, Birnie, Hull, Gardner and Sydney Islands, Washington or New York Island, and Palmyra Island and Johnson Island.\* It is now proposed that Palmerston, Penrhyn, Suvarrow, and one or two other small islands should be annexed to New Zealand.

The Great and Little Basses and Minicoy are small islets in the Indian Ocean, with lighthouses maintained by the Board of Trade out of shipping dues levied on vessels passing, and collected at Ceylon, Mauritius, Straits, and Indian ports.

The Kuriyan-Muriyan Islands, five in number, off the south-east coast of Arabia, were ceded by the Imam of Muskat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea telegraph cable. On one of them, Hallaniyah, is the signalling station maintained by the Telegraph Company. The whole group is leased for the purpose of guano collection.

Amboyna Cay and Sprattley Island (lat. 8° 38' N., 111° 54' E. long.; lat. 7° 52' N., 112° 55' E. long.), two uninhabited sandbanks in the middle of the China Sea, lying about 240 miles N.W. of Borneo and 100 miles N. of Labuan, were annexed in 1877, and leased for guano collection. They are annually visited by Chinese junks for the purpose of collecting turtle.

\* Afterwards withdrawn, and acknowledged to belong to Hawaii, on condition that the right to land a cable is conceded if desired.

## PART III.

## MISCELLANEOUS LISTS.

## (1) LISTS OF HONOURS

*Conferred on persons (now living) for Services in and for the Colonies.**Peers.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Knutsford, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1888.  
 The Right Hon. Baron Mount-Stephen, 1891.  
 The Right Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., 1897.

*Privy Councillors.*

<p>The Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G., 1867.          The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., M.P., 1868.          The Right Hon. Baron Pirbright, 1889          The Right Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, 1895.          The Rt. Hon. Sir John Henry de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 1896.          The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, Kt., 1897.          The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., 1897.          The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., 1897.          The Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, 1897.          The Rt. Hon. Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G., 1897,          The Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, 1897.</p>	<p>The Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, K.C.M.G., 1897.          The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., 1897.          The Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, 1897.          The Rt. Hon. Sir William Vallance Whiteway, K.C.M.G., 1897.          The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon, K.C.M.G., 1897.          The Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G., 1897.          The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, K.C., 1901.          The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G.C.M.G., 1901.</p>
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*Baronets.*

<p>Sir Charles Nicholson, 1859.          Sir Daniel Cooper, G.C.M.G., 1863.          The Right Hon. Baron Mount-Stephen, 1886.</p>	<p>The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., 1888          The Right Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, P.C., 1899.</p>
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## ORDER OF THE BATH.

*Knights Grand Cross.*

The Right Hon. The Earl of Derby, K.G., P.C., 1886.  
 The Hon. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L., LL.D., 1892.  
 Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G., 1901.

*Knights Commanders.*

Major-General Sir Francis Cunningham Scott, K.C.M.G., 1896.  
 Colonel Sir Richard Edward Rowley Martin, K.C.M.G., 1899.  
 Sir Edward Wingfield, M.A., B.C.J., 1899.  
 Sir David Gill, LL.D.

*Companions.*

<p>Charles St. John Septimus Herbert, 1863.          The Hon. Sir William Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., 1867.          The Hon. William MacDougall, K.C., 1867.          The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., 1867.          The Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K.C.M.G., 1868.          Sir John Bramston, D.C.L., G.C.M.G., 1886.          Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., 1892.</p>	<p>Leander Starr Jameson, M.D., 1894.          Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., 1897.          D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, B.A., 1898.          Reginald Laurence Antrobus, 1898.          Frederick Graham, 1899.          Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, M.A., C.M.G., 1900.          Charles Prestwood Lucas, B.A., 1901.          George Vandeleur Fiddes, B.A., 1901.</p>
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## KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

<p>Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., 1852.          Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., G.C.M.G., 1857.          Sir Charles Sargent, 1860.          Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, 1862.          The Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., 1873.          The Rt. Hon. Baron Pauncefoot, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1874.          The Rt. Hon. Sir John Henry de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 1877.          The Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G., 1877.          Sir John Budd Phear, 1877.          Sir Salvatore Naudi, LL.D., C.M.G., 1878.</p>	<p>Sir Jacob Dirk Barry, 1878.          The Hon. Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, 1880.          Sir James Prendergast, 1881.          Sir Richard Cayley, 1882.          Sir George Phillippo, 1882.          Sir Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, 1883.          Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., 1884.          Sir Bruce Lockhart Burnside, 1884.          Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, K.C.M.G., 1887.          Sir Eugène Pierre Jules Léclezio, 1887.          Sir Thomas Galt, 1888.          The Hon. Sir James George Lee Steere, K.C.M.G., 1888</p>
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- Sir George David Harris, 1888.  
 Sir Theodore Thomas Ford, 1888.  
 Sir John Campbell Allen, 1889.  
 Sir William Conrad Reeves, K.C., 1889.  
 Sir Benjamin Benjamin, 1889.  
 Sir Charles Frederick Blaine, 1889.  
 The Hon. Sir Matthew Henry Davies, 1890.  
 Sir Henry Ludlow, 1890.  
 Sir Reginald John Cust, 1890.  
 Sir Edward Loughlin O'Malley, 1891.  
 Sir Walter Thomas Wragg, 1891.  
 The Hon. Sir Julian Emanuel Salomons, K.C., 1891.  
 Sir Robert Gillespie, 1891.  
 Sir William Hollingworth Quayle Jones, 1892.  
 The Hon. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, K.C.M.G., 1892.  
 Sir George Clarke Pile, 1892.  
 The Hon. Sir Alexandre Lacoste, 1892.  
 Sir John Tankerville Goldney, 1893.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, P.C., 1893.  
 Sir John Madden, LL.D., K.C.M.G., 1893.  
 The Hon. Sir George Shenton, 1893.  
 Sir Henry Dias, 1893.  
 Sir Fielding Clarke, LL.B., 1894.  
 Sir John Winfield Bonser, 1894.  
 Sir Hartley Williams, 1894.  
 Sir William Patrick Manning, 1894.  
 Sir Louis Edymar Napoleon Casault, 1894.  
 The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D., 1894.  
 Sir John Joseph Grinlinton, 1894.  
 The Hon. Sir John McIntyre, 1895.  
 Sir Joseph Turner Hutchinson, 1895.  
 Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow, 1895.  
 Sir Henry Hicks Hocking, 1895.  
 Sir William Hales Hingston, M.D., 1895.  
 Sir Arthur Snowden, 1895.  
 Sir Samuel Lewis, C.M.G., 1896.  
 Sir William James Smith, 1896.  
 Sir John Smalman Smith, 1896.  
 Sir Henry Pering Pellew Crease, 1896.  
 Sir William Ralph Meredith, LL.D., 1896.  
 Sir William Henry Lionel Cox, 1896.  
 Sir William John Anderson, 1896.  
 Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, 1896.  
 Sir John Worrell Carrington, D.C.L., C.M.G., 1897.  
 Sir William Raymond Kynsey, C.M.G., 1897.  
 Sir James MacPherson Le Moine, 1897.  
 Sir Charles George Walpole, 1897.  
 Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, 1897.  
 Sir Melbourne McTaggart Tait, 1897.  
 The Hon. Sir Henry Hubert Juta, 1897.  
 Sir Thomas Naghten FitzGerald, 1897.  
 Sir George William Burton, 1898.  
 Sir William Brandford Griffith, 1898.  
 Sir Edward James Ackroyd, 1898.  
 Sir James Reading Fairfax, 1898.  
 Sir John Langdon Bonython, 1898.  
 Sir Ormond Drimmie Malcolm, K.C., 1898.  
 Sir William Christopher Macdonald, 1898.  
 Sir Andrew Mure, 1899.  
 Sir John Alexander Boyd, 1899.  
 Sir Thomas Crossley Rayner, 1899.  
 Sir Matthew Harris, 1899.  
 Sir Thomas Jackson, 1899.  
 The Hon. Sir John Stokell Dodds, C.M.G., 1900.  
 Sir Francis Henry Lovell, C.M.G., 1900.  
 Sir Malcolm Donald McEacharn, 1900.  
 The Hon. Sir William Bissett Berry, M.D., K.C., 1900.  
 Sir William Wilson Mitchell, C.M.G., 1900.  
 Sir David Palmer Ross, M.D., C.M.G., 1900.  
 Sir Francis Pratt Winter, C.M.G., 1900.  
 The Hon. Sir Henry John Miller, 1901.  
 The Hon. Sir John Quick, LL.D., 1901.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF  
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

THE SOVEREIGN AND CHIEF OF THE ORDER,  
His Most Gracious Majesty the King, 1901.

*The Grand Master and First or Principal Knight Grand Cross.*

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., 1850 (G.C.M.G. 1845).

*Extra Knight Grand Cross.*

Gen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., 1870.

*Honorary Knights Grand Cross.*

His Majesty the King of Siam, 1878.

- \* His Excellency Rihz Pasha, 1889.
- \* Vice-Admiral Baron von der Goltz, 1891.
- \* His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 1891.
- Shahzada Habibulla, Khan of Afghanistan, 1896.
- Shahzada Nasrulla, Khan of Afghanistan, 1896.
- \* His Excellency Sir Luiz de Soveral, 1897.
- \* His Excellency Aboul Kassem Khan, styled Nasr-ul-Mulk, 1897.
- \* His Imperial Highness Prince Amir Khan Sirdar, 1897.
- \* His Majesty Menelik II., Emperor of Ethiopia, 1897.
- \* His Excellency Moustapha Fehmy Pasha, 1898.
- \* His Highness Prince Mohamed Ali, 1900.

*Knights Grand Cross.*

(Not to exceed 65 in number, including 20 for Foreign Services.)

Field Marshal The Right Hon. Viscount Wolsley,  
 P.C., K.P., G.C.B., 1874.  
 The Most Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava,  
 P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1876.  
 The Right Hon. Baron Stunimore, 1878.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff,  
 G.C.B., 1878.  
 His Grace the Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T.,  
 G.C.V.O., 1878.  
 General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, B.C., G.C.B., 1882.

\* Foreign Service.

- Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, 1883.  
 The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne,  
 P.C., K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1884.  
 The Right Hon. Earl Carrington, P.C., 1885.  
 Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Andrew  
 Clarke, R.E., C.B., C.I.E., 1885.  
 \*The Right Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet,  
 G.C.B., 1885.  
 Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Warren, R.E.,  
 K.C.B., 1885.  
 \*The Rt. Hon. Baron Pauncefoot, P.C., G.C.B., 1885.  
 The Rt. Hon. Viscount Knutsford, P.C., 1886.  
 The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., C.B., 1886.  
 \*Sir John Kirk, M.D., K.C.B., 1886.  
 General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.B., 1886.  
 Field Marshal Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons,  
 G.C.B., 1887.  
 General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B.,  
 C.I.E., 1887.  
 Sir Henry Turner Irving, 1888.  
 Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., 1888.  
 \*The Right Hon. Viscount Cromer, P.C., G.C.B.,  
 K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1888.  
 \*His Highness Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, Rajah  
 of Sarawak, 1888.  
 \*The Right Hon. Baron Sackville, 1888.  
 Sir Hugh Low, 1889.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, 1889.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, P.C., 1889.  
 \*Sir Robert Hart, Bart., 1889.  
 The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T.,  
 G.C.V.O., 1889.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, P.C., 1890.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.B., 1890.  
 Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, 1892.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, 1892.  
 \*The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.B.,  
 1892.  
 \*Gen. Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.B., 1892.  
 \*The Right Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson, P.C.,  
 G.C.B., 1892.  
 \*The Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles,  
 G.C.B., 1892.  
 Sir George William Des Vœux, 1893.

- †Major-General Sir Francis Walter de Winton,  
 R.A., C.B., 1893.  
 The Right Hon. Baron Alverstone, P.C.  
 \*Sir Spenser Buckingham St. John, 1894.  
 \*The Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, 1894.  
 Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.I.E., 1895.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, 1895.  
 \*Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, C.B., 1895.  
 The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., 1895.  
 \*The Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor,  
 G.C.B., 1896.  
 The Rt. Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount  
 Royal, 1896.  
 The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, 1897.  
 The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson,  
 1897.  
 Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.B., 1897.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 1897.  
 The Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, 1897.  
 Sir William Robinson, 1897.  
 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, 1897.  
 The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, L.L.D., K.C., 1897.  
 \*Sir Donald Currie, 1897.  
 \*Sir Thomas Sutherland, 1897.  
 Gen. Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, C.B., 1898.  
 The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto, 1898.  
 The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hampden, 1899.  
 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., 1899.  
 \*The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Stewart Scott, G.C.B.,  
 1899.  
 \*Major-General Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside,  
 R.E., C.B., 1899.  
 Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, 1899.  
 \*Sir Hugh Guion MacDonell, C.B., 1899.  
 \*Sir Godfrey Lushington, K.C.B., 1899.  
 \*Sir Robert Threshie Reid, K.C., M.P., 1899.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.B.,  
 K.C.S.I., 1900.  
 Sir John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B., 1900.  
 The Right Hon. Baron Lamington.  
 Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming.  
 \*Major Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B.  
 \*Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, L.L.D.

#### *Honorary Knights Commanders.*

- \*His Excellency Réchad Pasha, 1879.  
 \*His Excellency Chao Phya Bhanuwongse Maha  
 Kosa Tibodi ti Phraklang, 1880.  
 \*Moustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of Dongola, 1884.  
 \*Major-General Sir Edward Henry Zohrab Pasha,  
 C.B., 1885.  
 \*Osman Orphi Pasha, 1888.  
 \*Medhi Kuli Khan, styled Majd-ud-Dowleh, 1889.  
 \*Muhammed Hasan Khan, styled Etimad-us-  
 Sultaneh, 1889.  
 \*Blum Pasha, C.B., 1890.  
 \*Count Jacques Henri Edouard de Lalaing, 1890.  
 His Highness the Sultan of Perak, 1892.

- \*Vice Admiral Sir José De Carranza y de  
 Echevarria, 1893.  
 Sir William Cornelius van Horne, 1894.  
 His Highness Ibrahim, Sultan and Sovereign Ruler  
 of the State and Territory of Johore, 1897.  
 \*Chèntung Liang-Chèng, 1897.  
 His Excellency Major Sir Joaquim Augusto Mou-  
 sinho de Albuquerque, 1898.  
 \*Col. Sir Rudolf Slatin Pasha, C.B., M.V.O., 1898.  
 \*Boutros Ghaly, Pasha, 1899.  
 \*De Martino Pasha, 1900.  
 \*Hassam Pasha Assem, 1900.

#### *Knights Commanders.*

(Not to exceed 200 in number, including 45 for Foreign Services.)

- Major Sir Wilford Brett, 1864.  
 The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, 1869.  
 The Right Hon. Baron Norton, P.C., 1869.  
 Sir Penrose Goodchild Julian, C.B., 1874.  
 The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.,  
 G.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.P., 1874.  
 The Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, 1877.  
 The Hon. Sir William Pearce Howland, C.B.,  
 1879.  
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Knight Pearson, C.B.,  
 1879.

- Lieut.-Gen. Sir Baker Creed Russell, G.C.B.,  
 1880.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir William Vallance Whiteway,  
 K.C., 1880.  
 Major-Gen. Sir John Carstairs McNeill, F.R.S.,  
 G.C.V.O., K.C.B., 1880.  
 Sir Virgile Naz, 1880.  
 Sir George Berkeley, 1881.  
 The Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K.C.,  
 L.L.D., C.B., 1881.  
 Gen. Sir George Richards Greaves, G.C.B., 1881.

\* Foreign Services.

† Appointed by Special Statute 4th July, 1893.

- \*Major-Gen. Sir Charles William Wilson, R.E., D.C.L., K.C.B., 1881.  
 \*Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1881.  
 \*General Sir Edward Stanton, R.E., C.B., 1882.  
 The Right Hon. Sir John Henry de Villiers, 1882.  
 Admiral the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clanwilliam, G.C.B., 1882.  
 Sir William Brampton Gurdon, C.B., M.P., 1882.  
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Bellairs, C.B., 1882.  
 Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir George Stoddart Whitmore, 1882.  
 The Hon. Sir John Hall, 1882.  
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, late R.A., 1882.  
 \*Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, F.R.S., G.C.B., 1882.  
 The Hon. Sir Ambrose Shea, 1883.  
 Sir Charles Augustus Hartley, 1884.  
 \*Surgeon-Gen. Sir William Guyer Hunter, M.D., 1884.  
 The Hon. Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, 1884.  
 Maj.-Gen. Sir William Crossman, R.E., 1884.  
 \*Sir Gerald FitzGerald, 1885.  
 \*Sir Thomas Villiers Lister, 1885.  
 \*Sir Halliday Macartney, M.D., 1885.  
 The Hon. Sir Joseph Philippe René Adolphe Caron, K.C., 1885.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Marshall James Clarke, late R.A., 1886.  
 The Hon. Sir Robert Stout, 1886.  
 Sir Samuel Davenport, 1886.  
 Sir Francis Knollys, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., 1886.  
 Sir Arthur Nouns Birch, 1886.  
 Sir Arthur Hodgson, 1886.  
 Sir Augustus John Adderley, 1886.  
 The Hon. Sir James Francis Garrick, K.C., 1886.  
 The Hon. Sir Graham Berry, 1886.  
 \*Sir Francis Beilby Alston, 1886.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, 1886.  
 Sir Walter Lawry Buller, 1886.  
 The Hon. Sir Robert Thorburn, 1887.  
 The Hon. Sir John William Downer, 1887.  
 Sir James Hector, M.D., 1887.  
 Lieut.-Col. Sir John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, 1887.  
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.B., 1887.  
 Sir William Henry Marsh, 1887.  
 Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, M.A., D.C.L., 1887.  
 Sir John William Akerman, 1887.  
 Sir James Alexander Grant, M.D., 1887.  
 \*Colonel Sir Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, late R.E., C.S.I., 1887.  
 \*Colonel Sir Charles Edward Mansfield, 1887.  
 \*Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, C.B., 1887.  
 \*The Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman-Goldie, 1887.  
 \*Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P., 1887.  
 \*Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, G.C.B. 1887.  
 Sir Edwin Thomas Smith, 1888.  
 Sir Frederick Young, 1888.  
 Sir Michael Henry Gallwey, K.C., 1888.  
 Sir Edward Noel Walker, 1888.  
 Captain Sir John Charles Ready Colomb, late R.M.A., M.P., 1888.  
 \*Sir Charles Alfred Cookson, C.B., 1888.  
 \*Sir Alfred Dent, 1888.  
 \*The Hon. Sir James Spearman Winter, K.C., 1888.  
 \*Sir John Henry Gibbs Bergne, 1888.  
 Sir Joseph William Trutch, 1889.  
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Lionel John Gallwey, late R.E., 1889.  
 Sir Charles Bruce, 1889.  
 Sir William MacGregor, M.D., C.B., 1889.  
 Sir James Shaw Hay, 1889.  
 The Hon. Sir John Robinson, 1889.  
 Sir Montagu Frederick Oumanney, 1890.  
 Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, 1890.  
 The Hon. Sir Jacobus Albertus de Wet, 1890.  
 Gen. Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., 1890.  
 Sir Benjamin Baker, C.E., 1890.  
 Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., 1890.  
 Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, 1890.  
 Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, 1890.  
 \*Sir George Glyn Petre, C.B., 1890.  
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Bevan Edwards, R.E., C.B., 1891.  
 Sir James Arndell Youl, 1891.  
 Sir Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D., 1891.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon, 1891.  
 The Hon. Sir Richard Southey, 1891.  
 Sir George William Robert Campbell, 1891.  
 Sir Graham John Bower, late R.N., 1892.  
 Sir Francis Fleming, 1892.  
 The Hon. Sir John Colton, 1892.  
 The Hon. Sir Henry John Wrixon, 1892.  
 The Hon. Sir David Tennant, 1892.  
 \*Sir Elwin Mitford Palmer, K.C.B., 1892.  
 The Hon. Sir George Richard Dibbs, 1892.  
 Sir David Evans, M.P., 1892.  
 Major-General Sir Francis Cunningham Scott, K.C.B., 1892.  
 \*Major-General Sir Charles Holled Smith, C.B., 1892.  
 The Hon. Sir James Sivewright, 1892.  
 Sir Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, 1893.  
 Brevet-Col. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, R.E., 1893.  
 The Hon. Sir John Carling, 1893.  
 Sir Charles Todd, 1893.  
 Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, 1893.  
 Sir Francis Henry Evans, 1893.  
 The Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, LL.B., K.C., 1893.  
 \*Sir Charles Malcolm Kennedy, C.B., 1893.  
 Sir Neale Porter, 1894.  
 The Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, 1894.  
 Sir Westby Brook Perceval, 1894.  
 \*General the Right Hon. Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, R.E., G.C.B., 1894.  
 \*Sir John Scott, 1894.  
 \*Sir Lloyd William Mathews, 1894.  
 \*Sir George Hugh Wyndham, C.B., 1894.  
 \*†Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, K.C.V.O., C.B., 1894.  
 The Hon. Sir John Lackey, 1894.  
 Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien, 1894.  
 Sir Edwyn Sandys Davies, 1894.  
 The Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, 1895.  
 The Hon. Sir James Wilson Agnew, M.D., 1895.  
 \*Sir John Walsham, Bart., 1895.  
 The Hon. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, 1895.  
 The Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, 1895.  
 Colonel Sir Richard Edward Rowley Martin, K.C.B., 1895.  
 The Hon. Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, 1895.  
 The Hon. Sir William Austin Zeal, 1895.  
 \*Sir Ernest Mason Satow, 1895.  
 \*Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Edward Colville, C.B., 1895.  
 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, 1895.  
 The Hon. Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, 1896.  
 Sir William Crofton Twynam, 1896.

\* Foreign Services.

† Appointed by special Statute 25th April, 1894.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, 1896.  
 \*Sir Alfred Biliotti, C.B., 1896.  
 \*Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, 1896.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir George Turner, 1897.  
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Ranfurly, 1897.  
 Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, K.C., 1897.  
 Colonel Sir Frederic Cardew, 1897.  
 Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, C.B., 1897.  
 Sir Sandford Fleming, 1897.  
 Sir Frederick Richard Saunders, 1897.  
 Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham, 1897.  
 Sir Clement Courtenay Knollys, 1897.  
 Sir Gerald Strickland, 1897.  
 Sir Cavendish Boyle, 1897.  
 Sir Charles Gage Brown, M.D., 1897.  
 Sir Walter Peace, 1897.  
 Sir Godfrey Yeatman Lagden, 1897.  
 The Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, 1897.  
 The Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies, 1897.  
 The Hon. Sir Henry Cuthbert, 1897.  
 Sir Edward Montague Nelson, 1897.  
 \*Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge, C.B., 1897.  
 \*Sir Robert Hamilton Lang, 1897.  
 \*Sir William Edmund Garstin, 1897.  
 \*Sir Ralph Denham Rayment Moor, 1897.  
 \*Sir Walter Caine Hillier, 1897.  
 Sir Robert Baxter Llewelyn, 1898.  
 The Hon. Sir Pieter Hendrik Faure, 1898.  
 The Hon. Sir James Penn Boucaut, 1898.  
 \*The Hon. Sir Francis John Pakenham, 1898.  
 \*Ferk Sir George Morice, Pasha, 1898.  
 \*Sir Walter Frederick Miéville, 1898.  
 \*Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hastings Harris, K.C.B., 1898.  
 The Hon. Sir Charles Alphonse Pantaleon Pelletier, 1898.  
 Sir John George Bourinot, L.L.D., D.C.L., 1898.  
 Sir James Alexander Swettenham, 1898.  
 \*Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Godfrey Rogers, M.B., Pasha, D.S.O., 1898.  
 \*Major Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, 1898.  
 \*Sir Alexander Gollan, 1898.  
 \*Sir Thomas Berry Cusack-Smith, 1898.  
 \*Sir Martin Le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin, C.B., 1898.  
 \*Colonel Sir William Everett, 1898.  
 Brevet.-Colonel Sir Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., A.D.C., 1898.  
 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Horatio David Davies, M.P., 1898.  
 \*Major-General Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, R.A., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., 1898.

\*Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Uctred Noel, 1898.  
 Sir John Madden, L.L.D., 1899.  
 Sir William Turner Thiselton Dyer, C.I.E., F.R.S., 1899.  
 Sir Neville Lubbock, 1899.  
 \*Sir Henry Howard, C.B., 1899.  
 \*Colonel Sir James Hayes Sadler, 1899.  
 The Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp, 1899.  
 The Rt. Hon. Baron Tennyson, 1899.  
 Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, 1899.  
 Sir David Wilson, 1899.  
 Major Sir Henry George Elliot, late R.M., 1899.  
 Sir Henry Moore Jackson, 1899.  
 \*Colonel Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., 1899.  
 \*Sir James Rennell Rodd, C.B., 1899.  
 \*Sir Percy Sanderson, 1899.  
 \*Sir Ernest Cassel, 1899.  
 Sir David Miller Barbour, K.C.S.I., 1899.  
 \*Colonel Sir Charles Sim Bremridge Parsons, R.A., 1899.  
 Sir Malachy Bowes Daly, K.C., 1900.  
 The Hon. Sir James George Lee Steere, 1900.  
 The Hon. Sir John Alexander Cockburn, M.D., 1900.  
 Sir Henry John Jourdain, 1900.  
 Sir George Chardin Denton, 1900.  
 \*Sir Charles Norton Edgcumbe Eliot, C.B., 1900.  
 Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. Sir Albert Henry Hime, late R.E., 1900.  
 The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, 1900.  
 Sir George Melville, 1900.  
 Sir Charles Anthony King-Harman, M.A., 1900.  
 Sir Harry Langhorne Thompson, 1900.  
 The Hon. Sir Edward Horne Wittenoom, 1900.  
 \*Sir Alfred Edmund Bateman, 1900.  
 \*Sir Ewen Cameron, 1900.  
 Colonel Sir James Willcocks, D.S.O., 1900.  
 \*Rear Admiral Sir James Andrew Thomas Bruce, 1900.  
 Sir William McMillan, 1901.  
 Sir Josiah Henry Symon, K.C. 1901.  
 Brigadier-General Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, C.B., D.S.O., 1901.  
 \*Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bart., C.B., 1901.  
 \*The Hon. Sir William Augustus Curzon Barrington, 1901.  
 \*Sir John Gordon Kennedy, 1901.  
 \*Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, R.E., 1901.  
 The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, 1901.  
 Sir John Anderson, M.A., 1901.

#### *Honorary Companions.*

\*Phya Ratna Kosa, 1880.  
 \*Prince Prisdang, 1880.  
 Paul Gabriel Madon, 1882.  
 \*Ambrosia Sivadino, 1887.  
 \*Mirza Abbass, Khan, 1888.  
 \*Hadji Mohammed Hassan, 1888.  
 \*Gholam Husain, Khan, styled Sedik-us-Sultaneh, 1889.  
 \*Gholam Husain, Khan, styled Amin Khelvet, 1889.  
 Abdul Rahman bin Andak, 1891.

Camille Sumeire, 1892.  
 \*Captain Wilhelm Rudolph Edlind, 1893.  
 \*Count Giovanni Lovatelli, 1893.  
 His Highness the Yang-di-per-Tuan Besar of the Negri Sembilan, 1894.  
 The Dato Mentri Besar of Johore, 1897.  
 \*Jean Baptiste Tillier, 1898.  
 \*Edouard Quellenec, 1898.  
 \*Ahmed Zeki Pasha, 1900.  
 \*Sheikh Sidi Ali el Morghani, 1900.

#### *Companions.*

(Not to exceed 342 in number, including 80 for Foreign Services.)

Lieut.-Colonel Archibald McEachern, 1870.  
 Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, 1870.  
 Major-General Samuel Peters Jarvis, 1870.  
 Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Robert Fremantle, R.N., G.C.B., 1874.

Major-General Reginald William Sartorius, V.C., 1874.  
 Brigadier-General John Henry Barnard, A.D.C., C.B., 1874.  
 Commissary Henry Frederick Blissett, 1874.

\* Foreign Services.

- The Hon. Augustus Charles Gregory, 1875.  
 The Hon. John Douglas, 1877.  
 Thomas Russell, 1877.  
 Major-Gen. Donald Roderick Cameron, late R.A., 1877.  
 Major-General George Arthur French, R.A., 1877.  
 Major Louis Frederick Knollys, 1877.  
 Arthur John Lewis Gordon, 1877.  
 Charles Duncan Griffith, 1877.  
 Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, Bart., K.C.B., 1878.  
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Balfour Haig, late R.E., 1878.  
 The Hon. James Joseph Casey, 1878.  
 Thomas Coltrina Keefer, C.E., 1878.  
 Josiah Boothby, 1878.  
 John Spencer Brydges Todd, 1878.  
 George Collins Levy, 1878.  
 James Rose Innes, 1879.  
 The Hon. John Frost, 1879.  
 Edward Yewd Brabant, 1879.  
 Major John Frederick Adolphus McNair, R.A., 1879.  
 The Hon. Edward Richardson, 1879.  
 Surgeon-General John Andrew Woolfryes, M.D., C.B., 1879.  
 Admiral Edward Stanley Adeane, R.N., 1879.  
 Rear-Admiral John William Brackenbury, R.N., C.B., 1879.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Mahony, 1879.  
 Major-General George Paton, 1879.  
 Colonel Emilius Hughes, C.B., 1879.  
 Frank N. Streetfield, 1879.  
 Colonel Zachary Stanley Bayly, 1880.  
 \*William Henry Wylde, 1880.  
 P. J. Ferreira, 1880.  
 Norman Magnus Macleod, 1880.  
 Loftus John Rolleston, 1880.  
 Theophilus Shepstone, 1880.  
 Francis John Villiers, 1880.  
 \*Colonel Falkland George Edgeworth Warren, R.A., 1880.  
 Colonel the Right Hon. Baron Hatherton, 1880.  
 \*Major-General Henry Hallam Parr, C.B., 1880.  
 \*Col. Matthew Townsend Sale, R.E., 1881.  
 Major-General James Robert Mann, late R.E., 1881.  
 Brigadier-General John George Dartnell, 1881.  
 Charles John Irving, 1881.  
 \*George Edward March, 1881.  
 Major-General William Olive Justice, 1881.  
 Frederick Evans, 1881.  
 Gerhardus M. Rudolph, 1882.  
 Victor Alexander Williamson, 1882.  
 The Rev. Canon John Neale Dalton, M.A., 1882.  
 Major-General Sir Thomas Fraser, R.E., K.C.B., 1882.  
 The Hon. Charles James Roberts, 1882.  
 George Meares, 1882.  
 \*William Chauncy Cartwright, 1882.  
 \*John Isidor Maurice Ornstein, 1882.  
 General Sir Richard Harrison, R.E., K.C.B., 1882.  
 Major-General James Lazzarini, 1882.  
 John Kidd, 1882.  
 \*Josiah Easton Cornish, C.E., 1882.  
 \*Surgeon-Colonel Frederick Beaufort Scott, M.D., 1882.  
 \*Noel Temple Moore, 1883.  
 Major-General Saverio Gatt, 1883.  
 Charles Edward Bright, 1883.  
 Robert Murray Smith, 1884.  
 Thomas Archer, 1884.  
 Colonel Samuel Dunlop, late R.A., 1884.  
 Major-General Charles John Moysey, R.E., 1884.  
 Edward Barnett Anderson Taylor, 1884.  
 Frederick Charles Heidenstam, 1884.  
 William Alexander Pickering, 1884.  
 \*Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, C.B., C.I.E., 1884.  
 \*Moulvie Muhammad Sami-ullah, Khan, 1884.  
 \*Constantine George Stavrides, 1885.  
 \*Rear Admiral Andrew Kennedy Bickford, R.N., 1885.  
 Major-General Major Francis Downes, late R.A., 1885.  
 Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts, late R.A., A.D.C., 1885.  
 \*James Duncan Campbell, 1885.  
 Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, late R.M., 1885.  
 \*Major-General Sir Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, K.C.V.O., 1885.  
 Lieut.-General Sir Frederick William Edward Forestier-Walker, K.C.B., 1886.  
 Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Baron Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., 1886.  
 Col. Francis George Savage Curtis, 1886.  
 Major-General Hugh Sutlej Gough, C.B., 1886.  
 William Henry Macleod Read, 1886.  
 \*Lieut.-Colonel John Macclesfield Heath, 1886.  
 \*Major Westropp Joseph Peyton, 1886.  
 \*Major Edward James Montague-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., 1886.  
 Charles Meldrum, 1886.  
 Osbert Chadwick, C.E., 1886.  
 Hector Fabre, 1886.  
 Joseph Bosisto, 1886.  
 Alfred Richard Cecil Selwyn, LL.D., 1886.  
 George Hammond Hawtayne, 1886.  
 Henry Ernest Wodehouse, 1886.  
 Edward Cunliffe-Owen, 1886.  
 Sir Arthur James Richens Trendell, Kt., 1886.  
 \*Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., K.C.I.E., 1886.  
 \*Sir William Lane Booker, Kt., 1886.  
 \*Col. Charles Moore Watson, R.E., 1887.  
 \*Brigadier-General Sir William Hope Meiklejohn, K.C.B., 1887.  
 \*Col. Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, 1887.  
 \*Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Charles William Owen, C.I.E., 1887.  
 \*Kazi Mahomed Aslam, Khan, 1887.  
 Thomas Kerr, 1887.  
 Major-General Edward Harding Steward, 1887.  
 Captain Tolmie John Tresidder, late R.E., 1887.  
 Francis Richard Round, M.A., 1887.  
 \*Major-General Leopold Victor Swaine, C.B., 1887.  
 \*Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur John Bigge, R.A., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., 1887.  
 \*Giuseppe Lorenzo, Marchese De Piro, 1887.  
 \*Arthur Travers Crawford, 1887.  
 \*Robert John Kennedy, 1887.  
 \*Col. Arthur Frederick Barrow, D.S.O., 1887.  
 \*Captain Albert Frederick de Laessde, C.I.E., 1887.  
 \*Hugo Marinitch, 1888.  
 Sir John Worrell Carrington, D.C.L., LL.D., 1888.  
 Samuel Brownlow Gray, 1888.  
 George Rutherford, 1888.  
 \*Captain John Robert Beech, D.S.O., 1888.  
 Sir Salvatore Naudi, LL.D., Kt., 1888.  
 John Wesley Shepstone, 1888.  
 Sir William Raymond Kinsey, Kt., 1888.  
 Joseph Grose Colmer, 1888.  
 \*Lieut.-Col. Charles Edward Yate, C.S.I., 1888.  
 \*Lieut.-Col. James Halifax Western, R.E., 1888.  
 \*Col. William Peacocke, R.E., 1888.

\* Foreign Services.

- Maj.-Gen. John Ryder Oliver, late R.A., 1889.  
 The Hon. Sir John Stokell Dodds, Kt., 1889.  
 Robert Louis John Ellery, 1889.  
 Ponnambalam Rāma-Nāthan, 1889.  
 \*William George Aston, 1889.  
 Peter Leys, 1890.  
 Thomas Irvine Rowell, M.D., 1890.  
 Lieut.-Col. Edward Bowater McNinis, 1890.  
 \*Oswald John Frederick Crawford, 1890.  
 William Hood Treacher, 1890.  
 The Hon. Morgan Stanislaus Grace, M.D., 1890.  
 Francis Seymour Haden, 1890.  
 Walter Meredith Deane, 1890.  
 Robert Knox MacBride, 1890.  
 Henry Chamberlaine Russell, 1890.  
 William James McKinney, 1890.  
 Sir David Palmer Koss, Kt., M.D., 1890.  
 \*Major-Gen. Josceline Heneage Wodehouse, R.A., C.B., 1890.  
 \*Harry de la Rosa Burrard Farnall, 1890.  
 The Rev. John Smith Moffat, 1890.  
 \*Edward Hugh Rea, 1890.  
 \*John Cameron Lamb, C.B., 1890.  
 Richard Cornelius Critchett Walker, 1891.  
 Allan Maclean Skinner, 1891.  
 Walter Kennaway, 1891.  
 James Desmond McCarthy, M.D., 1891.  
 Lt.-Col. Robert Sandilands Frowd Walker, 1891.  
 George Henry Jenkins, 1891.  
 John Roberts, 1891.  
 The Hon. William Philip Schreiner, 1891.  
 George Mansel, 1891.  
 \*Frederic Bernal, 1891.  
 \*Everard William Wyld, 1891.  
 \*Tom Francis Odling, M.R.C.S.E., 1891.  
 William Grey-Wilson, 1891.  
 Colonel John Elliott, C.B., 1891.  
 Colonel Alexander Chalmers McKean, 1891.  
 Charles Shortt Dicken, 1891.  
 Charles James Ward, 1891.  
 \*Major-Gen. Francis Shirley Russell, 1891.  
 Charles Vandeuleur Creagh, 1892.  
 Irwin Charles Maling, 1892.  
 Rear-Adml. Arthur William Moore, R.N., C.B., 1892.  
 Dudley Francis Amelius Hervey, 1892.  
 Francis James Newton, 1892.  
 John Fraser, 1892.  
 Edmund Gerald FitzGibbon, 1892.  
 Peter Daniel Anthonisz, M.D., 1892.  
 Sir Francis Pratt Winter, Kt., 1892.  
 Robert William Span Mitchell, 1892.  
 Lewis Adolphus Bernays, 1892.  
 Walter Ernest Mortimer Stanford, 1892.  
 Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, M.A., C.B., 1892.  
 Edgar Aubert, 1892.  
 \*Montagu Yeats Brown, 1892.  
 \*Christopher Thomas Gardner, 1892.  
 Ashley Anthony Froude, B.A., 1892.  
 Rear-Adml. Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., R.N., 1893.  
 Francesco Vella, 1893.  
 William Robinson Boothby, B.A., 1893.  
 Samuel Yardley, 1893.  
 Lt.-Col. Arthur Herbert Kenney, R.E., 1893.  
 Sir John Richard Somers Vine, Kt., 1893.  
 Major-General Alexander Bruce Tulloch, C.B., 1893.  
 The Hon. James Robert Gowan, LL.D., 1893.  
 Collingwood Schreiber, 1893.  
 Colonel William George Morris, R.E., 1893.  
 Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.D., 1893.
- Sir Francis Henry Lovell, Kt., 1893.  
 Daniel Morris, D.Sc., M.A., 1893.  
 Sir Samuel Lewis, Kt., 1893.  
 Denis O'Donovan, 1893.  
 Francis John Waring, C.E., 1893.  
 Francis John Stephens Hopwood, C.B., 1893.  
 Emanuel Raphael Bellios, 1893.  
 Commodore Edward Henry Meggs Davis, R.N., 1894.  
 John Edward Tanner, M.I.C.E., 1894.  
 Frederick William Webb, 1894.  
 George Edward Yorke Gleadowe, 1894.  
 \*Sir Gerald Raoul de Courcy Perry, Kt., 1894.  
 The Hon. Charles Eugene Boucher de Boucherville, 1894.  
 Charles Bletterman Elliott, LL.B., 1894.  
 Major Hamilton John Goold-Adams, C.B., 1894.  
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 \*Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Frederick Rawdon Dawson, 1898.  
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 Rear-Admiral Frank Hannam Henderson, R.N., 1900.  
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*Officers of the Order.*

*Prelate*, The Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., LL.D., 1893.

*Chancellor*, The Hon. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L., LL.D., G.C.B., 1892.

*Secretary*, Sir Montagu Frederick Ommañney, K.C.M.G., 1900.

*King of Arms*, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Garter Principal King of Arms), 1869.

*Registrar*, Sir John Bramston, D.C.L., G.C.M.G., C.B., 1892.

*Officer of Arms*, Frederick Obadiah Adrian, C.M.G., 1882.

*Chancery of the Order*—Colonial Office, Downing Street, London.

\* Foreign Services.



•(2) LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command; and also of Returns, &c., moved for by the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 1877 to present time.*

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(Inserted at the suggestion of the Society on account of the importance of the subject to Colonists generally.)

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To be present at the evening meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

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The Institute occupies its own house, which is open on week-days from 10 to 8 p.m., and comprises library, reading, news rooms, writing rooms, smoking room, offices, &c. The library contains 41,000 volumes (including pamphlets), chiefly on Colonial subjects. Books may be borrowed, the correspondence of fellows may be addressed to the care of the Institute, and visitors, introduced by a fellow, are admitted.

The Annual Meeting is held in February or March; ordinary meetings are held at 8 p.m. on the second Tuesday (as a general rule) of the months from November to June, as well as occasional afternoon meetings, for the reading and discussion of papers. The number of members on 17th December, 1900, was 4,224.



## (4) INFORMATION AS TO COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

### I. GENERAL.

1. The patronage of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is confined to those colonies and countries which are administered under his directions. He has no patronage in colonies possessing responsible government (viz., Canada, the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, the Cape Colony, Natal (including Zululand), and Newfoundland). With regard to appointments in Egypt, British East Africa (including Zanzibar and Uganda), and British Central Africa, as well as all appointments of a Consular nature, application should be made to the Foreign Office. Aden and adjacent territories are subject to the Government of Bombay. Ascension Island is under the supervision of the Admiralty. All civil officers in Rhodesia are either nominated or appointed by the British South Africa Company, 15, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. For appointments in British North Borneo application should be made to the British North Borneo Company, 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Appointments in Sarawak are in the hands of His Highness the Rajah. The following information applies only to the colonies in which the Secretary of State controls the administration.

2. Each colony has its own public service distinct from that of every other colony; and, as a general rule, it is only the higher officers who are transferred by the Secretary of State from one colony to another.

3. Offices of which the emoluments do not exceed 100*l.* a year are invariably filled by the appointment of local candidates selected by the Governor, who has the absolute disposal of all such appointments.

4. When a vacancy occurs in an office of which the emoluments exceed 100*l.*, and do not exceed 200*l.*, a year, the Governor reports it to the Secretary of State, together with the name and qualifications of the person whom he has appointed to fill it provisionally, and this recommendation is almost uniformly followed.

5. When a vacancy occurs in an office of which the emoluments exceed 200*l.* a year, the Governor follows the same course as to reporting the vacancy and provisional appointment, and he is at liberty to recommend a candidate for the final appointment; but it is distinctly understood that the Secretary of State has the power of nominating another instead.

6. This power is, however, seldom exercised in favour of persons not already in the public service. Vacancies are usually filled by promotion; and, as a general rule, it is only in the case of the highest offices, and those requiring professional or other special qualifications not to be found in the colonies themselves, that appointments are made by the Secretary of State from this country.

7. In Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements, including the Federated Malay States, cadetships have been established with a view to training up officers to fill eventually the more important posts in the civil services of those colonies, all the subordinate offices being filled (as in other colonies) by the appointment of local candidates. The cadets, who must be natural born British subjects, and between the ages of 21 and 24, are selected by open competitive examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners, to whom all inquiries on the subject should be addressed. The examination is usually held once a year, and is the same as that at which candidates for the Home and Indian Civil Services compete.

There are a few cadetships in the Gold Coast Colony, which the Secretary of State fills up by selection from his list of candidates. These posts have a salary of 250*l.* a year, rising by annual increments of 10*l.* to 300*l.* a year. Cadets will be employed in the Colonial Secretary's office in the first instance, and will be on probation for three years, during which time they will be required to obtain a satisfactory knowledge of the native languages. If confirmed in their appointment they will be regarded as available for any post in the administrative branch of the services of the West African Colonies which they may prove themselves qualified to fill. Candidates must be between the ages of 23 and 26, and those who have received a University education will be preferred.

There are also a few cadetships in Fiji filled by selection. The salary is 200*l.* Candidates must be between the ages of 20 and 24. They will, in the first instance, be employed on clerical duties in the Secretariat, and will be on probation for three years, during which time they must acquire a satisfactory knowledge of Fijian. The nature of their subsequent employment, if their appointment is confirmed, will depend on the vacancies that may occur and on the capacity they may have shewn themselves to possess.

There are no other junior clerical appointments usually open to candidates in this country; but occasionally the Secretary of State has a clerkship or a supervisorship of Customs to fill up on the West Coast of Africa.

Assistant District Commissioners are appointed from time to time in Southern Nigeria. The salary is at the rate of 300*l.* a year, rising by increments of 50*l.* every 18 months to 400*l.*, with free quarters, or an allowance in lieu. Their duties are mainly administrative, and they are not required to possess legal qualifications. Candidates should not be less than 23 years of age, and preference is given to unmarried men between 25 and 30.

8. Civil engineers, surveyors, and foremen of works, when required from this country, are usually obtained through the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The Crown Agents have in their hands the selection of such officers for public works (railways, etc.) carried out through them, and they also select for clerical and medical appointments in connection with the works.

9. The Secretary of State has occasionally to fill up an educational appointment. In the case of elementary or technical educational posts candidates are obtained when required by advertising in the newspapers, and no permanent list of candidates is kept. When higher education is in question recourse is usually had to some well known agency, but a list of candidates is also kept at the Colonial Office. The better-paid posts, and the headships of colleges and education departments, are almost always filled by promotion from within the Colonial Services.

10. There is very little ecclesiastical patronage now remaining in the hands of the Secretary of State. If a post falls vacant which the Secretary of State has to fill, a candidate is selected in some special manner, with particular reference to the requirements and circumstances of the office. No list of candidates is kept.

11. Persons possessing a competent knowledge of one or more Indian languages may have their names noted for consideration when vacancies occur in the Immigration Department of any of the colonies to which coolies are imported from India. But these appointments are few in number, and vacancies consequently do not often occur.

12. Offices for which solicitors are required are almost always filled by the appointment of local candidates. But there are a few appointments for which solicitors as well as barristers are regarded as eligible, viz., minor Registrarships and District Commissionerships on the West Coast of Africa, which are described in par. 14.

13. Barristers are required as registrars, law officers and judges, and in some instances as magistrates. The salary of a King's Advocate or Attorney-General (who in some Colonies, though not as a rule, is allowed to take private practice) varies from 400*l.* in the Bahamas to 1,500*l.* in British Guiana; that of a Puisne Judge from 750*l.* in the Leeward Islands to \$3,400 in the Straits Settlements; and that of a Chief Justice from 650*l.* in St. Vincent to 2,000*l.* in Jamaica. In some few colonies there is a Solicitor-General as well as an Attorney-General. The better paid appointments, and those in the more healthy colonies, are usually filled by transfer or promotion. Candidates for first appointments should, therefore, be prepared as a general rule to accept a small salary or to go to one of the less healthy colonies. Magistrates are in many cases selected from the Civil Service; but in British Guiana and Trinidad there are magistracies, with salaries varying from 600*l.* to 750*l.* a year, to which barristers are usually appointed. Barristers are also required for the Resident Magistracies in Jamaica, with salaries varying from 500*l.* to 800*l.*, and for the District Courts in Cyprus, where the salaries range from 450*l.* to 525*l.* a year. A Magistrate or a District Court Judge is not ineligible for promotion to one of the higher offices, but has no claim to such an appointment in the ordinary course of promotion. Candidates must be under the age of 40.

14. District Commissioners are required from time to time for the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos, the commencing salary being 400*l.* Candidates must possess legal qualifications, but the duties are administrative as well as legal. They should be unmarried, and not over 40 years of age.

15. Naval officers, or officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, are occasionally selected for appointment as port officers or harbour masters. But there are very few of these posts, and there is already a long list of applicants.

16. For military officers there are appointments of two classes, Civil Police (including prison appointments) and Military Police. Of the former posts there are few, and no precise qualifications have been laid down, but a knowledge of Civil Police work is in all cases essential. Military Police appointments are described in a separate memorandum. All candidates must be between 22 and 30, and unmarried, must hold commissions in the Army or Militia, must hold an officer's certificate from the School of Musketry at Hythe, and (if militia officers) must have served three trainings with their battalion, and be in possession of a *P.S.* certificate or a certificate for promotion to the rank of Captain. Most of the appointments are in the Constabularies of West Africa. Higher military posts are filled by promotion.

17. The salaries attached to appointments in West Africa, whether in the police or in other departments of the public service, are much higher than those attached to similar appointments elsewhere, and West African service also carries with it special privileges in respect of leave of absence and pension. These advantages are granted on account of the unhealthiness of the climate, and any officer desiring to be transferred must be prepared to take less pay in another colony. It should also be clearly understood that it is impossible for more than a small proportion of all the officers serving in West Africa to be transferred.

18. Medical officers in this country are from time to time selected by the Secretary of State for service in the colonies. The vacancies filled by candidates from home have numbered fifteen a year on the average of the last ten years. A large proportion of these appointments are on the West Coast of Africa, and the proportion has greatly increased during the past two years owing to considerable extensions of the staff in West Africa and to the general reduction in West Indian establishments. Applicants must be between the ages of 23 and 30 (25 and 32 in the case of West African appointments), and doubly qualified: preference will be given to unmarried candidates, and to those who have held hospital appointments as house physicians and house surgeons. A new School of Tropical Medicine has been established in London at Connaught Road, Albert Dock, E., and all candidates are required to undergo a course of training there after selection, and prior to taking up appointments. They will be provided with residence, or an allowance in lieu thereof, at the expense of the colonial government for whose service they have been selected. Their tuition fees will also be paid. The higher posts are filled by promotion or transfer, but the headships of medical departments in the larger colonies, which are posts requiring administrative as well as professional qualifications, are sometimes filled from outside the service, and there are occasional, though very rare, vacancies for which specialists are required, e.g., the charge of a lunatic asylum. Surgeons-Superintendent of vessels carrying coolie emigrants from India are selected by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who are also entrusted with the selection of medical officers required in connection with public works carried out through them.

19. A considerable number of nurses are required for service under the Colonial Governments. In selecting candidates the Secretary of State is guided by the recommendations of the committee of the Colonial Nursing Association, which has been formed with the express object of providing the colonies with trained nurses, for private as well as Government employment. All applications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Colonial Nursing Association, Imperial Institute, S.W. There are no other appointments in the Secretary of State's gift which are open to ladies.

20. From the foregoing information it will be seen—(1) that the higher offices in the colonies are filled by promotion; (2) that the lower offices, not requiring professional qualifications, are filled either by the appointment of local candidates or by means of open competitive examination at home; and (3) that there are consequently scarcely any openings for candidates from this country, except for those possessing the professional and other qualifications above specified.

21. All applications for appointments described above as being filled by selection of the Secretary of State, must be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W. Forms are supplied by the Private Secretary, which the candidate must fill with full particulars regarding his career and qualifications, and the employment he desires; he must name on the form two referees who will answer from personal knowledge for his character and capacity, and he must return it to the Private Secretary with originals and copies of testimonials (not more than six), which must be sent in altogether. The originals will be inspected and returned to the candidate, and the copies retained for record in the Colonial Office. If the candidate is considered suitable his name will be noted in the list, and will be considered with those of other candidates as vacancies from time to time occur; but no promise can in any case be made, and no definite prospect whatever can be held out, that the Secretary of State will be in a position to offer employment to any particular candidate. If a candidate is offered an appointment, he can usually be allowed sufficient time to make preparations and to terminate the employment in which he may be engaged.

22. It is impossible to foresee the occurrence of vacancies, and the Secretary of State cannot undertake to give any information as to the likelihood of a vacancy or vacancies occurring. Nor can he undertake to keep candidates or others informed of the actual occurrence of vacancies. When candidates have been noted on the list of applicants for a class of employment, their names come up for consideration whenever a vacancy in that class occurs; a communication will then be addressed to the candidate or candidates whom the Secretary of State is prepared to place on his select list for the particular vacancy.

23. Information as to the staff of the different colonies, the climate, and local conditions, can be obtained from the "Colonial Office List," published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, S.W. That publication also contains the Colonial regulations governing the Colonial services generally, and showing the rules as to leave of absence, free passages, &c.

24. Fuller particulars as to legal, military, and medical appointments are published in separate memoranda, which can be obtained from the Private Secretary. Extracts from the first two of these memoranda are published below.

## II. COLONIAL POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following information applies only to colonies which are not self-governing. The police forces in the self-governing colonies are entirely under the control of the local governments, and information with regard to them should be obtained from the Agents-General of the respective colonies, a list of whom, with their addresses, will be found on page 16.

Uganda, British Central Africa, and the East African Protectorates are under the administration of the Foreign Office, and applications for appointments in those Territories should be addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The West African Frontier Force, the headquarters of which are in the Niger Territories, does not come under the head of Colonial Police Forces. It is a military force on a temporary and provisional basis, and the appointment of officers and non-commissioned officers are made upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State for War. Applications for service with this force must be addressed to the War Office.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies only has control over the police forces of the Crown Colonies and the British South Africa Police. In the case of the former the rank and file consist of natives\* recruited locally, in the latter the rank and file are of European descent ordinarily recruited in South Africa.†

The Secretary of State has therefore in his hands only the appointment of officers of the police forces of the Crown Colonies and the British South Africa Police.

### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

*Qualifications required.*—The conditions of service in the police forces of the colonies and the qualifications required of candidates vary in almost every colony according to local laws and regulations, but as a large proportion of the junior appointments are filled up from the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State, and as it is from time to time expedient to transfer police officers from the service of one Colony to that of another, the following rules have been laid down to cover so far as possible the different requirements of the separate colonies, to which all candidates for appointments from this country must conform.

A candidate—

- (1) Must be an officer of the regular army or the militia.
- (2) He must at the time of application have completed two years' actual regimental duty at home or abroad, or, if a militia officer, three trainings with his battalion.
- (3) He must at the date of appointment be over 22 years of age, and not exceed 30 years of age.
- (4) He must be unmarried on first taking up an appointment.
- (5) He must hold an officer's certificate in musketry, including machine guns, from the School of Musketry at Hythe, or its equivalent.
- (6) If a militia officer, he must hold a certificate on Army Form E. 516 (promotion to the rank of Captain) or a P.S. certificate (Army Form E. 527).
- (7) It is also desirable, though not indispensable, that a candidate should hold an artillery certificate stating that he is "qualified to instruct in the service of 7-pounder and 2.5 inch R.M.L. guns and of war rockets."

\* In the West Indies the forces are largely composed of Barbadians and many N.C.O.'s are white.

† If recruits are required from this country they are obtained by advertisement in the daily papers. At present there is a good supply of local recruits.

*Mode of Application.*—All applications should be made direct to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the first instance, on a form which may be obtained from the Private Secretary, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.; but a candidate on receiving the offer of an appointment (though not before) will be obliged to submit an application to be seconded from his regiment in the manner prescribed by the King's Regulations, *i.e.*, through his Commanding Officer (and, in the case of a militia officer, also through the Officer Commanding the Regimental District) and the General Officer Commanding the District, to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

*Vacancies.*—The majority of vacancies for junior officers occur in the West African Police Forces, and it may be roughly stated that there are on an average twelve a year.

In the West Indies vacancies occur only very occasionally, and as there is often a suitable local candidate there are seldom more than three openings a year for candidates from this country.

In the Eastern Colonies the position is much the same as in the West Indies, and vacancies are in most cases filled up by the selection or promotion of some suitable local candidate by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Governor.

In the Federated States of the Malay Peninsula any police appointments are made by the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States.

In the British South Africa Police appointments to the commissioned grades are made by the Secretary of State usually on the recommendation of the High Commissioner, who acts on the advice of the Colonel Commandant of the corps. Many of these appointments are filled up by promotion from the ranks, and for the rest there are generally local candidates available. It rarely happens that an officer is sent out from this country.

#### MILITARY POLICE.

The police forces which are armed and are available for military duties may be classified as follows:—

West African	...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>{ Gold Coast Hausa Constabulary.</li> <li>{ Lagos Hausa Constabulary.</li> <li>{ Niger Coast Protectorate Force.</li> <li>{ Sierra Leone Frontier Police.</li> <li>{ Gambia Police.</li> </ul>
West Indian	...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>{ British Guiana Constabulary.</li> <li>{ Jamaica Constabulary.</li> <li>{ British Honduras Constabulary</li> <li>{ Trinidad Police.</li> <li>{ Barbados Police.*</li> <li>{ Leeward Islands Police.</li> <li>{ Windward Islands Police.</li> </ul>
Eastern	...	...	Malay States Guides.
South African	...	...	{ British South Africa Police (Bechuanaland, Mashonaland, and Matabeleland Divisions).

It is to be clearly understood that the Service of each colony is separate and distinct, and that, although the Secretary of State is occasionally in a position to transfer police officers from one colony to another, and although this principle is carried out so far as is possible and expedient, the holding of an appointment in one colony does not carry with it the right to look to the Service of another colony for transfer or promotion. An exception to the above is to be found in the police forces of the West African Colonies, which are usually considered together for the purposes of promotion.

*Senior appointments.*—The senior appointments of the police forces of the Crown Colonies are usually filled by the promotion of officers who have rendered good service, either in the same or in another colony, and it is only very occasionally that a military officer is required from the United Kingdom to undertake these higher posts.

#### CIVIL POLICE.

Besides the military constabularies there are civil police forces in nearly all the Crown Colonies. The senior appointments in these forces are usually filled locally, but it occasionally happens that officers of the army, the militia, or the Royal Irish Constabulary are required for them. No precise qualifications have been laid down, but a knowledge of civil police work is in all cases essential.

### III.—COLONIAL LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Legal appointments are from time to time filled up by the Secretary of State in the following Colonies:

#### (1) *West Indian.*

*Bermuda, Bahamas, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Jamaica and Turks Islands, British Honduras.*

#### (2) *West African.*

*Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos.*

#### (3) *Eastern.*

*Mauritius and Seychelles, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States.*

#### (4) *Mediterranean.*

*Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus.*

#### (5) *Miscellaneous.*

*Fiji, Falkland Islands, St. Helena.*

\* The preceding conditions are not all applicable.

In Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements (including the Federated Malay States) all except the more important vacancies are filled from the Cadet Service, entrance to which is by competitive examination, held at the same time and under the same conditions as that for the home Civil Service and the Indian Civil Service.

In Mauritius most of the legal officials are local barristers and solicitors.

In Malta all the persons holding legal appointments are members of the legal profession of the island and there are no openings for candidates from this country.

The better paid appointments, and those in the more healthy colonies, are usually filled by promotion. Candidates for first appointments should therefore be prepared, in all ordinary cases, to accept a small salary or to go to one of the less healthy colonies in the first instance.

The majority of the more important appointments are only open to barristers, but solicitors are occasionally appointed to minor Registrarships and District Commissionerships. Many of the colonies have local Bars, the members of which are not infrequently called to the Bar in England.

In making appointments from home the Secretary of State for the Colonies selects candidates from the English, Scotch and Irish Bars; and English and Irish solicitors and Scotch Law-Agents and Writers to the Signet are also eligible in the cases mentioned above. Candidates should be under 40 years of age, and their applications should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S. W. They will then be supplied by the Private Secretary with a form of application which they will be required to fill up and return with testimonials (not more than six) as to their professional qualifications and personal character. Testimonials should be sent all together; the originals must be submitted for inspection, accompanied by copies for record in the Colonial Office. On special occasions announcements are made at the Inns of Court in London, the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh, the King's Inns, Dublin, and elsewhere.

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## PART IV.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

*The revised Edition of the Rules and Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service has been compiled by the Secretary of State's directions, and is printed for the information and guidance of the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies, and of all His Majesty's Officers subordinate to them.*

## LIST of the BRITISH COLONIES—MODES and DATES of ACQUISITION.

COLONY.	How obtained and Date.	OFFICE.**
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>		
Canada . . . . .	As to Ontario and Quebec, Capitulation, 1759-90. As to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Settlement, 1626; ceded to France, 1667; restored, 1713	Governor-General.
Prince Edward Island* . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Lieutenant Governor.
Newfoundland . . . . .	Possession taken, 1583 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Bermuda . . . . .	Settlement, 1609 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Columbia† . . . . .	Ditto, 1858 . . . . .	Lieutenant Governor.
<b>WEST INDIES:</b>		
Jamaica . . . . .	Capitulation, 1655 . . . . .	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief.
Turks and Caicos Islands . . . . .	Separated from Bahamas, 1848 . . . . .	Chief Commissioner.
Honduras . . . . .	Treaties, 1783 and 1786 . . . . .	Governor.
Bahamas . . . . .	Settlement, 1629 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Barbados . . . . .	Ditto, 1605 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
St. Vincent . . . . .	Cession, 1763 . . . . .	Administrator of the Govt.
Grenada and Windward Islands . . . . .	Ditto, 1763 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tobago . . . . .	Ditto, 1763 . . . . .	Commissioner.
St. Lucia . . . . .	Capitulation, 1803 . . . . .	Administrator of the Govt.
Antigua and Leeward Islands . . . . .	Settlement, 1632 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Montserrat . . . . .	Ditto, ditto . . . . .	Commissioner.
St. Christopher . . . . .	Ditto, 1626; cession, 1713; restored, 1783. . . . .	} Commissioner.
Nevis . . . . .	Settlement, 1628; restored from French, 1783 . . . . .	
Virgin Islands . . . . .	Settlement, 1635 . . . . .	
Dominica . . . . .	Cession, 1763 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Guiana . . . . .	Capitulation, 1803 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Trinidad . . . . .	Ditto, 1797 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
<b>MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:</b>		
Gibraltar . . . . .	Capitulation, 1704 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Malta . . . . .	Ditto, 1800 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	Ditto, 1806 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Natal . . . . .	Separated from Cape, Letters Patent, May 1844. . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
St. Helena . . . . .	Captured, 1600; settlement by E. I. C., 1654; vested in Crown 1833. . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Bechuanaland . . . . .	Annexation, 1855 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
<b>WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS:</b>		
Sierra Leone . . . . .	Settlement, 1787 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Gambia . . . . .	Ditto, 1631 and 1817 . . . . .	Administrator of the Govt.
Gold Coast . . . . .	Ditto, 1661 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Lagos . . . . .	Cession, 1861 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
<b>AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:</b>		
New South Wales . . . . .	Settlement, 1788 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Queensland . . . . .	Separated from N.S. Wales, Dec. 10, 1859 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tasmania . . . . .	Settlement, 1803 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
South Australia . . . . .	Ditto, 1836 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Victoria . . . . .	Separated from N.S. Wales, July 1, 1851 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Western Australia . . . . .	Settlement, 1829 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
New Zealand‡ . . . . .	Settlement and Treaty, 1840 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Fiji . . . . .	Cession, 1874 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
<b>OTHER COLONIES:</b>		
Mauritius and its Dependencies§ . . . . .	Capitulation, 1810 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Ceylon . . . . .	Ditto, 1795 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Hong Kong . . . . .	Treaties, 1843-60 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Straits Settlements   . . . . .	Vested in Crown and part of India, 1858; and as part of its Colonial Possessions, April 1, 1867. . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Labuan . . . . .	Cession, 1846 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Falkland Islands . . . . .	Settlement, 1765 . . . . .	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

\* Now incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 26th June, 1873.

† Incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 16th May, 1871.

‡ The Act 26 Vict. c. 23, annexes to New Zealand all Islands lying between 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. and between the 33° and 35° of S. lat.

§ These Dependencies are (1) the Seychelles Islands, 34 in number; (2) the Amirantes Islands, 11 in number; (3) the Detached Islands, 12 in number; and (4) the Oil Islands, consisting of 11 islands or groups of islands.

|| The "Straits Settlements" consist of Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, the Island of Singapore, and the Town and Port of Malacca, and their dependencies. They formed part of the Territories of the East India Company which were vested in the Crown as a part of India in 1858. The Straits Settlements were placed under the Government of the Crown as part of its Colonial Possessions on 1 April, 1867.

\*\* Some changes have been made in these offices since the Regulations were revised.—ED. C. O. LIST.

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## CHAPTER I.

## CLASSIFICATION OF COLONIES

[This classification is largely obsolete: for more recent information see the Introduction.  
Ed. C. O. L.]

## 1. British Colonies may be divided into three classes:—

1. Crown Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government.
2. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions but not Responsible Government, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers.
3. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer except the Governor.

2. In Gibraltar and St. Helena, Laws may be made by the Governor alone, and in other Crown Colonies by the Governor with the concurrence of a Council nominated by the Crown. In some Colonies, acquired by conquest or cession, the authority of this Council rests on the will of the Crown. In others, chiefly those acquired by Settlement, the Council is created by the Crown under authority of some Imperial or Local Law.

Crown Councils of the former Class exist in the following Colonies:—

1. Ceylon.	4. Labuan.	6. St. Lucia.
†2. Mauritius.	5. Trinidad.	7. Fiji
3. Hong Kong.		

Crown Councils of the latter or Statutory Class exist in the following Colonies:—

†*1. Jamaica.	5. Gold Coast and Lagos. §	*8. Honduras.
2. Straits Settlements.	*6. Grenada.	*9. St. Vincent.
3. Sierra Leone.	7. Falkland Islands.	*10. Tobago.
4. Gambia.		

Laws may also be made by Order in Council in all the above Colonies, except those marked with an asterisk.

3. In Colonies possessing Representative Institutions without Responsible Government, the Crown cannot as a general rule legislate by Order in Council, and laws are made by the Governor with the concurrence of one or two Legislative bodies, of which one at least is wholly or for the most part Representative.

In the following Colonies there are a Council and Assembly. The Council is nominated by the Crown, the Assembly elective:—

1. Bahamas.	2. Barbados.	3. Bermuda.
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In the following there is a single Legislative Chamber partly elective, partly nominated by the Crown:—

*1. British Guiana.	*3. Malta.	5. Western Australia.
2. Leeward Islands.	4. Natal.	

In British Guiana and Malta the Crown has reserved the right to legislate by Order in Council, and in Natal has reserved the right to revoke or alter the Constitution. The legislature of British Guiana is peculiar, it being differently composed for ordinary legislation and for financial business.††

4. Under Responsible Government the Executive Councillors are appointed by the Governor alone with reference to the exigencies of Representative Government, the other Public Officers by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. In no appointments is the concurrence of the Home Government requisite.

The control of all public departments is thus practically placed in the hands of persons commanding the confidence of a representative Legislature. Hence such of the following regulations as relate to subordinate public officers have comparatively little application, except by way of example, to Colonies in which Responsible Government exists, which are the following:—

Canada.	New South Wales.	**Tasmania.
**Cape of Good Hope.	**Victoria.	**South Australia.
Newfoundland.	Queensland.	New Zealand.

The following provinces are subject to the authority of the general Legislature of the Dominion Colony or Group, to which they belong, but possess a provincial Legislature of their own.

Province.

Legislature.

Colony to which Province is subordinate

1. Ontario ... ..	Single Elected Assembly	} Dominion of Canada.
2. Quebec ... ..	Council and Assembly	
3. New Brunswick ... ..	Council and Assembly ¶	
4. Nova Scotia ... ..	Council and Assembly	
5. British Columbia ... ..	Single Elected Chamber	
*6. Prince Edward Island ... ..	Council and Assembly ††	
7. Manitoba ... ..	Single Elected Assembly	} Jamaica.
8. North West Territory ... ..	Council	
9. Turks Island ... ..	‡ Nominated Council	

† The Constitution of Mauritius was altered by Letters Patent dated 16th September, 1885. (See Part II.)

‡ The Constitution of the Council of Jamaica was altered by Order in Council, 19th May, 1884. (See Part II.)

§ Gold Coast and Lagos now form separate Governments. (See Part II.)

|| Now possesses responsible Government.

¶ The Council has now been abolished. (See Part II.)

†† See the account of the colony in Part II.

‡‡ Now amalgamated. (See Part II.)



Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
10. Antigua ... ..	Composite Council	} Leeward Islands.
11. Montserrat ... ..	Nominated Council	
+12. St. Kitts ... ..	Nominated Council	
†13. Nevis ... ..	Nominated Council	
14. Virgin Islands ... ..	Nominated Council	
15. Dominica ... ..	Composite Council	} Mauritius. St. Kitts and Leeward Islands.
16. Seychelles ... ..	Nominated Council	
17. Anguilla ... ..	Composite Council	
In Colonies or Provinces marked with two asterisks, the Council or Upper Chamber is elective. In the rest it is nominated by the Crown.		

## CHAPTER II.

### THE GOVERNOR.

#### § I. *The different Classes of Governors, &c., the duration of their Office, &c.*

5. The Officer appointed by the Crown to administer the Government of a Colony is usually styled Governor, or Governor and Commander-in-Chief, or Captain-General. The titles of Governor-in-Chief and Governor-General have been at different times given to Governors whose commissions have comprised several distinct Colonies.

6. A Governor-in-Chief administers the Government of every Colony comprised within his Command whenever he is present therein; but the administration of a Colony during his absence is intrusted to an officer appointed by the Crown, with the title of Lieutenant-Governor; or (in some cases) Administrator of the Government, or President of the Council.

The following are Governments in Chief:

1. The Dominion of Canada, which includes the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, N.-W. Territories, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Prince Edward Island.
2. Jamaica, to which are attached,  
Honduras,†
3. The Windward Islands, composed of, ||  
Barbados. Grenada. St. Vincent. Tobago. St. Lucia.
4. The Leeward Islands, composed of,  
Antigua. Dominica. Virgin Islands.  
St. Christopher's. Nevis. Montserrat.
5. The West Africa Settlements, composed of, ¶  
Sierra Leone. Gambia. Gold Coast. Lagos.

7. Of these Officers, Governors are appointed under the Sign Manual and Signet. Every such person is appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of office is as a rule confined to a period of six years from the assumption of his duties. If, through death, absence, or otherwise, he should become incapable of acting, the Government devolves on such Officer or person as may have been designated for that purpose in the Charter of Government or in the Letters Patent\*\* constituting the office of Governor.

8. By the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 76, it is enacted, that Letters Patent shall not take effect in any Colony until published there, and that appointments by Letters Patent shall become void unless so published within a specified period.

9. By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 4, it is enacted, that all Patents, Commissions, or other Authorities for the exercise of offices in the Colonies held during pleasure, shall continue in force until the expiration of eighteen months from the demise of the Crown.

#### § II. *Authority of the Governor in relation to His Majesty's Troops.*

10. The Governor of a Colony, though bearing the title of Captain-General or Commander-in-Chief is not, without special appointment from His Majesty, invested with the Command of His Majesty's Regular Forces in the Colony. He is not therefore entitled to receive the Allowances annexed to that Command, or to take the immediate direction of any Military Operations, or except in case of urgent necessity, to communicate officially with subordinate Military Officers, without the concurrence of the Officer in Command of the Forces. Any such exceptional communication must be immediately notified to that Officer.

11. In the event of the Colony being invaded or assailed by a foreign enemy, and becoming the scene of active military operations, the officer in command of His Majesty's land forces assumes the entire military authority over the troops.

11A. In the event of armed insurrection occurring within the Colony, or of such general disturbances arising as to render military operations necessary, it will be the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which, and the extent to which His Majesty's troops are to be employed in their suppression. He will, therefore, issue to the officer in command of the forces instructions as definite as possible on these points. When military operations have been determined upon, and their object

† St. Kitts and Nevis are now united into one Presidency. (See Part II.)

‡ By Letters Patent dated the 2nd of October, 1884, British Honduras was constituted a separate Colony, with a Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

|| By Her late Majesty's Charter of 17th March, 1885, Barbados was constituted a separate Government, and, as will be seen from Part II, Tobago has been united to Trinidad.

¶ By Her late Majesty's Charter of the 24th of July, 1874, the Gold Coast and Lagos were separated from the West Africa Settlements, and formed a separate Colony, under the style of the Gold Coast Colony. By Charter dated 14th Jan. 1886, Lagos, and by Charter of Dec. 1888, Gambia, have been constituted separate Governments — (Ed. C. O. List)

\*\* All Letters Patent relating to the constitution of Colonies are published in the volumes of Rules and Orders.

and scope have been definitely decided, the responsibility for all details of their conduct will rest solely with the officer commanding the troops.

12. Except in the case of invasion or assault by a Foreign Enemy, or of the Colony becoming the scene of military operations, it is the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which and the extent to which His Majesty's Troops are to be employed. He will therefore issue to the Officer in Command of the Forces directions respecting their distribution and their employment on Escort and other duties required for the safety and welfare of the Colony.

12A. In all the matters referred to in the two last preceding regulations, the Governor will consult as far as possible with the Officer in Command, and will incur special responsibility, if he shall direct the Troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that Officer shall consider open to Military objection.

13. The Governor, as the King's Representative, will give the "word" in all places within his Government.

14. On the other hand, the Officer in Command of the Forces will determine all Military details respecting the Distribution and Movement of the Troops and the composition of the different detachments, taking care that they are in conformity with the general directions issued to him by the Governor.

15. The Officer in Command of His Majesty's Land Forces is alone charged with the superintendence of all details connected with the Military Department in a Colony, the Regimental duty and discipline of the Troops, inspections, and summoning and holding courts-martial, garrison or regimental, and the granting leave of absence to subordinate Military Officers.

16. He carries into execution, on his own authority, the Sentences of Courts-martial, excepting Sentences of Death, which must first be approved, on behalf of the King, by the Officer administering the Civil Government.

17. He makes the Officer administering the Civil Government Returns of the state and condition of the Troops of the Military departments, of the Stores, Magazines and Fortifications within the Colony and furnishes duplicates of all such Returns of this nature as he may be required or may see occasion to send to the Military Authorities at home, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed.

18. On the receipt of the Army (Annual) Act, the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Land Forces communicates to the Civil Authority the "General Orders" in which it may be promulgated.

19. The above Regulations will hold good, though the Governor may be a Military Officer senior in rank to the Officer in Command of the Forces.

20. If several Colonies are comprised in one Military Command, the Officer in Command of the whole may transfer Troops from one Colony to another on an application from the Governor of the Colony to which the Troops are sent, transmitted to him either through the Governor of the Colony in which he is serving, or through the Officer commanding the Forces in the Colony for which Troops are required. But the Officer in command must in all cases consult with the Governor of the Colony from which the Troops are sent, and will incur a special responsibility if he sends them away without that Governor's consent.

21. For the purposes of the eleven last preceding regulations Colonies comprised under one Government in Chief are to be treated as a single Colony.

### § III. *General Powers of an Officer appointed to conduct a Colonial Government.*

22. The powers of every Officer, administering a Colonial Government, are conferred, and his duties for the most part defined in His Majesty's Commission and the Instructions with which he is furnished. The following is a general outline of the nature of the powers with which he is invested, subject to the special law of each Colony:—

23. He is empowered to grant a pardon or respite to any criminal convicted in the Colonial Courts of justice.

24. He may pardon persons imprisoned in Colonial Gaols under sentence of a Court-martial; but this is not to be done without consulting the Officer in command of the Forces.

25. He has in general the power of remitting any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may accrue to the King, but if the fine exceeds 50*l.*, he is in some Colonies only at liberty to suspend the payment of it until His Majesty's pleasure can be known.

26. The Moneys to be expended for the Public Service are issued under his Warrant, as the law may in each particular case direct.

27. The Governor of a Colony has usually the power of granting licenses for marriages, letters of administration, and probate of wills, unless other provision be made by Charter of Justice or local law. He has also, in many cases, the presentation to benefices of the Church of England in the Colony, subject to rules hereinafter laid down. (See Ch. 4, sec. 1, par. 81.)

28. He has the power, in the King's name, of issuing writs for the election of Representative Assemblies and Councils, of convoking and proroguing Legislative Bodies, and of dissolving those which are liable to dissolution.

29. He confers appointments to Offices within the Colony, either absolute, where warranted by local laws, or temporary and provisional, until a reference has been made to His Majesty's Government.

30. In Colonies possessing responsible Government, he has, with his Council, the entire power of suspending or dismissing public servants who hold during pleasure. In other Colonies he has the power of suspending them from the exercise of their functions under certain regulations, which must be strictly observed, and a limited power of dismissal.

31. He is empowered to administer the appointed oaths to all persons, in Office or not, whenever he may think fit, and particularly the oath of Allegiance provided by 21 and 22 Vict. c. 48, s. 1.

32. He has the power of granting or withholding his assent to any Bills which may be passed by the Legislative bodies.

33. But he is required, in various cases, by his Instructions, to reserve such Bills for the Royal Assent, or to assent to them only with a clause suspending their operation until they are confirmed by the Crown. These cases are not defined alike in all Instructions; but they comprise, generally speaking, matters touching the Currency, the Army and Navy, Differential Duties, the effect of Foreign Treaties

and any enactments of an unusual nature touching the Prerogative or the rights of His Majesty's Subjects not resident in the Colony.

34. If anything should happen which may be for the advantage or security of the Colony, and is not provided for in the Governor's Commission and Instructions, he may take order for the present therein.

35. He is not to declare or make war against any foreign State, or against the subjects of any foreign State. Aggression he must at all times repel to the best of his ability; and he is to use his best endeavours for the suppression of piracy.

36. His attention is at all times to be directed to the state of discipline and equipment of Militia and Volunteers in the Colony, and when either Force may be embodied he should send home monthly Returns, with a particular account of their arms and accoutrements.

37. Periodical Reports on this subject, which may not call for immediate attention, may be included in the annual "Blue Book" hereinafter noticed.

38. He is on no account to absent himself from the Colony without His Majesty's permission.

39. He is prohibited from receiving Presents, pecuniary or valuable, from the Inhabitants of the Colony, or any class of them, during the Continuance of his office, and from giving such Presents; and this Rule is to be equally observed on leaving his office.

40. In cases where money has been subscribed, with a view of marking public approbation of the Governor's conduct, it may be dedicated to objects of general utility and connected with the name of the person who has merited such a proof of the general esteem.

41. Governors are not, without special permission, to forward any articles for presentation to His Majesty.

### CHAPTER III.

#### § I. *Legislative Councils and Assemblies.*

42. Legislative Councils nominated by the Crown consist, generally speaking, in part of the principal Executive Officers of the Colony, and in part of private persons appointed by name; the former being usually termed Official, and the latter, Unofficial Members. The proportions are prescribed by the respective charters or Commissions or Instructions to Governors.

43. The precedency of the Members of Council between themselves is regulated by the Royal Instructions. In some cases, that precedency depends on seniority of appointment alone, but in other cases that rule is qualified by assigning to the Official Members of Council precedence over the Unofficial Members.

44. When a vacancy occurs by the demise, resignation, &c., of a Legislative Councillor appointed by name, the Governor may in general appoint provisionally to such vacancy until His Majesty's pleasure may be known.

45. The general rule is, that no Member of Council may, on pain of vacating his seat, absent himself for more than six months except by leave of the Governor, whose power is limited to granting a leave of absence in some cases of twelve, and in others of eighteen months. Any more protracted leave of absence must be granted by the Crown.

46. In the Colonies not having Representative Assemblies, the initiation of all laws belongs in general to the Governor.

47. In Colonies having such Assemblies it is in many cases provided by Local or Statute law that the initiation of all measures for the appropriation of public money shall belong to the Governor.

48. In every Colony the Governor has authority either to give or to withhold his assent to laws passed by the other branches or members of the Legislature, and until that assent is given no such law is valid or binding.

49. Laws are in some cases passed with suspending clauses; that is, although assented to by the Governor they do not come into operation or take effect in the Colony until they shall have been specially confirmed by His Majesty, and in other cases Parliament has for the same purpose empowered the Governor to reserve Laws for the Crown's assent, instead of himself assenting or refusing his assent to them.

50. Every Law which has received the Governor's assent (unless it contains a suspending clause) comes into operation immediately or at the time specified in the Law itself. But the Crown retains power to disallow the Law; and if such power be exercised, the Law ceases to have operation from the date at which such disallowance is published in the Colony.

51. In Colonies having Representative Assemblies the disallowance of any Law, or the Crown's assent to a reserved Bill, is signified by Order in Council. The confirmation of an Act passed with a suspending clause, is not signified by Order in Council unless this mode of confirmation is required by the terms of the suspending clause itself, or by some special provision in the constitution of the Colony.

52. In Crown Colonies the allowance or disallowance of any Law is generally signified by despatch.

53. In some cases a period is limited, after the expiration of which Local Enactments, though not actually disallowed, cease to have the authority of law in the Colony, unless before the lapse of that time His Majesty's confirmation of them shall have been signified there; but the general rule is otherwise.

54. In Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, Laws purport to be made by the King or by the Governor on His Majesty's behalf or sometimes by the Governor alone, omitting any express reference to His Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly. They are almost invariably designated as Acts. In Colonies not having such Assemblies, Laws are designated as Ordinances, and purport to be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council (or in British Guiana of the Court of Policy).

55. In West Indian Islands or African Settlements which form part of any general Government, every Bill or Draft Ordinance must be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief before it receives the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator. If the Governor-in-Chief shall consider any amendment indispensable, he may either require that amendment to be made before the law is brought into operation, or he may authorize the Officer administering to assent to the Bill or Draft on the express engagement of the Legislature to give effect to the Governor-in-Chief's recommendation by a supplementary Enactment.

§ II. *The Executive Council.*

56. The Executive Council (whether separate or not from the Legislative) has the general duty of assisting the Governor by its advice. In some cases, by local Enactment, he can only act with this advice; but, generally speaking, he is not absolutely precluded from acting without it if the public interest requires him to do so. But in this case he must conform to certain special Rules laid down in his Instructions; which likewise prescribe the course to be taken by Councillors in recording their opinion in opposition to the Governor's.

57. In Colonies possessing what is called Responsible Government the Governor is empowered by his Instructions to appoint and remove Members, of the Executive Council, it being understood that Councillors who have lost the confidence of the local Legislature will tender their resignation to the Governor or discontinue the practical exercise of their functions in analogy with the usage prevailing in the United Kingdom.

58. In other Colonies the Executive Council when separate from the Legislative Council commonly consists of certain principal officers of the Local Government with or without an admixture of Unofficial Members.

59. These Councillors are appointed by the Governor's Instructions or by Warrant from the Crown, the Governor having in some cases the power of making provisional appointments, subject to the Crown's confirmation.

60. They may be dismissed by the Crown alone, but may be suspended by the Governor, following as far as the nature of the case will allow, his General Instructions as to the suspension of Public Officers.

61. In the West India Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, the Councils in some cases possess, concurrently with the Governor, a judicial authority as a Court of Error, and in some cases they also audit the public accounts.

62. To the Executive Council, associated with the Chief Judge of the Colony, is also in general entrusted the duty of administering to the Governor, on his arrival, the usual oaths of office. Each new Member of Council, on his appointment, is also required to take the oaths applying to his particular case.

## CHAPTER IV.

§ I. *Appointments to Public Offices.*

63. The regulations comprised in this Chapter are not intended to apply to Colonies under Responsible Government, in which appointments to Public Offices are made by the Governor with advice of his Executive Council, and are not authorized or confirmed by any Commission or Warrant from the King.

64. In other Colonies Public Offices are generally granted in the name of His Majesty, and holden during His Majesty's Pleasure. In some cases, however, it is specially provided by law that they shall be granted by the Governor or by the Governor in Council or by some judicial authority, and in some few cases they are holden during good behaviour.

65. The general rule is, that all Public Offices of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, should be granted by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony in His Majesty's name. The appointment may be made either provisionally, when the Instrument is issued under authority of His Majesty's general instructions and subject to the Royal approval, or absolutely, when the Instrument is issued in pursuance of His Majesty's special instructions, which special instructions are conveyed to the Governor through one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and, when prescribed by the King's Letters Patent or Instructions, or by local law or other authority in the form of Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

66. The distinction between Offices which are, and Offices which are not, of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, being in itself vague and indefinite, has been rendered as precise as the nature of the case admits, by the following distinction. Offices are classed under three heads:—1, those of which the emoluments do not exceed one hundred pounds per annum; 2, those of which the emoluments exceed one hundred and do not exceed two hundred pounds per annum; 3, and those of which the emoluments exceed two hundred pounds per annum.\*

67. When a vacancy occurs in the first or lowest of the three classes last mentioned, the Governor, as a general rule, has the absolute disposal of the appointment, subject only to the condition of reporting every such appointment by the first opportunity.†

68. When a vacancy occurs in the second or middle class, the Governor reports it to the Secretary of State, together with the name and qualifications of the person whom he has appointed to fill it provisionally and intends to fill it finally, which recommendation is almost uniformly followed.

69. When a vacancy occurs in the third or highest class, the Governor follows the same course as to reporting the vacancy and provisional appointment; but he is distinctly to apprise the object of his choice that he holds the Office in the strictest sense of the word provisionally only until his appointment is confirmed or superseded by His Majesty. He is at liberty also to recommend a candidate for the final appointment, but it must be distinctly understood that the Secretary of State has the power of recommending another instead. In these cases the confirmation or other final appointment takes place in the form already mentioned.

70. It is of course impossible to lay down any general rule for deciding in what cases the recommendation of a Governor will, or will not, be ultimately sanctioned and confirmed by the King; but in general it may be stated, that His Majesty will be advised to regard more favourably appointments which are in the nature of promotions of meritorious Public Servants, than appointments made in favour of persons new to the Public Service; and that when any new Office has been created the Governor's recommendation for filling it up will carry with it less weight than in the case of offices

\* In Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, the limits are not £100 or £200, or their equivalents, but \$1,000 \$2,000, and in Ceylon and Mauritius, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000.

† See subsequent Regulations 247 and 248 as to reporting vacancies.—(*Circular*, 4th August, 1831.)

which the Governor may have found already established. In the cases of such new Offices there will always be more than usual reason to anticipate that an appointment will be made directly from this country.

71. Appointments of gentlemen connected with the Governor, or who have accompanied him to the Colony, as Private Secretaries or otherwise, are open to much objection, and will rarely be confirmed. Provisional appointments of this kind should be reported to the Secretary of State without any recommendation as to the mode in which the Office shall be permanently filled. Should such an appointment be made at a time when a Governor is about leave the Colony, his Successor will be expected to report on the mode in which the Office should be permanently filled.

72. It is further to be understood, that, in determining the propriety of appointments from this country or from the Colony, regard will probably be had to the comparatively advanced state of wealth and population in each Colony, and to the number of properly qualified Candidates among whom the Local Authorities may have the opportunity of making a selection.

73. In the distribution of the patronage of the Government in the Colonies, great weight must always be attached to local services and experience. Every Governor will therefore make, once in each year, a *Confidential Report* of the claims of Candidates, whether already employed in the Public Service or not, whom he may consider to possess those qualifications, in order that, when a vacancy or an opportunity for promotion occurs, the Secretary of State may have before him additional means, besides the immediate recommendation of the Governor, for judging how far the particular Candidate recommended by the Governor is on the whole the best qualified, and whether a Candidate of proper qualifications is to be found in that or in any other Colony. The Governor will ascertain and report upon the qualifications of other Candidates, of whom he may have less knowledge, when he sees sufficient reason for supposing that the Public Service might gain by their admission into it; but in the application of these Rules much must be left to the Governor's discretion.

74. In reporting a vacancy in any Office under the Crown, of which the emoluments exceed 200*l.*\* per annum, or in reporting the creation of any such office, the Governor will furnish in the form of the Schedule inserted in the Appendix (No. 1), and in duplicate, full particulars respecting the nature and incidents of the office, and will state in the covering despatch whether persons filling that or similar offices have been usually selected by the Secretary of State or by the Governor.

75. In the case of the Chief Judicial and Chief Fiscal Offices in a Colony in which the Crown is responsible for the appointments, local connexion with the Colony by birth, family ties, or otherwise, will be considered, generally speaking, to render a candidate ineligible.

76. All salaried Public Officers are prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking without leave from the Governor approved by the Secretary of State. As a general rule this prohibition will be made absolute in the case of officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government. No officer on leave of absence or on vacation leave is permitted to accept any employment without previously obtaining the express sanction of the Governor or of the Secretary of State.

77. No Public Officer is to undertake any private agency in any matter connected with the exercise of his public duties.

78. Whenever half-pay Officers borne on the half-pay of His Majesty's Army or Navy, or in the Military and Commissariat Departments, shall be appointed to a civil situation in any of the Colonies, a report of the appointment, specifying the date and the amount of salary, is to be made immediately to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which will be transmitted by him to the proper authorities in this Country. Promotions in the Civil Service of half-pay Officers are also to be notified forthwith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of the respective authorities.

79. No paid officer under the Government of a Colony can be permitted to be the editor of a newspaper, or to take any active part in the management of it. He may furnish articles signed with his name upon objects of general interest, abstaining from writing on questions which can properly be called political, or discussing the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, and from furnishing any articles whatever to a newspaper which, in commenting on the measures of the Government, should habitually exceed the bounds of fair and temperate discussion. If the authorship of anonymous articles should be brought home to any Officer, or if, in articles bearing his signature, he should discuss any political subject, or the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, he will be liable to be removed from Office.

80. No Public Officer is allowed to receive a Grant of money by a Colonial Legislature, if such Grant has not been initiated or authorised by the Governor.

## § II. *Suspension and Dismissal from Office.*

81. Holders of patent offices may be removed from such offices by the Governor and Council under the second section of the Act 22, Geo. 3., c. 75, but care must be taken that the officer is heard after being apprised of the charge against him, and it will be convenient that the course prescribed in case of suspension should be pursued in any proceedings for removal.

82. Against any such removal an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council, which should be prosecuted like any other appeal.

83. The following Rules, unless the mode of suspension is otherwise provided for by some local law, must be strictly observed in proceeding to suspend from the exercise of his office any public officer who has been appointed by virtue of a commission or warrant from the Crown, or whose emoluments exceed 100*l.*\* a year.

84. The Governor shall signify to the officer, by a statement in writing, the grounds of the intended suspension, and shall call upon him to state in writing before a day to be specified (which day must allow a reasonable interval for the purpose) any grounds upon which he relies to exculpate himself.

85. If the officer does not furnish such statement within the time fixed by the Governor, or if he fails to exculpate himself to the satisfaction of the Governor, the Governor shall apprise the officer that on a day (to be specified), the question of his suspension will be brought before the Executive

\* See Footnote to Regulation 66

Council, and that he will be allowed, and, if the Council so determine, required to appear before the Council and defend himself orally.

86. If any witnesses are examined by the Council, the officer must be allowed the opportunity of being present, and of putting questions on his own behalf. The officer must also be given a copy of any documentary evidence that is to be used against him, and that has not been already furnished to him.

87. If in the course of the inquiry further grounds of suspension are disclosed, the Governor, if he thinks fit to proceed upon such grounds, shall furnish the officer with a written statement thereof, and shall take the same steps as are above prescribed in respect of the original grounds of suspension.

88. If in any case the Governor considers that the interests of the public service require that an officer should cease to exercise the powers and functions of his office (as, for instance, in the custody of public money) instantly, or before the proceedings above prescribed can be completed, he may at once interdict the officer from the exercise of the powers and functions of his office. The Governor shall in all cases allow the interdicted officer to receive half the salary of his office, until proceedings for his suspension have been taken, and may in special cases allow a larger amount not exceeding the full salary; but no such officer can be formally suspended from his office or deprived of his whole salary, except upon formal proceedings as are above prescribed, which must in all cases be taken with as little delay as possible.

89. If upon the inquiry the Executive Council are of opinion that the officer deserves punishment, but not the full penalty of suspension, the Governor may remove the officer to an office of lower rank in the service, or may require him to serve in his original office at a reduced salary, either permanently or for a stated period, or may deduct a portion of salary due or about to become due to the officer.

90. If the officer is suspended or otherwise punished as above mentioned, the Governor shall, without loss of time, report the matter to the Secretary of State for approval and confirmation, transmitting the minutes of Council, the written statements, and all material documents relating to the case. If the officer is suspended, the Governor shall at the same time transmit the usual return required in the case of a vacancy. (A form will be found in the Appendix No. 1.)

91. If the officer is suspended, the Secretary of State, instead of confirming the suspension, may direct the Governor to subject the officer to one of the lesser punishments above mentioned; or if, in lieu of suspension, the officer has been so punished by the Governor, the Secretary of State may direct the Governor to reduce or to increase the punishment already awarded.

92. If the suspension of an officer is not approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State, and no other punishment is awarded, the officer will be entitled to the full amount of salary which he would have received if he had not been suspended, even though the officer discharging the functions of the office in the meanwhile has been allowed to receive some portion of the salary of the office.

93. If the suspension is approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State, all salary will cease from the day of suspension; and although the officer should be subsequently restored (as an act of indulgence), he will not be entitled to any portion of salary during the period of his suspension. Pending the decision of the Secretary of State the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may grant a small alimentary allowance to an officer who has been suspended, and who appears urgently to need such assistance.

94. An officer whose suspension is approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State forfeits all claim to a retiring allowance, even though he should have paid contributions towards such allowance.

95. If criminal proceedings are instituted against a public officer, proceedings for his suspension upon any grounds involved in the criminal charge shall not be taken pending the criminal proceedings.

96. If an officer is convicted on a criminal charge the Governor may cause the proceedings of the Criminal Court on such charge to be laid before the Executive Council, and if the Council are of opinion that the officer should be suspended on account of the offence for which he has been convicted, he may thereupon be suspended without taking any of the proceedings above prescribed, but his suspension must be reported to the Secretary of State for approval and confirmation.

96. (a) An officer acquitted on a criminal charge is not thereby rendered exempt from suspension on account of his conduct in the matter; and the Governor, if he thinks fit, may take the usual proceedings for the purpose.

96. (b) An officer who is under suspension may not leave the Colony, during the interval before he is reinstated or dismissed, without the leave of the Governor. If granted leave of absence the officer will not be entitled to any more salary than if he had remained in the Colony.

96. (c) Any officer, whether under suspension or not, who absents himself from the Colony without leave, will be held to have thereby vacated his office.

96. (d) An officer who has not been appointed by virtue of a commission or warrant from the Crown, and whose emoluments do not exceed 100%\* a year, may be dismissed by the Governor without the proceedings above prescribed; but in every such case the grounds of dismissal must be definitely stated in writing, and communicated to the officer, that he may have full opportunity of exculpating himself and the matter must be investigated by the Governor with the aid of the head of the department (if any). In lieu of dismissal the Governor, if he thinks fit, may remove the officer to an office of lower rank in the service, or may require him to serve in his original office at a reduced salary, either permanently or for a stated period, or may deduct a portion of salary due, or about to become due, to the officer. Such dismissal or other punishment will not require the confirmation of the Secretary of State, but any memorial from the dismissed officer must be forwarded to the Secretary of State without delay, with a short statement of the grounds of dismissal or other punishment.

### § III. Pensions and Retiring Allowances.†

97. In the absence of any local law, each application for a pension or retiring allowance as it presents itself must be specially considered and treated on its own merits. Except in the case of Officers appointed prior to 5th August, 1829, the amount of pension to be granted, if any, will be generally regulated by the principles of the British Superannuation Acts, 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 24, and 22 Vict. c. 26. But it must be clearly understood that the maximum rate of pension is not always awarded, and that

\* See footnote to Regulation 66.

† In Jamaica no pensions are granted to officers appointed since the passing of Law 34 of 1885.—(Ed. C.O.L.)

when public employment is combined with the practice of a private profession, no pension will be granted, unless the retiring Officer had acquired a claim to Superannuation before the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, or had had his right to a pension otherwise and specially preserved. The cases of Officers having had private practice, whose services commenced after the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, and whose appointments may be abolished, will be specially considered.

98. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to bring under the consideration of His Majesty's Government the application of any Officer for a retiring allowance on quitting the public service, he is required to furnish certain particulars in each case, according to the form inserted in the Appendix No. 2. (An extract of the Treasury Minute, and of a Report of Superannuation Committee, respecting the grant of retiring allowances to those who entered the service prior to 5th August, 1829, to those who entered it after that date, to professional Officers, and in regard to pensions granted on abolition of office, are printed at pp. 225-26 of the edition for 1881.)

99. In case of Public Officers receiving salaries not exceeding 120*l.* per annum, the Governor, subject to revision by the Home Government, may decide on the amount of retiring allowance to be granted, in accordance with the general rules relating to pensions.\*

100. Pensions to Colonial Officers retiring on the ground of ill-health are subject as a general rule to this condition, that should the Officer's health be re-established, he is bound to accept, in lieu of his pension, any office, not inferior in value to that from which he retired; which the Secretary of State may think proper to confer on him, due regard being had to circumstances of climate.

101. Previously to making any payment in a Colony in respect of a pension, the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, will take care to inform himself whether any condition may have been attached to it, with reference to the employment, residence, or otherwise, of the claimant. If such condition shall exist, the Treasurer will have to produce as a voucher, in support of his account, a sufficient certificate or other proof that it has been complied with, and must withhold the payment of the pension until such document shall be furnished.

102. If an Officer shall in any case retire on a pension, during a leave of absence, or within six months after resumption of duty, the term of service on which his pension is calculated will be subject to such deduction, not exceeding the duration of his last leave, as the Secretary of State may think fit.

103. If in any Colony the law of the Colony shall vest in the retiring Officer an unconditional right to the pension claimed, or is otherwise inconsistent with these rules, the case must of course be governed by the law and not by the rule. (See Circular of 22nd May, 1873, as to mode of dealing for pension purposes with the house allowances and fees of public officers, in Part IV of the edition for 1881.)

## CHAPTER V.

### § I. Salaries.

104. On appointments to Offices, half salary, when so disposable by law, will be allowed, as a general rule, from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony: Provided that the Officer proceeds direct to the Colony to which he is appointed, otherwise he will be allowed to draw half salary for such time only as ordinarily elapses between the departure of the mail (if any) from the point of embarkation and its arrival in the Colony; or if there be no mail route between his point of embarkation and his point of arrival in the Colony, for such time as is ordinarily required to perform the journey between such two points.

105. If, however, the Office is a new one, or if for any other reason there is no person drawing salary in respect of it, full salary may in special cases be allowed from the date of embarkation. If, on the other hand, the Officer previously holding the appointment in the Colony continues in the tenure of his Office until the arrival of his Successor, the latter Officer will not be entitled to any portion of salary until he has assumed the duties of his Office.

106. No advance of salary is allowed to Officers either on first appointment or on leave of absence, except in very special cases, to be determined by the Secretary of State; and the Officers to whom it may be granted must sign an agreement with the Crown Agents in the form inserted in the Appendix No. 3. Collateral security will be required when the advance exceeds a month's salary.

107. If any Office be vacated, in any Colony, by the death or removal of the holder, or by his temporary absence, the person appointed by the Governor to act in his stead will receive half the salary of the Office. Should such person be the holder of another situation, but not performing the duties of it, he may receive half the salary of the Office in which he is so appointed to act, together with half the salary of his own Office.

108. Should the person so appointed by the Governor to a vacant Office be required at the same time to perform the duties of his own Office, he may be allowed half the salary of the temporary Office, together with the whole salary of his own Office; but as a general rule no person should be appointed to discharge at the same time the duties of two distinct Offices, whenever any other arrangement may be practicable; and unless the Offices are distinct and separate Offices in different Departments of the service, or Offices not standing to one another in any intimate relation of superiority and subordination, such as two Police Magistracies, only half salary of each Office can be allowed.

109. The fees of the vacant Office (in the absence of any usage or law to the contrary) should be paid into the Colonial Treasury, from whence the acting Officer will receive one moiety, with such further portion as the Governor shall consider advisable, in case the services performed are of a special character or involve outlay.

110. Should the Officer whom the Governor has appointed temporarily to a vacant Office be confirmed in the situation, he will be entitled to draw the full salary of that Office from the date at which he entered on the duties, if no portion of the salary during that period has been drawn by the former occupant of the Office; but from the date from which he draws such full salary, he will not be entitled to salary on account of any other Office which he may have held at the same time.

111. If any Colonial Officer desires part of his salary to be paid by the Crown Agents in this country, \* In Straits Settlements Hong Kong, and Labuan, the limit is not £120, or its equivalent, but \$720, and in Ceylon and Mauritius, Rs. 1,800.

he must give his assent in writing to the following condition, *viz.*, that the proposed part payment shall in no case be made until the Crown Agents have been furnished with a certificate from the proper Colonial authority to the effect that the Officer continued to hold his appointment during the period for which such part payment is claimed.\*

112. The Colonial Government, on timely application from the Officer, is to transmit such a certificate to the Crown Agents, furnishing the Officer with a duplicate.\*

113. The following Rules are to be observed in regard to the salary to be drawn by Officers appointed to the provisional administration of Governments, or transferred from one Government to another:—

Whenever the Government of a Colony may be vacated by the death, recall, or resignation of the holder of it, or when the Governor may be absent on leave, the person succeeding to the administration of the Government shall (if previously resident in the Colony) receive half of the salary of the Governor; and the full "Table Allowance," in cases where any such allowance is made.

Should any Officer in the Civil Service of a Colony be called to administer the Government of a Colony in either of the aforesaid cases, he will (if no other arrangement has been made and sanctioned on his assumption of the Government) be entitled to receive only the Governor's half salary, and no part of his own salary, unless the Governor's half salary should be less than double his own whole salary, in which case he will receive half of each.

Should the person called to the administration have been removed from the Public Service in another Colony for the purpose, he shall receive, during a *vacancy* of the Government to which he shall so have been called, and until the embarkation of his Successor, the whole salary of the Governor; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

But during the period in which he may continue to administer such Government, on whole salary, he will not be entitled to any portion of the salary of the Office from which he may have been removed; and from the period at which the newly-appointed Governor shall become entitled to half salary, the Officer provisionally administering shall receive only the other half; and "Table Allowance," as above stated. Whether he can in this case draw also half the salary of his own Office will depend on the arrangements made for payment of his substitute, and will be decided in each instance by the Secretary of State.

Should a Government be vacant by reason of the *absence on leave* of the Governor (who would then be entitled to half salary), and should an Officer administering some other Government be called to the provisional administration of the Government so temporarily vacant, such officer will be entitled to draw the half salary of the Government from which he may have so temporarily removed, together with the half salary of the Government which he may have been called provisionally to administer; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

If the period of a vacancy, or of the absence of a Governor, should exceed nine months, and there should be any salary left for the purpose, the Secretary of State will be willing to make such arrangements as may appear reasonable for the increase of the salary of the temporary holder for the period of excess.

Officers in the provisional administration of Colonial Governments must, however, in all cases in which bills are drawn on the Paymaster-General, draw for the half salaries only of such Governments until they shall receive Notifications from the Colonial Office of the periods during which they may be entitled to full salary.

113A. Officers succeeding to the administration, or the provisional administration, of Colonial Governments, will be entitled to draw full or half salary, as the case may be, in respect of the day on which they assume their duties. The Officers whom they succeed will not be entitled to any payment for that day, excepting the half salary granted in cases of absence on leave.

114. If a Governor is transferred from one Colony to another, and comes to England first, he will usually receive the half salary of the Government which he relinquishes if it should be available, and not drawn by any other Officer, until the date of his embarkation from England for the Government to which he may be appointed.

115. If no portion of the salary of the Government from which such Governor is transferred is so available, but the half salary of the Government to which he may be appointed is available, he will usually receive the half salary of the latter.

116. If no half salary is available from either, he can receive no salary until he assumes his new Government.

117. When a Governor who has been transferred from one Government to another returns to this country, before proceeding to his new Government, the Secretary of State must be satisfied that such return is unavoidable, or in furtherance, of the public interests, before the Officer is allowed to receive any half salary. (See also circular of 8th January, 1873, as to the division of salary on the occasion of a change in the office of Governor.)

## II. *Leave of Absence* (See Cir. 21, Dec., 1886†).

118. The Act of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, empowers the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers, and the Act 57 and 58 Vict., cap. 17, regulates the conditions as to such leave.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition the state of the officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

\* As to the mode of making such remittances through the Crown Agents, and the Forms to be used, see Circular Despatch of 7th April, 1880.

† In the case of Malta and Gibraltar rules 110-132 do not apply to officers appointed or promoted after 1889, and the rules of Home Civil service as to sick leave are substituted. Officers appointed before 1889 were allowed the option of coming under either system.—(Ed. C.O. List.)



120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such case must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in neither case exceed twelve months.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service; but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach the Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required to report to the Secretary of State each case in which leave of absence has been granted; they must also transmit a Certificate in the form inserted in the Appendix No. 4, and a similar Certificate in case the Governor should afterwards recommend an extension of leave. If the Officer is paid by fees, they must also report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorised allowance is on no account to be allowed.

123A. When an Officer receives, in addition to the salary of his appointment, an allowance granted to himself personally, and not permanently attached to his office, he should, when absent on half-pay leave, draw only the half of such personal allowance, the remaining moiety of the allowance being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury.

124. Officers on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State; but they must receive no part of their allowance for horse hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned; and an absent Officer must produce such Certificate to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in order to receive his salary. A third copy of the Certificate should be transmitted by the Colonial Government direct to the Crown Agents for the Colonies when the Officer's salary is to be paid through them, with instructions to issue the salary accordingly, as it becomes due.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the case of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies, receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the Colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority (if any) of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the King, or of His Majesty's Officers may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health absolutely requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant the leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On arriving in this country the Officer on leave must report his arrival by letter to the Colonial Office, mentioning the place of his residence, and he must similarly notify any subsequent change of residence. Treasurers and auditors of colonies, whose accounts are subject to Imperial audit, should also send their address to the Comptroller and Auditor-General. (Enclosure to circular despatch of the 30th November, 1880.)

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.\*

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officers on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods:—

† Heligoland and Mediterranean	9 months
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia, Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	18 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	24 "

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence nor for him with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133. The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation for the purpose of relaxation from business, not exceeding, in the case of ordinary Civil Officers, three months in any two years. In the case of Judicial or Educational Officers, the vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed, the ordinary vacations of the court to which they belong, or the institution in which they are employed; and they may, when absent on half-pay leave receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may be included in the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, Judicial Officers may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends or is likely to visit England, in which case his departure must be reported as required when leave of absence is granted. There is no abatement

\* In Ceylon, except in cases of unforeseen emergency, extension of leave will be refused when the Governor has notified that it cannot conveniently be granted; and in the case of application for extension on other grounds than that of ill health half salary will not be granted without a reference to the Colony.—(Secretary of State's Despatch, 196, 18th Nov., 1867.)

† Heligoland is no longer a British Colony, having been ceded to Germany in 1890.—(Ed. C. O. List.)

Note.—Special advantages as to leave of absence are granted to Officers on the West Coast of Africa (See Chapter XIII of these Regulations.)

of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's hand, and the officer absenting himself must, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, have made such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

134. In cases where an Officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months and also leave on half-pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half-pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such absence, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence: *or the Governor may give the officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 120, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half-pay.*

135. Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting the application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half-salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half-salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.\*

### § III. Passages.

137. The following is the scale of allowances to be granted from Imperial Funds to Governors, including in that term all Officers administering Colonial Governments, where appointed for the usual term of years, for their passages from this country:†

Canada . . . . .	£400	Southern Nigeria . . . . .	£200
Newfoundland . . . . .	300	Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	500
Bermuda . . . . .	350	Natal . . . . .	450
British Honduras . . . . .	300	St. Helena . . . . .	300
West Indies: Governors . . . . .	350	Mauritius . . . . .	700
"    Lientenant-Governors . . . . .	250	Seychelles . . . . .	400
"    Administrators . . . . .	200	Ceylon . . . . .	700
Malta . . . . .	300	Australia: Governor-General . . . . .	2,000
Gibraltar . . . . .	200	Australian States . . . . .	800
Cyprus . . . . .	400	New Zealand . . . . .	800
Sierra Leone . . . . .	200	Hong Kong . . . . .	800
Gambia . . . . .	150	Straits Settlements . . . . .	800
Gold Coast . . . . .	200	Falkland Islands . . . . .	400
Lagos . . . . .	200	Fiji . . . . .	800
Northern Nigeria . . . . .	200	British New Guinea . . . . .	800

138. Governors will be granted the same amount of passage allowance on retiring or being removed from their Governments, but they must not draw for the amount without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State; if, however they come home on leave of absence, or are relieved at their own request, before the period at which a successor would, under ordinary circumstances, be appointed, they must provide their own passages. The return allowances of Governors, who may have left this country, before the 1st January, 1870, will be governed by the Regulations which were in force at the time of their leaving.

139. If a Governor is removed from one Government to another, he will not be entitled to passage allowance from the Colony from which he retires to this country, and likewise from hence to the Colony to which he is about to proceed, unless the Secretary of State and the Treasury shall be satisfied that his return to this country was unavoidable, or in furtherance of the public interests; but the allowance to be granted to him will be calculated by the Secretary of State and the Treasury according to the probable expense of the direct passage from one Colony to the other, estimated on the same principle as the passage allowance from England. In the case of a public functionary (not a Governor) or other person resident in a Colony, who may be appointed to the Government of another Colony, the same principle will be followed by the Secretary of State and the Treasury as nearly as circumstances will admit. In the case of a Governor who may return to this country for other reasons than those above stated, he will be entitled to the single passage allowance from England to his new Colony, unless that allowance be greater than the sum which might have been allowed for a direct journey from the old Colony to the new one, in which case the smaller amount only will be allowed.

140. Cancelled by Circular of 3rd July, 1888.

141. Passage allowances will also be made from Imperial Funds to persons specially commissioned to proceed to any of the Colonies, and to Bishops receiving salaries from Imperial Funds, while on their Visitation Tours. When a Bishop's stipend ceases to be paid from Imperial Funds, his passage allowances will also cease.

142. No passage in His Majesty's ships is to be given to Colonial Officers at the public expense except on the application of the Senior Officer of the Civil Department on the spot to the Senior Naval Officer present. The expense for the entertainment of passengers will not be paid by the public, unless the Secretary of State for the Colonies should consider that the passage was properly applied for, and that the expense should be so paid. Whenever a Governor has occasion to apply to the Senior Naval Officer for a passage in one of His Majesty's Ships for himself, or for any Functionary under his

\* By Circular Despatches of 30th March, 1881, and 7th May, 1883, Officers administering Governments in West Indies are allowed leave of absence on full pay for a period not exceeding six weeks in one year, or three months leave of absence in two years on half-pay, and by Despatch of 1st January, 1895, the Governors of Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward, Windward Islands and Trinidad, may, with permission of the Secretary of State, have full pay leave to visit other British West Indian Colonies not exceeding four weeks at one time or in one year.

† A sum of 300*l.* is granted as passage allowance in all cases of the transfer of a Governor from an Australian Colony to New Zealand, or *vice versa*. The list of allowances has been brought up to date by the Editors.

Government, he must immediately report the case to the Secretary of State, informing him at the same time of the circumstances under which the application was made.

143. The passage expenses of a Governor-in-Chief visiting his subordinate Governments, will be defrayed from Imperial Funds; but not so his expenses while visiting different ports within his immediate Government.

144. If a Governor is proceeding on a Tour of Inspection or Duty within the limits of his Government, such passages must be limited to himself, his Secretary, and their personal attendants, and not include other Officers, or members of his family.

145. When a Governor or other Officer is proceeding to another Colony to administer the Government temporarily, or returning therefrom, he will be allowed, from Imperial Funds, such expense as the Secretary of State may deem to have been reasonably incurred for the removal of himself and his family.

146. Subject to Article 149, the expense for the entertainment on board of His Majesty's Ships of a Governor, Bishop, or any other Public Officer so entertained, must be paid to the Paymaster of the Ship at the end of the voyage, and, if possible, before leaving the Ship.

147. If such expense is to be charged on the Imperial or Colonial Treasury, it may be defrayed by a Bill drawn in the former case on the Paymaster-General, and in the latter case on the Colonial Government. Such Bills must be drawn at not less than ten days' sight, either by the Governor or with his written sanction. In case the expense is to be borne on Imperial Funds, the Governor will report, by the first opportunity, his having given such sanction, and will direct the Public Officer to whom it may have been given to transmit an immediate and direct advice to the Secretary of State of his having drawn the Bill, and to forward at the same time the Governor's sanction for his having done so, and a Receipt from the Paymaster of the vessel for the amount so drawn.

148. The rates at which passages in His Majesty's ships will be paid to the Captains or Commanding Officers at whose table passengers may be entertained, are as follows:—

I. For any Governor whose salary is not less than 3,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of allowances—and for Commanders-in-Chief of Forces, if Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, or Major Generals, 4*l.* per diem for the seven days, and afterwards 2*s.* a day.

II. For any other Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, 3*l.* per diem for the first seven days and afterwards 2*s.* a day.

III. For the persons composing the suite of Governors, &c., 2*s.* a day for each male person above the age of 16; two-thirds of that sum for every female above 16; one-third for such of either sex as shall be between the ages of 7 and 16; and one-fourth for such as may be under 7 years of age, for every day they shall be entertained at the Captain's table.

IV. For Colonial Bishops, and for individuals other than those above stated, entertained at the Captain's table, 2*s.* a day for the first fourteen days, and 1*s.* a day afterwards; and the proportions with respect to age and sex, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

149. When a Governor or other Public Officer is proceeding in a ship of war on a Tour of Inspection, which requires him to disembark at various ports, the higher rate per diem will in general only be paid for the seven days' entertainment following his first embarkation. If there are special reasons for repeating this payment, it must form a subject of special representation to the Secretary of State before it is made.

149A. When a Governor, or other public officer, disembarks for the purpose of performing *bonâ fide* public service, and has not been able to give the Captain or Commanding Officer beforehand such information as to the days on which he would be absent from the ship as would prevent expense in preparing for his entertainment on those days, one-half of the rates of allowance above authorized will be payable in respect of such absence.

149B. For the purpose of computing the seven days referred to in Clause 149, each day in respect of which a charge for entertainment is made at half of the higher rate is to be counted as a full day. (See Circular, 21st June, 1880.)

150. Payment for entertainment in His Majesty's ships is to be calculated according to the dates of the first and last dinner meals taken on board.

151. When Governors, Bishops,\* or other Officers who may be entitled to conveyance at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, have to obtain passages in mail packets or private ships, it will be necessary that certified statements of the expenses and of the dates at which they were incurred should, without delay, be sent to the Colonial Office, supported by such vouchers as can be reasonably be procured. Evidence of the ordinary kind, as reference to a tariff (if any), or the certificate of two merchants, should, as a rule, be forwarded, that the rate of charge is usual or reasonable. The statements of other Officers than the Governor must bear his counter-signature of approval. The expenditure will be subject to review, and, if necessary, to disallowance, by the Secretary of State; and it will be desirable, though not indispensable, that his sanction should be obtained before Bills be drawn for the sums spent. Such Bills should be drawn on the Paymaster-General, at not less than ten days' sight and an immediate and direct advice should, in each case, be sent to the Secretary of State.

152. Any question that may arise in connection with passage allowances, &c., and may not have been provided for in the foregoing Regulations, will be separately considered and decided by the Secretary of State.

153. Whenever any person in this country shall be appointed to any Office, the salary and fees (if any) attached to which do not exceed 500*l.*† per annum, in a Colony not possessing a Representative Assembly,‡ the Crown Agents for the Colonies will secure and pay for his passage to the Colony, also those of his wife and children, not exceeding four persons besides himself. The person so appointed will be required to execute an "Agreement" in the form inserted in the Appendix No. 5. See Circular 20th April, 1871.

154. No outfit is allowed on any occasion.

\* A special arrangement exists with regard to the Bishop of Newfoundland.

† In Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Labuan the limit is not 500*l.*, or its equivalent, but \$3,000, and in Ceylon and Mauritius, Rs. 7,500

‡ Medical Officers appointed to British Guiana are not allowed passage for their wives or families, and their own passage allowance must not exceed £20. The list of allowances has been brought up-to-date by the Editor.

## CHAPTER VI.

§ I. *Precedency, Victoria Cross, Foreign Orders, Salutes, and Flags.*

155. The precedence of Colonial Officers is in some cases determined by Colonial enactments, by Royal Charters, by Instructions communicated either under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative usage. In the absence of any such special authority, Governors are to guide themselves by the subjoined table.

## \*156. Table of precedence of Colonial Officers.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer in command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of an Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.

The Bishop.

The Chief Justice.

† The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Officer in command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.

The Members of the Executive Council.

‡ The Puisne Judges.

The President of the Legislative Council.

The Members of the Legislative Council.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Members of the House of Assembly.

The Colonial Secretary (not being in the Executive Council).

The Commissioners or Government Agents of Provinces or Districts.

The Attorney-General.

The Solicitor-General.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if below the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Senior Naval Officer of corresponding rank.

The Archdeacon.

The Treasurer, Paymaster-General, or Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Auditor-General or Inspector-General of Accounts.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Collector of Customs.

The Comptroller of Customs.

The Surveyor-General.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Clerk of the House of Assembly.

157. In Courts for the trial of Praeey, the Members are to take rank according to the order in which they are designated in His Majesty's Commission; except in the case of the Naval Commander-in-Chief (where there is one), to whom, as a matter of courtesy, the chair on the right of the President of the Court is assigned.

§158. Persons entitled to precedence in the United Kingdom or in Foreign Countries, or in other Colonies, are not entitled, as of a right, to the same precedence in a Colony; but in the absence of any special Instructions from the King, the precedence of such persons relatively to the above-mentioned Colonial Officers will be determined by the Governor, having regard to the social condition of the Colony under his Government.

159. The Queen's Warrants instituting "the Victoria Cross" and extending it to Local Forces in the Colonies, and the Queen's Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals, are inserted in the Appendices Nos. 6 and 7. The Regulations relating to Salutes are contained in the Chapter of "The King's Regulations and the Admiralty Instructions for the Government of His Majesty's Naval Service" which is supplied to every Governor. (See Circular 16th January, 1873, as to the relative position of Naval and Military Officers when taking part in ceremonies on shore. See Circular 30th August, 1873, as to the position to be assigned to a Naval Officer when sitting as a Member of a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of a merchant ship. See Circular of 24th October, 1873, as to precedence of ex-Members of Executive Council who have been allowed to retain the title of Honourable within the Colony.)

\* The table of precedence within the Dominion of Canada is given in Appendix 17; also the provisional table of precedence for the Commonwealth of Australia.

† When two or more Colonies are comprised within one Military or Naval Command, the Military or Naval Officers holding the command in any such Colony, in the absence of the superior Commanding Officers, will retain the precedence assigned to them by these Regulations, notwithstanding the presence of such superior Officers. No other Military and Naval Officers have any place at all in the General Table of Colonial Precedence, and the places accorded therein to the Senior Military Officer and the Senior Naval Officer have no connection, except as between those two Officers, with the Regulations governing Military and Naval Precedence, but when two or more Colonies are comprised within one Military or Naval Command the Military or Naval Officers holding the command in any such Colony in the absence of the superior Commanding Officers, will retain the precedence assigned to them by these Regulations, notwithstanding the presence of such superior Officers. (Circulars of 3rd July, 1891, and 17th October, 1894.)

‡ The position here assigned to the Puisne Judges has not been made applicable generally to Colonies possessing Responsible Government, in which, in the absence of any such special arrangements as are contemplated by the 154th Regt., and as are, in fact, in operation in several of the Colonies, the Puisne Judges take precedence next after the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

§ By circular despatch of 26th February, 1889, it is directed that members of the Royal Family should take precedence next after the Governor of the Colony, and Governors of other Colonies should have precedence next after the military and naval officers commanding His Majesty's forces and being of the rank of General or Admiral respectively.

} Not being Members of  
Executive Council.

A Colonial Governor absent from his Colony on leave, or otherwise than on a Special Mission expressly authorised by His Majesty's Government, is not entitled to any salute, or to fly any flag, as these attributes are only allowable when he is actually representing the Sovereign. A Governor so absent should promptly decline all salutes or other official recognitions of a Royal character from any Foreign Ship or Troops; but he should avail himself of any offer made to him to be received on board, or to be conveyed by His Majesty's ships or boats; though he cannot demand this attention. (Enclosed in Circular, 28th September, 1879.)\*

## § II. Colonial Uniforms.

160. The Uniform which was formerly worn by certain Colonial Civil Officers has been discontinued and the Uniform of His Majesty's Civil Service in this country has been substituted for it. But Officers who have already worn the old Uniform may, if they prefer it, continue to wear it, subject to the limitation contained in paragraph 164.

161. The Civil Uniform of the First Class will be worn by the Governors of Canada, Jamaica, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Western Australia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, and the Governors-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands; and the Uniform of the Second Class will be worn by Governors of Colonies not comprised in the foregoing list, by Lieutenant-Governors, and by the Administrators of the Gambia and the Seychelles Islands.

162. The Uniform of the Third Class will be worn by Officers administering the Government of any Colony, but not holding the rank of Lieutenant-Governor, and may be worn by Members of the Colonial Ministry in Colonies having Responsible Government, and by Official Members of the Council of Policy in British Guiana, and of Executive Councils or Councils of Government in other Colonies.

163. Subject to the sanction of His Majesty, obtained through the Secretary of State, the Uniform of the Fourth Class may be worn by Heads of Principal Departments not having a seat in the Executive Council, or Council of Government, or in the Legislature; and the Uniform of the Fifth Class may be worn by Heads of Subordinate Departments and Chief Assistants in the Principal Departments; but permission to wear the Uniform of the Fourth or Fifth Class shall not be given to the holder of any office in regard to which the Queen shall not have sanctioned the use of such Uniform. Private Secretaries to Governors or Officers administering the Government of all Colonies may wear the Uniform of the Fifth Class. (The following Circulars relate to Uniforms, viz., those of 15th February, 1859; 14th July, 1860; 16th July, 1864; 17th February, 1873; 5th August, 1873; 19th November, 1873; 22nd December, 1873.

164. No person is entitled without the consent of the King to wear the Uniform attached to any Office after he has ceased to hold that office. Such consent can only be obtained on the recommendation of the Governor, made through the Secretary of State, and only in cases of long or meritorious service. No retired Officer will be allowed to wear any other Uniform than that which was attached to his Office during his tenure of it and which he has actually worn.

164A. Governors may, with the special sanction of the Secretary of State, wear the uniform of Lord Lieutenant at Reviews, Inspections, &c., of Naval and Military Forces in the Colonies. The civil uniform should continue however to be worn on all other occasions.

## CHAPTER VII. CORRESPONDENCE.

### § I. *Mode in which Governors and Officers administering Colonial Governments (with certain exceptions in the West Indies and West Africa) are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

165. Governors, or Officers administering Colonial Governments, must address the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department *alone* on all matters connected with their Government.

166. Every communication, therefore, to whatever Public Department in this Country it may more immediately relate, must in the first instance be addressed to the Secretary of State, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned; but in cases in which the Colonial Office is merely the channel of communicating with other Departments, the matter to be reported may be embodied in a memorandum addressed to the Department concerned, and forwarded to the Secretary of State in a covering despatch.

167. The Governor's Despatches should be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink, on folio paper of uniform size; and an inner margin of about one-third of the page should be left.

168. They are to be numbered in succession, commencing annually with a fresh series, without interruption from changes in His Majesty's Government.

169. Each despatch should be confined as much as possible to a single subject. The paragraphs of each despatch should be numbered, and if it consists of two or more sheets the pages should be numbered.

170. When any Colonial or Imperial law, or any previous letters or despatches, are referred to, they must be described by their numbers and dates, either in the body of the despatch or in the margin.

171. Each despatch must be docketed. The docket should specify the date and place at which the despatch was written, the name of the writer, and of the Secretary of State to whom it is addressed, the subject of the despatch, and the number of its enclosures.

172. Its enclosures should be noted in the margin, and reference made, in the body of the despatch to such portions of them as may require particular attention.

173. The enclosures must be copied separately on folio paper, corresponding in size with the despatch transmitting them, and must also be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink, the paragraphs of each enclosure should be numbered. If an enclosure should be a copy of a despatch or letter, it should be preceded by a heading designating the person by whom, the person to whom, it is written, and the date. If it be a copy of a petition or memorial, a similar descriptive heading should be prefixed.

\* See also Regulation 432

174. Should the enclosures be in any foreign language, translations of them, as well as copies, are to be forwarded.

175. The enclosures are also to be paged consecutively through the whole series; but each enclosure should be separately numbered, and docketed like the despatch, and the docket should specify that the document is an "Enclosure in ——— despatch, No. ——— of ———."

176. If any printed documents are transmitted as enclosures, six copies of each should be sent, if they are easily to be procured. In case of newspapers or other printed documents, of which only a portion may require attention, the portion referred to should be cut out, and pasted on foolscap paper, with a note at the head of the date and title of the paper from which it is extracted, the five extra copies required being annexed in an appendix.\*

177. Despatches forwarded to the Secretary of State should be accompanied by a schedule,† and likewise with a statement of the numbers and dates of all despatches which the Governor may have received from the Secretary of State since the preceding occasion, in lieu of a separate acknowledgment of each despatch.

177A. With the view of facilitating the despatch of business, and of guarding against neglect or undue delay in the conduct of correspondence, the Governor of a Colony will send home by the first mail of every month:—

(1.) A schedule of despatches received from the Secretary of State which have been more than a month in his hands without an answer.

(2.) A schedule of despatches sent by the Governor to the Secretary of State which appear to have remained unanswered for more than one month after having been received.

It should be stated in each case whether any inconvenience is occurring, or likely to occur, by delay in answering. (Enclosure to Circular, 26 October, 1880.)

178. All addresses or petitions to the King, on parchment, must be accompanied by a transcript on official paper. Protests by Legislative or Executive Councillors should be unfailingly sent home, and if questions respecting legislative proceedings are referred to the Secretary of State, the reference must always be accompanied by extracts from those proceedings.

179. Every Legislative Act must be accompanied by a statement from the Law Officer of the Crown to the effect that, in his opinion, the Royal Assent may properly be given thereto, or ought not to be, and also by a report from the Governor, or from the Law Officer, giving all requisite explanation respecting the object of the Act, the motive in which it originated, and any legal or political question which it may involve. Such a report should be sent separately with any Act of unusual importance. Other Acts may be transmitted in batches as they receive the Governor's assent.

180. For the due preparation of Drafts of Acts, special rules are laid down in the Governor's Instructions.

181. Every Act must be enrolled in the Chief Court of Justice in the Colony. For the practice of engrossing and enrolling Acts in this country, see the Appendix No. 8.

182. In the month of January each year, or as soon after as may be practicable, a complete collection should be published, for general information, of all Acts or Ordinances enrolled during the preceding year, and six copies of such collection of Acts, &c., shall be sent home.

183. Whenever it may be found necessary to address the Secretary of State in a more unreserved manner than a Public Despatch would admit with propriety or convenience to the public interest, such communication should be marked "Confidential;" but care must be taken that the regular series of Despatches shall contain a full account of all important transactions in the Colony, so that when Parliament may call for information as to any of those transactions a clear and connected view of what has taken place may be afforded by the numbered Despatches, without adding those which are "Confidential," and which should not be referred to in the public despatches.

184. It will, however, rest with the Secretary of State in every case to decide whether such "Confidential" Despatches are or are not to be considered and recorded as public documents.

185. No allowance on account of travelling expenses will be made to any Officer or other person bringing Despatches to this Department, unless the intelligence transmitted be of such a nature as to appear to the Governor to justify the sending it by a special messenger.

186. Every Governor is enjoined to cause the Secretary of State's Despatches, addressed to himself, as well as copies of his own, addressed to the Secretary of State, whether "Confidential" or not, to be deposited in the Government House, if this has been the usual place of deposit for them, or in some other safe Building belonging to the Government.

187. Governors are forbidden to withdraw any public document so deposited, on retiring from their Governments.

188. Despatches are classified and should be dealt with as follows:—

1. *Numbered Despatches*,‡ which the Governor is to lay before his responsible advisers (or the Executive Council), unless there be some special reason to the contrary, and which he may publish unless expressly directed not to do so.

2. Despatches marked *Confidential*, which the Governor may, if he thinks fit, communicate under the obligation of confidence to his Responsible Advisers (or to the Executive Council) and may make public, if it should appear to him that circumstances are not such as to render it necessary that they should continue to be kept confidential.

3. Despatches marked *Secret*, which are addressed to the Governor personally, and the contents of which he is forbidden to make known without express authority from the Secretary of State.§

The foregoing instructions apply also to telegrams.

\* See Circular, 12th March, 1884.

† By Circular of 5th October, 1894, the schedule is required to be sent in duplicate.

‡ By Circular, 7th Dec., 1892, formal correspondence, such as records of telegrams, &c., should not be numbered.

§ See also Circular, 31st July, 1895.

§ II. *Mode in which the Officers administering subordinate Governments are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

189. The Colonies of Barbados,\* St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, are consolidated into one General Government, called the Government of the Windward Islands; the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, into a second, called the Government of the Leeward Islands; and the Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos into a third, called the Government of the West Africa† Settlements. The Officers administering the subordinate Governments are, in the West Indies, called Lieutenant-Governors or Presidents, in the West Africa Settlements, Administrators.

190. The correspondence of the Governors-in-Chief with the Secretary of State must be conducted in the mode which has been established by the preceding Regulations; but they will take care to keep the series of Despatches, relating to each Colony within their respective Commands, detached and separate from the rest.

191. During the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any Island or Settlement comprised within his Command, the Officer administering the Government of that Island or Settlement should correspond with him on all subjects connected with this Office, and should transmit to him all Official Reports and information touching the same, and should apply to him for all such instructions as he may require for his guidance in the discharge of his duties.

192. If, during the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any subordinate Government within the limits of his Command, exigencies should arise, in which it may be necessary that immediate instructions should be obtained from the Secretary of State, the Officer administering a subordinate Government is authorised to apply to the Secretary of State direct for instructions in relation thereto, if by so doing the Secretary of State can receive his Despatch at an earlier date than would be practicable through the intervention of the Governor-in-Chief.

193. Every such Officer will be required to transmit by the earliest opportunity to the Governor-in-Chief, or Officer administering the General Government, a copy of every Despatch or communication which he may, under this permission, address direct to the Secretary of State.

194. The Secretary of State will communicate his answer to any such Despatch, as may be most expedient, either to the Governor-in-Chief or direct to the Officer from whom he may have received it transmitting in the latter case a copy of the answer to the Governor-in-Chief.

195. Officers administering subordinate Governments will be guided, in their correspondence with the Governors-in-Chief, by the general Regulations which have been established by the Secretary of State in the preceding sections of this Chapter.

196. So long as the Governor-in-Chief is not present within the limits of his command, the above instructions must be understood to attach to the Acting Governor-in-Chief.

§ III. *Military Correspondence.*

197. The Governors of Colonies, commanding His Majesty's Troops therein must separate their correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for War, in the following manner:—

198. Whatever relates to the discipline of the Troops, or to the employment of them in any ordinary and established Service, or to the relief of the Troops after their time of local Service shall have expired, or to the interior economy of His Majesty's Land Forces, will properly form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for War exclusively.

199. In the event of actual hostilities with any Foreign Enemy, or of any extraordinary employment of the troops for the maintenance of the public peace, such occurrences must be reported both to the Secretary of State for War and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

200. In the event of its being thought necessary to make or to advise any Military Convention with the Officer in command of the Troops of any Foreign Power, a Governor commanding His Majesty's Troops will at the same time report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Secretary of State for War, the measures which he may have so taken, or those which he may wish to recommend for adoption.

201. In case it should be necessary, in order to render the Governor's Military Reports intelligible, to make reference, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State for War, to topics connected with his Civil Authority, he will in every such case at the same time bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the questions of Civil Government to which he may thus have had occasion to advert.

202. As any attempt to define the limits of a Governor's Civil and Military Correspondence may, from the nature of the case, be imperfect, and may omit to provide for some unforeseen exigency, he will best fulfil the joint pleasure of the Secretary of State for War and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by conducting his Civil Correspondence exactly as he would conduct it if he possessed no Military Command, and *vice versa*. The two functions of Governor and of Commander of the Forces, though for the time combined in the same person, should be regarded in this respect as entirely separate, and the reports made by the Governor in each capacity should be made precisely in the same manner as if that combination of powers did not exist.

203. The preceding instructions will apply also to the Governor's Correspondence respecting the Service of the Commissariat.

204. The respective officers employed under the War Office are in all cases without exception to give timely notice to Governors of any communications which they may intend to send home, affecting such Governors or the orders given by them, so that His Majesty's Government may be simultaneously made acquainted with the opinions of the Governors and with the opinion of those Officers on any matter on which it is requisite that the views of both should be known.

205. When the Civil Governor of a Colony shall have occasion to report upon, or bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, matters which involve military as well as civil

\* These classifications are obsolete.—(Ed. C.O.L.)

considerations, or which require the decision or concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, the Governor will first communicate with the Officer in Command of the Forces in the Colony respecting the matters in question; and having obtained that officer's opinion or observations thereupon, he will transmit the same with his own report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.\*

206. The Officer in command of the Forces is similarly instructed, to obtain the opinion of the Governor before reporting to the Secretary of State for War, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed, on any matter which involves civil as well as military considerations, or which cannot be decided without reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

207. The Officer in command of the Forces has been instructed to send to the Governor duplicates of all Reports on whatever subjects, other than those relating to discipline and the routine of the service, which he may have occasion to send to the Secretary of State for War or to any Officer under whose general command he is placed. In case the Governor considers that these Reports require the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he is to forward the duplicates with his observations by the same mail which conveys the original Report to the Secretary of State for War.

#### § IV. *Naval Correspondence.*

208. Governors of Colonies should communicate with Officers of His Majesty's Navy, and should convey notices of different kinds to Commanders of Foreign Vessels in Colonial waters, in the following mode.

209. The Governor will write in his own name to any Senior Naval Officer (that is to say, the Senior Officer then within his immediate reach), holding the rank of Flag Officer, Captain, or Commander, but will communicate with any Senior Officer of lower rank through his Private Secretary. In no case will he communicate through the Colonial Secretary, whose functions are of a different character, and whose Office should not be the place of deposit for communications between the Governor and Officers in Command of His Majesty's Naval forces.

210. Any notice or direction, conveyed by the Governor's authority to the Commander of any Foreign Vessel, should be conveyed through the Officers of the Colonial Government, and not through the Officers of His Majesty's Navy, whose intervention should not be applied for, unless the directions conveyed through the ordinary channel should fail to produce their effect.

#### § V. *Correspondence between the Postmaster-General in this Country, and the Postmasters, Packet Agents, &c. in the Colonies, upon matters affecting the Governor, or Orders given by his Authority.*

215. Whenever any Postmaster, Packet Agent, or other Public Functionary acting under the immediate Orders and Instructions of His Majesty's Postmaster-General, shall have occasion to transmit to the Postmaster-General any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of the Local Government of any of its Officers, he must simultaneously place in the hands of the Governor a copy of so much or any such report as it may be requisite for the Governor to answer, so that the complaint and the explanation may reach this Country at the same time.

216. Should the Governor have occasion to make to the Secretary of State any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of an Officer employed under His Majesty's Postmaster-General, he will apprise such Officer of the precise nature of the complaint or representation which he proposes to forward, in order that the Officer to whom it relates may be enabled at once to transmit to the Postmaster-General any explanation which he may have to offer with respect to his conduct.

#### § VI. *Correspondence of Individuals.*

217. Persons in a Colony, whether Public Functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations of a public or private nature to make to Government, should address them to the Governor of the Colony; or, if the Colony be a dependency of a Governor-in-Chief, then to the Officer in the immediate administration of its Government.

218. The duty of the Governor or Administrator of the Colony is to receive and act upon each such representation as public expediency or justice to the individual may appear to require, with the assistance in certain cases of his Executive Council; and if he doubts what steps to take thereupon, or if public advantage may appear to require it, to consult or report to the Secretary of State. Every individual has, however, the right to address the Secretary of State, if he thinks proper. But in this case he must transmit such communication, unsealed, and in triplicate, to the Governor or Administrator applying to him to forward it in due course to the Secretary of State.

219. Every letter, memorial, or other document which may be received by the Secretary of State from a Colony otherwise than through the Governor, will, unless a very pressing urgency justifies a departure from the rule, be referred back to the Governor for his report.

220. This rule, requiring transmission of correspondence with the Secretary of State through the Governor, is based on the strongest grounds of public convenience, in order that all communications may be duly verified, as well as reported on, before they reach the Secretary of State. It extends, therefore, to communications relating to public affairs as well as the concerns of the writer; to those of all Public Functionaries of whatever rank, and to those from public bodies.

221. Petitions addressed to the King, or the King in Council, memorials to Public Officers or Boards in His Majesty's Government, &c., must be in like manner sent to the Governor for transmission home.

222. The Governor is bound to transmit to the Secretary of State every communication so received by him, accompanied by such report as its contents may appear to him to require.

223. He is to do this with all reasonable despatch, consistently, however, with the delay requisite for the preparation of such report.

\* A circular was addressed to the Governors of the West African Colonies on the 13th of November, 1899, instructing them as to what constitutes a "mention in despatches" in the case of military officers serving under the Foreign and Colonial Offices who are recommended for honours.



224. The Public Officers and other inhabitants of the Windward and of the Leeward Islands and of the West Africa Settlements, will look upon the Governor-in-Chief of each of those Governments as the Referee on all occasions when they are dissatisfied with the judgment formed upon their cases by the Lieutenant-Governor of the particular Island or by the Administrator of the Settlement in which they may reside.

225. If they should wish to appeal from the judgment of the Governor-in-Chief to that of the Secretary of State, they are of course at liberty to do so, adhering strictly to the regulations which are above established.

226. In any reports to be made, either by Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators to the Governors-in-Chief, or by the Governors-in-Chief to the Secretary of State, of questions for decision, they will adopt the following rules:--

227. The Report should comprise three distinct divisions: the first containing a simple narrative of the facts of the case, in the order in which they have occurred, as collected from the documents under consideration, showing merely the substance of the statements made, and of the rights asserted, or the complaints alleged by the respective parties concerned; the second containing the views of the writer as to the merits or demerits of the parties, or the justice of their several claims or complaints, with the reasons upon which those views proceed; and the third, the decision at which the writer has arrived, after a full investigation of the whole case.

228. In any Report or Despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, care should be taken to refer the Secretary of State to former documents in his possession which may bear on the case, with their dates. But this is not to prevent the writer from embodying the substance of such former documents in his Report or Despatch, if he judge that greater clearness or saving of labour is thereby attainable.

#### § VII. *Attestation of Documents.*

229. The attestation of Signatures to Documents can only take place upon a full knowledge or intimate belief in the genuineness of those Signatures, and as a general rule, the Secretary of State can only undertake to attest those of Governors or Officers administering Government.

230. Persons, therefore, who may have occasion to instruct their friends or agents in any Colony to send to them certificates, or powers of attorney, or judicial acts, for legal use in this Country, should take care to have these documents authenticated in the Colony by the Officer administering the Government.

231. The same rule must particularly be observed by the Governor in sending home documents which, after being verified in England, are intended to be used in foreign Countries. The last signature attached by way of attestation to any such document must invariably be one which is known and can therefore be certified to in this Department. If possible it should always be that of the Officer administering the Government.

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### FINANCIAL AND OTHER RETURNS TO BE FURNISHED TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.\*

##### § I. *Returns relating to Colonial Revenues and Receipts.*

232-237. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

##### § II. *Returns relating to Disbursements.*

238. A Return of civil charges regularly authorised by His Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislatures which have received His Majesty's assent, classed under the heads of salaries, and of incidental and contingent charges, specifying the amount expended under each head for each public department, and including judicial and ecclesiastical Establishments paid by the Government.

239. Cancelled.

240. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

241. Of advances for the Colonial Service (to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial Authorities), including remittances to Agents.

242. Of advances from the Colonial Funds to the Treasury chests, or otherwise, for services to be accounted for by the Officers to whom the advances are made to their respective Departments in this Country.

243. Of repayment of loans, or advances in aid of revenue, and payments for interest thereon, paper currency cancelled, or other debts liquidated.

244. Of repayments of deposits.

245, 246. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

247. All appointments to public Offices, and all alterations made in the salaries or allowances of Public Officers, as also of all payments of an unusual and special description, and all payments amounting to 200*l.* incurred without previous authority from the Secretary of State.†

248. The Returns mentioned in the last article should be made out in the forms inserted in the Appendix No. 9, but the Governor must not regard their transmission as relieving him from further explanations and responsibility.

249. The quarterly returns should be accompanied by a short abstract of the transactions of the Treasury, or other Officer accountable to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the application of the Colonial Funds, showing the amount of his receipts and disbursements during the quarter, and the balances in hand, or available, at the commencement and end of it.

\* See List of Returns in Circular, 16th August, 1887.

† In Ceylon and Mauritius the limit is not £200 but Rs. 3,000 and in Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan it is \$1 200.

250. In cases in which the accounts of revenue and expenditure of the preceding year are transmitted to this country, for examination and audit, they should be forwarded on or before the 1st of April in each year.

251. The salary of the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, must not be issued to him until he has certified to the Governor that he has complied with his instructions.

252. The Auditor will transmit through the Governor such Reports as he may from time to time have to send home, in order that the Governor may have an opportunity of adding any explanations which he may consider requisite in order to obviate the necessity of a further reference to the Colony.

253. All accounts of expenditure of public money must be accompanied by authenticated copies of, or extracts from, such of the Secretary of State's Despatches as may be referred to in the accounts, in support of particular items of expenditure.

254. Except so far as relates to money transactions between the Imperial and Colonial Governments the foregoing Regulations from 232 to 253 inclusive are only applicable to Crown Colonies.

255, 256. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

### § III. *Other Periodical Returns.\**

257. A Table of Duties payable on articles imported into, and exported from, the Colony should be punctually forwarded in duplicate so as to arrive in this country shortly before the 31st December of each year, with a view to enable the Board of Trade to prepare, at as early a period of the Session as possible, the Colonial Abstract and other papers annually laid before Parliament. In such table all additional rates levied on Imports and Exports under any special Acts or Regulations should be specified. (Enclosure to Circular of 25th January, 1881).

258. Copies of the Minutes of the Proceedings of Legislative Councils and Assemblies, and in Colonies not possessing responsible Government, of Executive Councils.

259. Lists of Members of Executive and Legislative Councils, specifying the date of their appointment, and whether they hold any other Office in the Colony. Similar lists are to be sent on announcing any provisional appointment to either Council, distinguishing those who are absent on leave and those whose appointments are provisional.

260. A return of changes which may occur from time to time under the provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act of 1863, in the persons holding the office of Judge Marshal or Registrar for communication to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.†

261. In Colonies in which it is customary to print the Laws the Governor will send home not fewer than eighteen, or in case of Acts affecting the Constitution, or containing a suspending clause, or reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, twenty-one copies of all Acts passed during the Session of the Colonial Legislature, and six manuscript copies where the laws are not printed; and His Majesty's Government will send out annually to the respective Governors, for the use of the Colonial Legislatures and Courts of Justice, copies of the British Statutes. Of the printed copies of Acts twelve are to be sent under flying covers, addressed as below. Those intended for the Colonial Office, House of Lords and House of Commons, should be sent home as soon as printed. The copies for the other public departments and societies should be sent once a-year to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, for distribution.

1. House of Lords.
2. House of Commons.
3. To the Board of Trade.
4. To the British Museum.
5. The Bar Library, Royal Courts of Justice.
6. To the Incorporated Law Society.
7. To the Library of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.
8. The Library of Lincoln's Inn.
9. The Library of the Inner Temple.
10. The Library of the Middle Temple.
11. The Library of Gray's Inn.
12. The Library of King's Inns, Dublin.

Copies of all official publications are to be forwarded to the British Museum.

262. Four copies of every new compilation or corrected edition of the Colonial Laws are to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

263. Two copies of the Colonial *Book Almanack* for the current year, and copies of Government Gazettes, and generally of such books or pamphlets issuing from the Colonial Press as may be useful to this Department, and of the principal newspapers published in the Colony. (Special instructions as to the newspapers to be sent home issued in Circulars, 31st October, 1870, and 10th June, 1871.)

264, 265, 266. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

267. In Colonies possessing considerable quantities of waste land in course of settlement, the Surveyor-General should be required once a year to present a return of the progress of his department, for transmission to the Secretary of State. Besides making these regular returns, Governors are particularly enjoined to keep the Secretary of State punctually informed of the progress of geographical and scientific exploration in the Colonies, and in particular to transmit reports of journeys of discovery and investigations of the natural history and capabilities of particular districts, with such maps and surveys as may be required for elucidation.

### § IV. *The Annual "Blue Book."*

268. In addition to the particular Returns mentioned in the preceding Section, the annual "Blue Book," containing specific accounts of the Civil Establishments, of the Colonial Revenue and Expen-

\* See also Circulars, 17th September, 1885, 5th March, 1870, and 27th July, 1895.

† This return is no longer required. See Circular, 9th May, 1893.

diture, and of various statistical particulars, &c., must be completed as early as possible after the close of each year. The various Returns which it comprises must be filled up with the greatest possible accuracy and the statistical tables must be full and complete. Blank copies of this book, in sheets, will be annually transmitted to each Colony from the Colonial Office.

269. The Colonial Secretary will be responsible for the general preparation of the "Blue Book," and for its being completed during the first quarter of the year succeeding that for which it is designed, and he must certify the accuracy of its contents.

270. The Governor must send home the "Blue Book" in duplicate. He is to retain one copy for the use of the Executive Government, and in the Legislative Colonies to lay a copy of it before the Council and the House of Assembly respectively.

271. The Governor, in transmitting the "Blue Book" to this Department, must accompany it with a Report, which should be written on one side of the paper only, exhibiting generally the past and present state of the Colony, and its prospects under the several heads specified in the Book. That Report will be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

It should be, as much as may be, complete within itself, and if it be unavoidable to append other Returns than those to be found in the Blue Book reported upon, they should be of a summary character, and clear of such local details as are of no use and significance elsewhere than on the spot; bearing in mind that the extent to which what is printed for Parliament shall be circulated and read, will depend much on the degree to which it is substantiative and succinct.

## CHAPTER IX.

### § I. *Requisitions from Colonies.*

272. Requisitions from the Colonies for stores may be made direct to the Crown Agents, by the proper Colonial Officer, if the expenditure has been duly sanctioned by law or ordinance, or by previous instructions from the Secretary of State. Every requisition should bear a reference to the authority for the expenditure.

273. In the event of there being no such authority as above mentioned, the requisition must be transmitted to the Secretary of State in the first instance, in duplicate, and not to the Crown Agents.

274. In the latter case it is necessary that the requisitions should be accompanied with all the explanations necessary for the guidance of His Majesty's Government in determining whether they should or should not be complied with.

275. Requisitions should in no case be made directly, or through local merchants, upon firms in this country, although the names of the firms whose goods have given most satisfaction may be mentioned in the body of the requisition, in order that if the Secretary of State should so decide, they may be asked to tender, through the Crown Agents, for a further supply of the same articles.

276. The list containing the specific articles required must be attested by the Governor.

277. No requisition must be made to replace articles spoilt or worn out until a Board of Survey, consisting of not less than three Public Officers, of whom the Colonial Secretary should in general be President, has been held upon the articles. A certificate of the Board, stating that the articles in question are unserviceable and require to be replaced, must accompany the requisition.

278. The Officer at the head of the Department must be debited with the unserviceable articles, or the Board of Survey must give directions for having them sold by public auction, whenever the quantity accumulated shall render such sale expedient.

279. Every Board of Survey must furnish the Governor with a Report of their proceedings.

280. They are also required to consider and report to the Governor the propriety of every requisition for articles to be supplied for the public service, taking care that no article is demanded which is not absolutely necessary.

281. Governors are expected to revise the requisitions and the Reports of the Boards, and to direct the Boards to reconsider their reports should it be necessary; and to forward them to the Secretary of State with their own observations.

282. In any case in which a Colony, not habitually employing the Crown Agents, makes a remittance to them of funds (in whatever manner or for whatever purpose), the Governor is to forward to the Secretary of State by the same mail the particulars of such remittance.

### § II. *Government Houses, Furniture, &c.*

283. The Governor will insert in the annual "Blue Book" a general Report on the state of repair, &c. of the Government House or Houses, the state of the furniture, and the arrangements under which it is provided.

284. The Government House, together with its stables, out-buildings, fences, and other appurtenances, will be kept in substantial repair throughout, at the cost of the Colony. The rooms will be painted, and papered (when necessary), and furnished at the public expense. Plate and table ornaments to a moderate and reasonable amount, and crockery, glass, cutlery, and kitchen utensils will also be provided at the cost of the Colony. Unless it is otherwise provided by local law the Governor will pay 5 per cent. per annum on the estimated value of the furniture in the bed-rooms, kitchens, and other rooms not used for the public reception of company, and of all other articles provided at the cost of the Colony, and used by him, but he will be subject to no charge on account of the furniture of the reception rooms or of the offices used by himself or by his Private Secretary or Aide-de-Camp. For the purpose of arriving at the estimated value of the furniture, and other articles on which the Governor is to pay a percentage, a valuation will be made by such persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the

Executive Council on the Governor's assumption of the Government and annually thereafter during the Governor's tenure of office.

284A. Arrangements have been entered into between the Crown Agents and Contractors to keep always in stock a selected pattern of crockery and glass for a best and second best service for dinner and dessert as well as for breakfast, tea, and coffee sets, with a badge consisting of a Royal Crown, the letters E.R. in a monogram, and the name of the Colony and the words "Government House" on a scroll beneath.

285. All the Chapel plate and furniture, and pictures of the Royal Family, which may have been formerly supplied to Governors' houses, are to be considered public property, and not to be removed on any account.

286. All furniture and plate supplied at the public expense is to be kept complete; and any article lost or damaged, otherwise than by fair wear, is to be made good at the expense of the Officer occupying the Government House for the time being.

287. It is the duty of every Governor to keep an accurate inventory of all furniture and plate provided at the public expense; of which inventory he must cause one copy to be retained in the Government House, and one to be delivered to some one Officer of his Government, who, on satisfying himself that the inventory so delivered to him is correct, will be held responsible for its safe custody.

288. The Governor must from time to time, and not seldomer than once in every two years, require and direct the Officer, whom he may appoint as above, to make an inspection of the furniture, and plate, comparing the several articles with the inventory in his possession; and that Officer is to prepare a list of all deficiencies, which the Governor must thereupon take measures to have replaced or rectified at his own expense.

289. Within one month from the date of an inspection, such Officer shall deliver to the Governor a report thereof, in which shall be noted the deficiencies, if any.

290. On each occasion of a Colonial Governor vacating his Government, a similar inspection and report are to be made; and if the retiring Officer does not cause the deficiencies for which he is responsible to be repaired or made good, the inspecting Officer (in communication with the Officer who may succeed to the Government) is to prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the expense to be incurred for that purpose, in order to the recovery of the amount from the responsible Officer.

291. The Government Offices in the respective Colonies may also be supplied, at the public expense, with such furniture, of a plain but substantial kind, as may be absolutely requisite for the proper accommodation of the persons belonging to the Departments, while engaged in the transaction of the public business.

292. The same regulations are to be observed in regard to the custody and repair of furniture supplied to Government Offices at the public expense as have been established in the case of Governors' residences. (As to making good defective crockery and supply of same pattern through the Crown Agents, *see* Circulars, 26th August, 1880, and 8th January, 1873.)

## CHAPTER X.

### § I. *Custody of Public Moneys in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

293. The Governor may, with the concurrence of the Council, and the approval of the Secretary of State, avail himself of the services of any Banking Establishments in the Colony for the deposit of all, or any portion of the public moneys arising from Colonial revenue or other Colonial receipts, as well as for the transaction of public business connected with the financial arrangements of the Colony. It is to be understood that any moneys placed in the Banks are liable to fluctuation in amount, or to be withdrawn, according to the exigencies of the public service, but the Governor will not be precluded from making a special arrangement for the transfer of a portion of the balance from the current account of the Colonial Government to a deposit account.

294. When no Banking Establishments exist, or where it is not thought advisable to employ them, or when they may be had recourse to for the deposit of part only of the public money, the Governor will cause a secure fire-proof vault or safe to be constructed, either for the office of the Treasurer or in some other appropriate Building, for the deposit of all surplus moneys. This building is to be duly watched and guarded, and the door of the vault or safe to be furnished with three different locks, the keys of which are to be kept by, and under the separate charge—one, of the Treasurer, and the others of such two principal Officers of the Government as the Governor may consider it most expedient to appoint for such purpose.

295. The Colonial Treasurer, or Receiver-General, is to keep under his own immediate charge, such sums of money only as may be necessary to meet the current disbursements of his Department, not exceeding a certain fixed maximum. If Banking Establishments be employed for the deposit only of surplus moneys, or if a strong vault be used for that purpose, the Treasurer's separate balance will, in either case, be regulated by the average amount of his monthly ordinary expenditure; but if recourse shall be had to the Banking Establishments for the transaction of current business, as well as for the deposit of surplus moneys, the balance to be left in the hands of the Treasurer will be of small amount, to meet only minor incidental expenses.

296. When it is necessary to fix or alter the amount of the maximum balance which may remain in the hands of the Treasurer, the Governor will, after the necessary inquiries, report to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, the sum which he may decide upon for such maximum balance, accompanying this report by statements of the Treasurer's average monthly ordinary receipts and disbursements (distinguishing fixed revenue from incidental receipts, and pay and salaries from contingent disbursements), and by such other explanations and observations as may have been submitted to him, and upon which he may have grounded his decision.

297. In order that the Governor may at all times have the means of informing himself as to the state and disposal of the public balance, and of providing effectually for its verification, he will cause the Regulations which he has received from the Lords of the Treasury in this respect to be strictly observed by all concerned.

298. If the Governor shall have availed himself of the services of a Banking Establishment in the Colony, he will require from the Secretary, or other proper Officer of such Establishment, a monthly statement of all sums deposited in and withdrawn from the Bank, and of the balance of public money remaining in the Bank at the end of each month.

299. The Governor will take care that arrangements are made with the Directors or Managers of these Establishments, so that the Colonial Treasurer Receiver-General, or other Accountant, shall not have sole control over the sums deposited therein.

300. To effect this object the cheques on the Bank for the payment of ordinary disbursements should invariably be countersigned by the Officer next in rank at the Treasurer's or Accountant's office.

301. In those cases where the Banks may be had recourse to only for the deposit of surplus moneys, the cheques should be countersigned by the Governor, as his warrant of authority to the Bank for the re-issue of the money.

302. When the Banks are used for deposits, and also for the transaction of the current business of the Government, it is necessary that the Governor should fix the maximum sum for which the Treasurer's draft, countersigned by his principal Assistant, may be honoured, and beyond which sum the Governor's warrant of authority, as above described, is to be required in addition.

303. If the surplus funds, or any portion thereof, shall be deposited in a strong vault, the Governor is to require from the three Officers in charge a quarterly return of the moneys deposited therein.

304. The strong vault is on no occasion to be opened, nor is any money to be deposited therein or withdrawn therefrom, except by the three persons entrusted with the keeping of the separate keys, and by an order or warrant under the Governor's signature (such orders or warrants to be for round sums; addressed to the Treasurer or Accountant, and to the two other Officers concerned; and the three Officers entrusted with the keys, and present at the opening of the vault, are to sign a joint certificate as to every sum deposited, which certificate is to be delivered to the Treasurer, to be annexed with other vouchers to his accounts.

305. The Treasurer is, in like manner, to sign receipts in duplicate for every amount re-issued to him, which receipts are to be delivered to the other Officers in charge of the vault.

306. In case of illness, absence, or other unavoidable circumstance interfering with the strictly personal duty prescribed by these regulations, the written authority of the Governor is to be obtained for any temporary transfer of the key to another Officer.

307. The Governor will cause to be prepared on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October of each year, a statement of the sums of the funds of the Colonial chest, in the form prescribed for that purpose by the Lords of the Treasury. (*See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.*)

308. The Governor will also cause an examination of the funds of Colonial chests to be made twice in each year, or as much oftener as he may think fit to direct, at uncertain periods, and without any previous notice, and he will immediately forward to the Secretary of State the certificates of quarterly surveys as well as those made at uncertain periods; duplicate copies of these certificates are also to be annexed to the Colonial Treasurer's accounts. (*See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.*)

309. The Governor must bear in mind that arrangements relating to the deposit of Colonial Funds with any Banking Establishment should have for their object the convenience and accommodation of the Public Service only, and are not to be entered into with any particular view of enabling the Banks to increase their accommodations and loans to others, and the Governor will also take care that every proper advantage and allowance by way of interest for deposits that might be profitably employed by the Banks, is duly secured for the use and benefit of the Colonial Treasury and Government.

*II.—Securities.—Security to be required from Persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices of pecuniary trust in the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.\**

310. Officers entrusted with public money should give security in proportion to the average sum which may be passing through their hands at any time. If the Colonial Treasurer, or any other established Officer who has been called upon to give security to the Crown in respect of pecuniary responsibility attaching to his Office, shall obtain leave of absence under circumstances which require the interposition of the authority of the Governor for the appointment of a Substitute, the Governor will call upon the person whom he may select to act in the absence of the principal to give security, in his personal bond, to the Crown, with the bonds of two or more Sureties, to such an amount, with reference to the security of the principal, as may be reasonably required; or to furnish, in lieu of the Bond of Sureties, such other collateral security, upon property or otherwise, as shall be of equal amount and validity with such bonds.

311. In case the Governor should find that the person whom he may propose to appoint to the temporary charge of an Office of pecuniary trust cannot furnish the amount of collateral security required from him, the Governor will consider whether, in order to render so large an amount of collateral security unnecessary, some arrangement can be made for reducing the risk of loss, either by placing the Office in Commission, or by limiting the floating balance under the charge of the Officer to the smallest amount necessary to meet the current expenditure for ordinary contingent services, and by depositing all surplus beyond such reduced average balance in a separate Chest, under the joint charge of two or more Officers holding separate keys.

312. A full report of all the circumstances relating to any such special arrangement must be made to the Secretary of State for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, and in the event of the employment of a Commission the personal bonds of the Officers joined in Commission are to be taken as to their separate acts.

313. As all security required from persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices vacated in consequence of leave of absence, or from any other cause, is to be independent of, and unconnected with, any security which may have been given by the established Officer, the Governor is particularly cautioned that the bonds or other instrument which may be prepared with a view of giving effect to

\* *See Circular of 6th February, 1872, naming guarantee offices whose bonds may be accepted, and also Circulars of 25th March, 1884, and 1st August, 1885.*

the security required from the acting Officers should have no reference to the bonds of the established Officer or of his Sureties, and should not contain any clause which might be construed as interfering with or affecting in any manner the original bonds of the principal, either during his absence or on his return to duty. At the same time it is not intended that this precautionary instruction should prevent the Governor from accepting the additional security of the principal who may be about to absent himself on leave, should he be willing to enter into a new bond for his Substitute, or to join in the security to be given by such Substitute.

§ III. *Regulations respecting the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies.*

314. In Charters or legislative Enactments relating to the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies, provision should be made for the observance of the following regulations and conditions.

315. The Amount of the Capital of the Company and Number of Shares to be determined; and the whole of such determined amount to be subscribed for within a limited period, not exceeding Eighteen Months from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation.

316. Shareholders to be declared a Body Corporate, with common seal and perpetual succession, and other usual corporate powers; and with any requisite proviso that judgment against the Corporation shall attach to all additional liability of the Shareholders, as well as to paid-up Capital and other property of the Company.

317. Provision to be made, either by Recital and Confirmation of any Deed of Settlement in these respects or otherwise, for the due Management of the Company's Affairs by Appointment of Directors, and so forth, so far as shall seem necessary for the security of the Public.

318. No bye-law of the Company to be repugnant to the conditions of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, or to the Laws of any Colony in which the Company's Establishments may be placed.

319. The Corporate Body thus constituted may be specially empowered, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, to carry on for a limited term of years (not to exceed Twenty-one Years unless under particular circumstances), and within the Colony or Colonies specified in the Charter or Act of Incorporation, but not elsewhere, the Business of Banker; and for the like term to issue and circulate within the said Colony or Colonies, but in such manner only as shall not be at variance with any general Law of the Colony, Promissory Notes payable in Specie on Demand.

320. Such Banking Business or Issue of Notes not to commence or take place until the whole of the Fixed Capital of the Company has been subscribed for, and a moiety at least of the Subscription paid up. The remaining moiety of the Capital to be paid up within a given period from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, such period not in general to exceed two years.

321. In all cases in which Shares in the Company's Stock are transferred between the period of the Grant of the Charter or Act of Incorporation and the actual commencing of business by the Bank, the responsibility of the original holder of the transferred Shares to continue for Six Months at least after the date of the transfer.

322. The Company not to advance Money on Security of Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or on pledge of Merchandise, nor to hold Land or Houses, except for the transaction of its business, nor own Ships, or be engaged in Trade, except as Dealers in Bullion or Bills of Exchange; but to confine its transactions to discounting Commercial Paper and negotiable Securities, and other legitimate Banking Business: the Company may, however, accept Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or Shares in its Capital or Stock, or other Real or Personal Property in liquidation of, or as a Security for any Debt *bonâ fide* previously due to the Company, or as a security for payment of any Sum for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and hold them for such reasonable time as may be necessary to dispose of and convert the same into Money.

323. The Company not to hold Shares in its own Stock, nor to make advances on the security of those shares.

324. The Discounts or Advances by the Company, on securities bearing the name of any Director or Officer thereof, as drawer, acceptor, or endorser, not to exceed at any time one-third of the total Advances and Discounts of the Bank.

325. The dividends to Shareholders to be made out of Profits only, and not out of the subscribed Capital of the Company.

326. The total amount of the Debts and Liabilities of the Company, whether upon Bonds, Bills, Promissory Notes, or otherwise contracted, over and above the amount of Deposits on Banking Accounts with the Company's Establishments, not to exceed at any time three times the amount of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid up.

327. No Promissory or other Notes to be issued for Sums under 1*l.* sterling (or in the North American Colonies 1*l.* Halifax currency), or the equivalent thereof in any other local currency, and not for fractional portions of such Pound or other equivalent amount.

328. All Promissory Notes of the Company, whether issued from the Principal Establishment or from Branch Banks, to bear date at the place of issue, and to be payable on demand in Specie at the place of date.

329. The total amount of the Promissory Notes payable on demand, issued, and in circulation, not at any time to exceed the amount of the Capital Stock of the Company actually paid up. A reserve of specie always to be maintained equal to one-third of the amount of Notes at any time in circulation.

330. In the event of the assets of the Company being insufficient to meet its engagements, the Shareholders to be responsible to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed Shares (that is, for the amount subscribed, and for a further and additional amount equal thereto).

331. Suspension of Specie Payments on Demand at any of the Company's Banking Establishments, for a given number of days (not in any case exceeding sixty) within any one year, either consecutively or at intervals, or other breach of the Special Conditions upon which the Company is empowered to open Banking Establishments or to issue and circulate Promissory Notes, to forfeit those privileges, which shall cease and determine upon such forfeiture as if the period for which they had been granted had expired.

332. The Company to make up and publish periodical Statements of its Assets and Liabilities monthly, showing under the heads specified in the form which is inserted in the Appendix No. 12 the

average of the amount of its Notes in circulation, and other Liabilities, at the termination of each week or month, during the period to which the Statement refers, and the average amount of Specie or other Assets that were available to meet the same. Copies of these Statements to be submitted to the Government of the Colony within which the Company may be established; and the Company to be prepared, if called upon, to verify such Statements by the production, as confidential documents, of the Weekly or Monthly Balance Sheets from which the same are compiled. And also to be prepared, upon requisition from the Lords of the Treasury, to furnish, in like manner, such further information respecting the state or proceedings of its Banking Establishments as their Lordships may see fit to call for. The Governor to be also empowered to verify the Statements of the Company of the amount of Specie held by them.

333. The Charter or Act of Incorporation may provide for an addition to the Capital of the Company within specified limits, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury; such additional Capital and the Shares and Subscriptions which may constitute the same, to be subject in every respect, from and after the date of the signification of such sanction, to conditions and regulations similar to those applying to the original Capital.

#### § IV. *Applications for Charters.*

334. Applications for Charters of Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies engaged exclusively or chiefly in Colonial undertakings, whether made in this Country or in the Colonies, cannot be granted until the heads of the project shall have been submitted for the consideration of the Governor and his Executive Council.

335. The Governor will furnish the Secretary of State with a Report stating whether the undertaking is one which in his opinion it would be desirable to encourage, with a view to Colonial interests, especially as regards the Colony under his Government.

336. The Governor's Report will be taken into consideration by the Secretary of State and by the Board of Trade, or, in cases in which the application relates exclusively to Banking Companies, by the Board of Treasury.

337. His Majesty's Government reserves to itself the power of deciding whether privileges, to be exercised under Charters granted for this Country, should be extended to Companies, approved by the Colonial Government, for Colonial undertakings.

338. The Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 133, provides for the limitation of liability of Members of certain Joint Stock Companies.

*See also* Circular of 16th March, 1874, as to establishment of Agencies, and Circular of 18th August, 1875, by which it is directed that Laws relating to Banking undertakings and the circulation of Notes should contain a suspending clause.

### CHAPTER XI.\*

#### § I. *Expenditure of Public Money in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

339. All disbursements of the public money are to be made by the Colonial Treasurer, under authority from the Officer administering the Government; and any Officer improperly authorizing or directing any expenditure contrary to the instructions which he may receive from His Majesty's Government will himself be held personally responsible for the amount improperly authorized.

340. Salaries, Fixed Allowances, and Contingencies are to be classed under the head "Establishments;" and all other ordinary expenditure, and all extraordinary and special disbursements are to be classed under separate heads of Service in the Form prescribed in the Treasury Instructions issued to Governors.

340a. All Salaries and other authorized Charges up to the end of each financial year should, as far as possible, be defrayed within the year. When the last day of a year happens to be a "*dies non*," the payment of Salaries, &c., up to the close of the year could be made on the previous day.

341. The Governor is not authorized to make any addition to the Fixed Establishment of the Colony, or to make any different appropriation of the established salaries of any Public Department, either as regards the number of appointments or the rates of salary and emolument, without the previous sanction of His Majesty's Government.

342. Should, however, any special circumstances occur which in the opinion of the Governor in Council may render addition or alteration necessary for the due carrying on of the public service, without waiting for such sanction he will cause such new or altered salary to be borne on a Schedule of Provisional or Supplementary Establishment, reporting the same to the Secretary of State.

343. Whenever the approval of His Majesty's Government to any provisional appointment is received by the Governor, he must cause the same to be transferred to the Schedule of Fixed Establishment.

344. As a general rule, the Governor must not propose to the Council the execution of any new public work, or of extensive alterations and improvements in any existing building, &c., for which he has not obtained the previous sanction of His Majesty's Government.

345. Whenever the Governor may apply to the Secretary of State for such authority, he must send with such application all the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications, according to which the projected work is to be carried into execution, together with an account of the cost to be incurred under specific heads of expenditure, and a report of the grounds on which the work is recommended.

346. When the sanction of His Majesty's Government has been given, the Governor will lay before the Council, at their meeting, to take into consideration the General Estimates for the year next ensuing, the plans, estimates, and specifications of the proposed work, with any other information which he may consider necessary; and when the Council has voted the funds required for the work, the Governor may proceed with it, without waiting for further authority.

347. But should the Governor be of opinion that the work is urgently required, and that serious inconvenience might result from delaying it (after the sanction of His Majesty's Government had been

\* Chapter XI. is to a large extent superseded by the Instructions for the Guidance of Financial and Accounting Officers in the Colonial Service, sent out in Circular of 9 June, 1900.—(ED. C. O. LIST.)

obtained) until the period when the Annual Estimates are brought forward, he may propose to the Council a Supplemental Estimate for that purpose.

348. Special cases may arise of pressing emergency (more particularly in distant Colonies), in which it might not be practicable to obtain the previous sanction of His Majesty's Government for a proposed work. In such cases the Governor will not fail to call for and to lay before the Council the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications according to which the work is to be carried into execution, and to report fully to His Majesty's Government, by the earliest opportunity, on the absolute necessity of the expenditure which he may have incurred without their previous sanction.

349. In the case of public works of magnitude to be undertaken in any Colony, and to be defrayed by Parliamentary Grant, the following rules must be observed:—

1. That as a preliminary step to any such work, a survey and estimate shall be made by an Officer acting under the orders of some responsible Department.

2. That on a first application for a vote of money, an estimate of the sum likely to be required for the whole work shall be laid before the House of Commons.

3. In cases in which such works may require more than one year for their completion, and where money is proposed to be voted on account, there shall be submitted to the House in each year, and before a further vote is proposed, a statement of the sums already voted, of the money actually expended up to the date of the last accounts, of all outstanding demands, and of the sum still wanting to complete the work; and any deviations from the original plan, or any contemplated addition to the magnitude or expense of the whole work, will be inserted in the estimate of the year.

4. No Department of the Government shall authorize any Officer to enter into contract for any work, beyond the limits of the annual grants of money, without the sanction of a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, which will be laid before the House with as little delay as possible.

## II. Colonial Estimates.

350. In the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies, the Governor should submit to the Council of his Government, before the expiration of the month of June, in each year, such an Estimate as he may think necessary of the whole expenditure, not already fixed under the sanction of His Majesty's Government, which is intended to be charged upon the Colonial revenue for the year then next ensuing, and he should transmit to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity, the Ordinance providing for the service of that year.

351. When the annual Estimate shall have been passed by the Council, and the Ordinance confirmed by His Majesty, the expenditure of the year must be held to be definitely limited and arranged. Should, however, any further disbursements on account of the service of that year be required which could not have been foreseen, the proper course will be for the Governor to submit to the Legislative Council a Supplementary Estimate of the expenditure so required.

352. The Governor should transmit with the Annual Estimates such full and sufficient information as to every expense of an unusual nature therein comprised as may be necessary to enable His Majesty's Government to decide upon the propriety of the proposed expenditure, together with a table exhibiting the variations from the preceding year.

353. The Governor should, at the same time that he proposes to the Council the Estimate of the ensuing year's expenditure, submit to them the draft of any Ordinance which may be necessary to provide the ways and means by which the expenditure is to be met.

354. Superseded by Circular of 20th January, 1875.

355. The control of the Local Auditor over all Revenue and Receipts; extends to a comparison of Receipts with all Collectors' Books, and with Statements, Returns, and other documents which may serve to establish that the sums received are those which ought to have been received; and, if not, to requiring a statement of the cause of each deficiency, and the measures taken for the recovery of any arrears.

356. The Local Auditor's examination should, therefore, include a reference to Tax Rolls and other records of Assessments, to periodical returns of licences, certified by the Colonial Secretary or other Officer empowered to direct the issue of the same; to similar Returns from the Magistrates, or other Law Officers, of all fines, forfeitures, &c.; to Lists, giving the names of any persons liable to be called upon for Tuition Fees, or other periodical payments to the Colonial Government; and, as to casual receipts, under the direction of the Governor, to half-yearly returns of Receivable Orders, issued by his authority in respect thereof.

357. Should any Return, Statement, or other Record, which may appear to the auditor necessary to substantiate the entries in the Receiver's Accounts, or to exhibit the amount of arrears, be wanting or defective, it will be the duty of the Auditor to call for the proper documents, or, if necessary, to make a representation on the subject to the Governor; and, should any difficulty arise as to the production of the same, a copy of such representation, and of any directions which may be given thereon, should be transmitted, with the Accounts sent home by the Auditor.

358. Detailed statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony should be annually published in the Colonial Gazette, immediately after the period when it is required that the Accounts of each year should be transmitted for audit; and in such publication, the funds, arising from the property or *droits* of the Crown, are to be stated separately from those which arise from taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the Colony.

## § III. Treasury Bills.—Funds derived from Imperial Grants in Aid of Local Revenues.

359. It is to be observed that sums voted by Parliament in respect of any financial year are not intended to defray the charges which *become due* in that year, but to meet such charges only as shall *actually come in course of payment* within the year. It is desirable, however, that the charges becoming due in each year should, as far as practicable, be defrayed from the Votes for the same year. With this view it will be proper that all Salaries and other authorized charges up to the end of any financial year should be paid before the close of the year, unless there be some special reason to the contrary.



360. Bills for Salaries and Allowances must not be drawn for broken periods of Quarters, except in cases where the services of the Officer have commenced or ceased within the Quarter: and in such cases Certificates should be transmitted, showing the date from which and up to which the Salary or Allowance may be payable.

360a. Governors will not be at liberty, without special authority, to draw funds before the commencement of a financial year, on the credit of any proposed Parliamentary Vote for that year.

360b. All Bills on the credit of the Parliamentary Grants in aid should be drawn on the Paymaster-General. When the service is of an ordinary description, they should be drawn at ten days' sight; but in every case of an unusual character, they should be at thirty days' sight. They should bear a serial number for each financial year. Salary Bills should be in the form prescribed in Appendix 13 (p. 367), with the addition of this serial number. All other Bills should distinctly specify the service and the particular Parliamentary Grant in respect of which they are drawn; and whenever the service is of an unusual character the Bills should also show the date and description of the document conveying the authority for the expenditure.

360. In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions, chargeable to Imperial Funds, are paid by monthly payments of one-twelfth of the annual rates, such payments are to be treated as final settlements—i.e., payments in full—for the periods to which they relate; and in these cases the computation for a broken period of a month is to be made with reference to the number of days in such month;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by equal monthly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar month, the monthly amount will be £10; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be  $\frac{15}{12}$  of £10.

In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions are paid by quarterly payments of one-fourth of the annual rates, the computation for a broken period of a quarter is to be made with reference to the number of days in that quarter;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by quarterly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar quarter, the quarterly amount will be £30; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be  $\frac{15}{90}$  (in leap-year  $\frac{16}{90}$ ) of £30.)

361. It is important that the Secretary of State should be furnished with an *immediate and direct* advice of every Bill that may be drawn on the credit of the Grants in aid; and this advice should be despatched at once so as to ensure, as far as possible, that it may reach this country as soon as the Bill itself. A duplicate of the advice should be sent by the first subsequent opportunity. It will no longer be necessary that separate advices should in these cases be sent to the Treasury or Paymaster-General. Salary Bills should be advised in the Form given in Appendix 13 (the serial number being added). The advice of other Bills should contain all the particulars given in the Bills themselves.

362. In all cases in which sums have been voted by Parliament for specified Salaries and Allowances, the Bills correctly drawn by a Governor for his own Salary, &c., or in favour of a subordinate Officer for that Officer's Salary, &c., will, if duly endorsed, be taken by the Comptroller and Auditor-General as sufficient final discharges; but where sums have been voted by Parliament, not for payment of Salary, but for particular Colonial services or, in terms still more comprehensive, in aid of Colonial Revenue, the Comptroller of Audit will require evidence of the proper application of the money. With this view it will, in such cases, be necessary that the advice of a Bill should be accompanied (or, if that would not be possible without delaying the advice, then followed immediately) by a Certificate, to be signed by the Colonial Treasurer, or other Officer acting in that capacity, and countersigned by the Governor himself, to the effect that the money had been carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. The same course should be adopted in the case of Advances from the Treasury Chest for other services than Salaries specified in the Parliamentary Votes. Copies of the Forms to be used for this purpose are given in Appendix 13a. In the absence of these Certificates, the amounts of the Bills, or of the Advances from the Treasury Chests, will ordinarily be charged as Imprests against the Governor.

362a. In any cases in which money has been voted by Parliament for specially named Colonial Services, documentary evidence must be furnished that the money has been applied to the particular Service for which it was voted. On this point special instructions will be given to the Governors concerned.

363. When Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, Income Tax will be levied on them, under the General Rules laid down in Paragraphs 365 to 368 of the Regulations.

363a. When Salaries are not specified in the Parliamentary Grants, it is undesirable that Bills should be drawn for the actual Salaries of the Governor or other Colonial Officers. The Secretary of State will, however, be prepared to consider any special circumstances under which a departure from this rule may be desired. It will be proper as a general practice that the Governor should draw for round sums as Imprests on account of the Parliamentary Grant in aid, which Imprests should, of course, be carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. From that Revenue, Salaries not specified in the Parliamentary Grant should be paid without any deduction on account of the Imperial Income Tax.

364. Governors and other Officers whose Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, and who may elect to have their Salaries paid through the medium of Agents in this country, can continue so to do. In lieu, however, of the Life Certificates hitherto used, a formal order on the Paymaster-General must be obtained by the Agents from this Department. When Governors and Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators shall, in the first instance, have signified the mode in which their salary shall be drawn, it will be desirable that they should adhere to that mode.

365. All salaries and personal allowances and emoluments, and all pensions and superannuations, retired or compassionate allowances, paid from funds derived from the revenues of Great Britain, whether provided by special Parliamentary Grant or otherwise, are liable to the Income Tax unless the whole annual income of the recipient so derived is such as to entitle him to claim (1) exemption, or (2) abatement, under the Income Tax Act in force for the time being. In the latter case the balance of the income derived from the Parliamentary Grant or from other sources arising within or from the United Kingdom, after deducting such sum as may be specified in the Act, will be taxable. It will therefore be the duty of the Governor on all occasions to make the proper deductions accordingly from the amount of the bills which he may have occasion in future to draw on the

Paymaster-General, whether on his own account or for the salaries or allowances of other persons; and he will convey an intimation to the same effect to any Officers or Functionaries within his Government, who may be authorised to draw bills on the Paymaster-General for any such payments.

366. In cases where total or partial exemption may be claimed from the Tax, an affidavit must be made by the claimants and transmitted with the bill, to the effect that his income from sources arising within or from the United Kingdom, including that on account of which the bill is drawn, does not exceed the limits prescribed in the Income Tax Act in force for the time being as entitling him to exemption or abatement.

367. When bills are drawn on account of expenses or disbursements as well as for salaries and allowances, a statement of the proportion of the amount applicable to the latter must accompany them, and the proper deductions should be made from the salaries and allowances, unless exemption should be claimed, in which case affidavits ought to accompany the bills.

368. The Forms, to be filled up by persons claiming total or partial exemption from the tax are inserted in the Appendix. (These can be obtained from the Paymaster-General.)

§ IV. *Expenses on account of Liberated Africans.—Mode of rendering the Accounts of Expenses incurred under the Provisions of the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

369. The Collectors or chief Officers of the Customs in those Colonies where no other arrangement has been specially directed are to receive, protect, and provide for all such Natives of Africa as may be put in their charge from vessels condemned as prize.

370. The Collector or other Officer is authorized to enter into the requisite contracts, to be approved by the Officer administering the Government, for the maintenance of the Africans at a fixed rate per diem, and for defraying the cost of clothing, necessaries, and other contingencies. This mode of supporting the Africans is considered preferable to that of purchasing provisions in large quantities for their use.

371. The Collector or other Officer will bring in the abstracts of accounts of his expenses, to be passed before the Officer administering the Government in Council, every three months. A certificate, to be signed by the Officer administering the Government, is to be subjoined to the General Abstract of the Expenditure, stating that the detailed documents referred to in the abstract have been carefully inspected, and have been approved.

372. In those cases in which the Colony is dependent on a Superior Government, the Abstracts of Expenditure, when certified by the Officer in charge of the subordinate Government, are to be forwarded to the Governor-in-Chief for his inspection and approval previously to the amount being discharged. Upon the passing of each quarterly account by the Officer administering the Government in Council, and in the case of subordinate Governments upon the subsequent approval of the Governor-in-Chief being signified, the abstract will be returned to the Collector, in whose favour the Officer administering the Government will thereupon grant a Warrant on the Treasury Chest for the amount allowed. The Officer granting such warrant will forthwith transmit a notification and report thereof to the Lords of the Treasury, and will forward with such notification a copy of the account, in discharge of which the issue from the Chest has been authorized. Any neglect of these forms will be productive of embarrassment and delay.

373. Governors are strictly enjoined to abstain from drawing for and issuing for this service any allowance or gratuity of which the propriety or legality may admit of a doubt, until they shall have communicated with and received instructions from His Majesty's Government on the subject; and they are to limit the payments in the meantime to the amount of the actual outlay for the maintenance and other unavoidable expenses.

374. If any sums shall have been issued, paid, or expended by their order, which ought not to have been so issued, paid, or expended, or ought not to be charged to the public, they will become personally responsible for the amount, under the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. 4, cap. 121, sec. 5.

375. With a due regard, therefore, to their own security, as well as the interests of the public, Governors must at all times exercise a watchful superintendence and control over the expenditure to which these Regulations refer, and enforce the strictest economy consistent with the welfare of the African and the good of the Service.

## CHAPTER XII.

### § I. *Trade and Navigation.*

376. The Customs Establishments in all the Colonies are under the control and management of the several Colonial Governments, and the Colonial Legislatures are empowered to establish their own Customs Regulations and Rates of Duty.

377. The Imperial Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 324-5, provides for a freedom of navigation between the United Kingdom, or the British Possessions and Foreign Countries. But with a view of placing British Ships in Foreign Ports as nearly as possible on the same footing as Foreign Ships in British Ports, the Crown has the power, by Order in Council, of restricting the privileges of Foreign Ships, and of imposing additional Duties, in cases in which British Ships may be subject in any Foreign Country to Prohibitions or Restrictions from which the Ships of that Country are exempt, or in which any Preference whatever may be shown to National Vessels over British Vessels, or in which British Trade and Navigation is not placed by such Country upon as advantageous a footing as the Trade and Navigation of the most favoured Nation.

378. Cancelled by Circular 24th July, 1889.

379. Under sec. 89 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the Governor is intrusted with the powers which, in respect to the Registry of Ships or of any interest therein, are vested by the Act in the Commissioners of Customs in England. It is to the Governor, therefore, that the Registrars of Shipping are directed to look for instructions.

380. The Governor usually appoints the Collectors of Customs in the Colony to act as Registrars of Shipping and Superintendents of Mercantile Marine under the Merchant Shipping Acts, the duties of the Registrars and Superintendents being defined in the Instructions which are issued from time to time by the Board of Trade, with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

381. It being, however, important for statistical purposes that information respecting the Trade and Navigation of the Colony should be forwarded to the Home Government, the points enumerated in the following sections should have the Governor's careful attention.

## § II. Shipping.

382. Particulars of the Registry, Mortgage, Sale, or Loss of Ships should be forwarded by Registrars of Shipping in the Colonies to the *Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London*, and of the changes in the appointments of Masters of Ships to the Registrar-General of Seamen, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, by the next mail after the transaction takes place.

383. The Registry of a Ship should be reported in the Customs Form 19, and the transactions subsequent to her Registry, such as her Sale, Mortgage, or other Dealings, in Customs Form 20. In these Forms the full address of each Owner should be given, and the letters M. O. marked against the name of the Managing Owner, if there are more Owners than one. The Certificate of all closed and cancelled Registries should be forwarded to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, with a memorandum thereon, stating the grounds of closing or cancelling the Register. When the Certificate of Registry is lost, a Form, No. 20, should be sent, giving the date and particulars of the closing the Registry, and the loss of the Certificate. The changes in the appointments of Masters which are endorsed on the Certificate of Registry, should be reported to the Registrar-General of Seamen in Form 21, or by letter.

384. At the end of each year the Registrar of Shipping should prepare and transmit to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London, an Account made up to 31st December, showing:—

(a.) The Names, &c., of all Ships on the Register Books of the Port on the previous 1st January.

(b.) The Names, &c., of all Ships registered at the Port during the year, distinguishing those Vessels in the List which have been lost, sold to Foreigners, or transferred to other Ports. At the end of the List an Abstract should be given of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Port on 31st December. This List should be transmitted as early as possible in the month of January, and as these Returns are the foundation of Statistical information laid before Parliament, too much care cannot be exercised by Registrars in ensuring their accuracy.

## § III. Seamen.

385. The duties which Superintendents of Mercantile Marine are required to perform in respect to Merchant Seamen are detailed in their Instructions. The principal point which requires the attention of the Governor, is the necessity for the Home Government being furnished with the Board of Trade Return, CC 21, *by each mail*. This Return materially assists in tracing the whereabouts of Naval Volunteers who have left their Ships, it also enables the Home Government to obtain from Shipowners repayment of expenses incurred in relieving Seamen who have been left behind sick, and payment of the Wages of Crews where Ships are lost with all papers.

## § IV. Lighthouses, &c.

386. Notice of any new Lighthouses, Buoys, or Beacons placed or erected on the shores of the British Possessions abroad, and of any alterations in those already existing, should be forwarded as early as possible by the Governor through the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum addressed to the Board of Trade, who will communicate to the Admiralty for publication. A Form of Notice of a new Light, or alteration of a Light, is inserted in the Appendix No. 15.

387. Any new facts with regard to Navigation, such as the formation or discovery of new Reefs, Shoals, Currents, &c., should also be sent home as early as possible, in the same manner and for the same purpose.

## § V. Wrecks.

388. For the purposes of the Wreck Abstract annually presented to Parliament, particulars of every casualty to Shipping on the shores of any British Possession abroad, or to any British Shipping at sea, concerning which information can be obtained, should be forwarded by the proper Colonial Officer to the Board of Trade, in Board of Trade Form Wr. I. (Colonial),\* at the earliest opportunity after the occurrence, and an Abstract of such casualties should if possible be forwarded to the Board of Trade at the end of every year.

Forms for the Return and the Abstract will be supplied on application to the Board of Trade.

## CHAPTER XIII.

(389-401 cancelled by Circular of 15th December, 1888.)

\* Form no longer in use.—(Ed. C. O. List.)

## CHAPTER XIV.

§ I. *Naturalization.*

402. The naturalization of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the Naturalization Acts, 1870 (33 Vic., cap. 14, and 33 and 34 Vic., cap. 102),\* which empower the Legislature of every Colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of naturalization within such Colony.

403. When any measure for such a purpose is proposed, the Governor should take care that words are inserted in the statute confining such privileges to the limits of the Colony.

§ II. *Passports of naturalized British Subjects in the Colonies.*

404. Governors are authorised to issue Passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in their respective Colonies. The Form of Passport is inserted in the Appendix No. 16. These Passports must be signed by the Governor, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the Passport has been naturalized as a British subject in the Colony.†

## CHAPTER XV.

*Applications for Opinions of Law Officers in this Country.*

405. If in any case a Colonial Government or Legislature desire to obtain the opinion of the English Law Officers on any important question of Law which may have arisen in the administration of the Colony, it is necessary that the Secretary of State should be furnished with a detailed statement explaining precisely what doubts have arisen, and under what circumstances, enumerating the Instruments or Laws bearing on these doubts (of which complete copies should in all cases be annexed), setting forth, verbatim, the particular provisions of these Instruments or Laws which appear relevant to the matter in hand, and in conclusion stating explicitly the particular questions to which answers are desired. All papers so furnished for consideration of the English law officers should be sent in duplicate.

## CHAPTER XVI.

§ I. *Criminal Trials.*

406. No Judge presiding on a criminal trial must, upon any account, fail to take notes of the evidence adduced; and no capital Sentence must be executed until the Governor of the Colony shall have perused those notes.

407. In general no reference, in criminal cases, is to be made from the Government of any Colony to this Country, with a view to the confirmation or remission of Sentences pronounced by the Colonial Courts. But His Majesty's Government will be ready to afford any information, instructions, or advice for which the Governor may think it necessary to apply, whenever any question may arise on any criminal proceeding on which there may be any special and adequate motive for invoking the interference of His Majesty's Government in this Country. Whenever a capital sentence shall have been executed, a report of it must be transmitted to the Secretary of State. (*See Circular Despatch, 14th November, 1877.*)

Every case should be reported to the Secretary of State in which, after sentence of death, a pardon is granted, or the capital Sentence is commuted, or the commuted Sentence is remitted. (*See Circular Despatch of 5th May, 1882.*)

408. Under the Act 12 & 13 Vic. c. 96, all persons charged in any Colony with offences committed on the Sea, or in places within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, may be dealt with in the same manner as if the offences had been committed on waters within the local jurisdiction of the Courts of the Colony.‡

§ II. *Surrender of Criminals.*||

409. Offenders accused of committing offences within His Majesty's dominions may be returned to the part where the offence was committed in the manner prescribed by the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 (44 and 45 Vic. c. 69). (*See also Circulars of 11th Mar., 1882, 21st Sept., 1882, and 16th July, 1883.*)

410. Offenders accused of committing offences in a foreign country may be returned to that country in the manner prescribed by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873 (33 and 34 Vic., c. 52, and 36 and 37 Vic., c. 60), provided an Extradition Treaty exists with that country.¶

411. These Acts impose duties upon the Governors of Colonies, who should, whenever demand is made for the surrender of an offender (British or foreign), refer carefully to them, as well as to the Order in Council containing the text of the Treaty and putting it into effect.

412. The following is a list of the Extradition Treaties in force up to October, 1888:—

## EXTRADITION TREATIES IN FORCE.

Austria-Hungary . . . . .	3rd December, 1873
Belgium . . . . .	20th May, 1876, 23rd July, 1877, and 21st April, 1887
Brazil . . . . .	13th November, 1872
Denmark . . . . .	31st March, 1873
Equator . . . . .	20th September, 1880
France . . . . .	14th August, 1876**
Germany . . . . .	14th May, 1872
Guatemala . . . . .	4th July, 1885
Haiti . . . . .	7th December, 1874
Italy . . . . .	5th Feb., 1873, and 7th May, 1873
Luxemburg . . . . .	24th November, 1880

\* See most especially Section 16 of the first mentioned Act, and also Circulars of 2nd Feb. and 23rd Sept., 1871; 9th Mar. and 5th Aug., 1872; and 10th Sept., 1874.

† By Circular of 23rd September, 1891, Governors have been informed that they are at liberty at their discretion to issue passports to British-born subjects. See also Circular, 1st Aug., 1895.

‡ As to sentences proper to be passed in such cases, see the Colonial Courts Jurisdiction Act, 37 and 38 Vic., cap. 37.

¶ For Memo. of Instructions as to Extradition Procedure, see Circular of 30th April, 1890.

|| The application of the Extradition Acts to Canada is suspended by Order in Council of 17th Nov., 1888, during the operation of the Canadian Extradition Act.

\*\* Extended to Tunis by Agreement of 31st Dec., 1889. Arts. 7 and 9 amended by Convention of 13th Feb., 1896.

Mexico . . . . .	7th September, 1886
Netherlands* . . . . .	19th June, 1874
Portugal . . . . .	26th December, 1878. India only, Art. XIX; also of 20th and of 30th January, 1880 (India only); also Treaty, 17th Oct., 1892, and 36th Nov., 1892 (not applicable to India); and Order in Council, 3rd Mar., 1894
Russia . . . . .	24th November, 1886
Salvador . . . . .	23rd June, 1881
Siam . . . . .	3rd Sept., 1883 (Chiengmai, &c., and British Territory, Art. VI); 30th Nov., 1885 (Territories co-terminous with British Burmah)
Spain . . . . .	4th June, 1878 and 19th Feb., 1889
Sweden and Norway . . . . .	26th June, 1873
Switzerland . . . . .	26th November, 1880
Tonga . . . . .	29th November, 1879
(Tonga subjects escaping to British territory only, Art. IV.)	
United States . . . . .	9th August, 1842, Art. X†
Uruguay . . . . .	26th March, 1884‡
Zanzibar . . . . .	Order in Council 29th November, 1884
[Since concluded—	
Colombia . . . . .	Treaty, 27th October, 1888
Monaco . . . . .	17th December, 1891, ratified 12th March, 1892; Order in Council, 9th May, 1892
Liberia . . . . .	Treaty, 16th December, 1892; ratified, 31st Jan., 1894; Order in Council, 10th March, 1894
Argentine Republic . . . . .	Treaty, 22nd May, 1889, ratified 15th December, 1893; Order in Council, 29th January, 1894
Roumania . . . . .	Treaty, 21st March, 1893; 13th March, 1894; Order in Council, 30th April, 1894
German Colonies and Protectorates . . . . .	Treaty, 5th May, 1894, ratified 3rd Dec., 1894; Order in Council, 2nd Feb., 1895.
Chili . . . . .	Treaty, 26th January, 1897, ratified 14th April, 1898; Order in Council, 9th August, 1898.
Bolivian Republic . . . . .	Treaty, 22nd February, 1892, ratified 7th March, 1898; Order in Council, 20th October, 1898.
Netherlands . . . . .	Treaty, 26th September 1898, ratified 14th December, 1898; Order in Council, 2nd February, 1899.
San Marino . . . . .	Treaty, 16th October, 1899, ratified 5th December, 1899; Order in Council, 3rd March, 1900.—(Ed. C. O. List).

§ III.—*Removal of Colonial Prisoners.*

413. By the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1869 (32 and 33 Vic., c. 10), any two Colonies, with the sanction of the King in Council, may agree for the removal of any prisoners from one to the other for the purpose of undergoing their punishment in that other Colony.

414. By the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884 (47 and 48 Vic., c. 31), the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Governments of the Colonies concerned, may order the removal of a particular prisoner, if he falls within the categories specified in the Act, from one Colony to another, or to the United Kingdom, to undergo his sentence or the residue thereof.

415. Criminal lunatics may also be removed in a similar manner under the Act of 1884.

§ IV.—*Apprehension of Deserters from Merchant Vessels.*

416. The Act 15 and 16 Vic., c. 26 (1852)¶ enables the Crown to carry into effect arrangements with foreign powers for the apprehension and surrender of seamen, not being slaves, who may desert from merchant vessels belonging to a subject of such powers when within His Majesty's dominions. The following list ¶ shows the arrangements (in the shape of treaties, conventions, agreements, declarations, notifications, and Orders in Council) at present existing between Great Britain and the foreign powers named for the mutual surrender of merchant seamen deserters.

*Disposal of Convicts.*

417-420. Obsolete. The execution of sentences of penal servitude awarded by courts martial are now provided for under the Army Act of 1881, sections 60 and 131 (2), and the Form of Order for commitment and removal of military convicts is given in Form B, Appendix to the Rules of Procedure, 1881, framed under Section 70, Army Act, 1881.

CHAPTER XVII.

*Presents.*

421—1. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and all other Servants of the Crown in a Colony are prohibited from receiving Presents offered for their personal acceptance by Kings, Chiefs, or other Members of the Native population, in or neighbouring to such Colony.

\* Has ceased to have effect by Art. XIX of the Treaty of 26th September, 1898.—(Ed. C. O. List).

† And 12th July, 1889.

‡ And 20th Mar., 1891.

¶ The provisions of this Act have been repealed, and the law on the subject is now contained in § 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

¶ A corrected list will be found at the end of the Regulations.

422—2. When such Presents cannot be absolutely refused without giving offence, they are to be delivered up to the Government. To this rule there can be no exception, unless with the express sanction of the Secretary of State.

423—3. When Presents are exchanged between Governors or other Officers acting on behalf of the Colonial Government in ceremonial intercourses with Native Chiefs, Rulers, or others, the Presents received must be credited to the Government, and such return Presents, as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be given at the Government expense.

## CHAPTER XVIII.\*

### *Special Rules as to Leave of Absence, Passages, and Pensions of European Officers on the West Coast of Africa.*

424. Subject to the necessities of the Service, officers, including Governors and Administrators, who were not themselves born in West Africa, and whose parents were neither of them born there, may be granted six months' leave of absence, on full pay, after they have completed (1) in Sierra Leone and the Gambia, fifteen, and (2) in the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos, twelve, consecutive months of residential service; and if specially detained by the Governor on public grounds, after the completion of a tour of service, they may be granted ten days' leave on full pay for each calendar month that they may have been detained, but no additional leave will be granted in respect of any fraction of a month.

This West African leave may be extended with half salary on a medical certificate, but the extension must not exceed three months. Any extension, however short, which may be granted on any other ground than that of ill-health must be without salary.

425. Officers invalidated before completing a tour of residential service may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, be allowed ten days' sick leave with full pay for each completed calendar month, and such further leave, with half pay, as will make six months in all. They may also be granted leave, without pay, for a period of not more than three months before being called upon to resign.

If invalidated out of the Colony, but not to the United Kingdom, they may either draw full pay, and pay all their own expenses, or draw half pay and have their passages paid by the Government, as the Governor may decide.

426. Officers desiring leave on the ground of "urgent private affairs" before completing a tour of residential service, may, if specially recommended by the Governor, be allowed leave without salary, or, if they have completed six months of residential service, leave on half salary, at the discretion of, the Secretary of State; but such leave must in no case exceed four months.

427. Officers to whom the three foregoing regulations apply are required to discharge any duties upon which the Governor may think it desirable to employ them; and they are not entitled to receive any available half salary under the 107th and 108th regulations in addition to the salary of their own office, for performing the duties of an office vacated by the death or removal or temporary absence of the holder. They will, however, draw the duty allowance, when acting in any office to which such an allowance is attached.

428. Free passages home and out again will be allowed to all officers under the rank of Governor who may be granted leave of absence under the 424th and 425th regulations, and a free passage to the West Coast will be allowed on their first appointment to all subordinate officers whose salaries do not exceed £600 per annum, but passages will not be granted to wives or children under the 153rd regulation.

429. The following exceptional advantages are allowed to officers on retirement. In all other respects the general rules and limitations relating to pensions and gratuities are strictly applied.

1. Officers become eligible for pension at the age of 55; which is also the age when they may be required to accept their pensions and retire, unless their further continuance in the West African service is specially sanctioned by the Secretary of State. No officer can retire with a pension or gratuity before that age, unless he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his situation.

2. The minimum term of service qualifying an officer to receive a pension in case of bodily or mental incapacity is seven years instead of ten.

3. For each year of pensionable African service, there is allowed in the pension one fortieth (instead of one sixtieth) of the officer's salary; but no pension may exceed two-thirds of the retiring officer's emoluments on the ordinary basis.

4. In cases of less than seven years' service the gratuity is computed at the rate of 12½ per cent. of the annual salary (instead of 8½ per cent.) for each year of service.

5. In the service, for the purposes of pension or gratuity, is included all authorised leave on full or half salary, except in the cases described in the 102nd regulation.

These rules do not however apply to service prior to the 18th September, 1874.

430. The foregoing regulations (424 to 429) do not apply to officers who were themselves born in West Africa, or whose parents were either of them born there. All such officers are subject to the general regulations as to leave of absence, passages, and gratuities or pensions, with the exception that they will not be entitled to any salary under the 107th and 108th regulations, unless it be available. They will, however, in lieu of such salary, draw the duty allowance when acting in any office to which such allowance is attached. In the case of one of the aforesaid officers acting for an officer on full pay leave, and not receiving any duty allowance, the Governor may, if he think fit, award a gratuity in respect of such acting service, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. On the other hand, the regulations numbered 119, 120, 123, 124, 132, 133, and 134, do not apply to officers entitled to the benefit of the special regulations.

\* See Circulars 20th November, 1884, and 13th May, 1885.

CHAPTER XIX.

*Interchange of Visits between Officers of His Majesty's Ships and Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents of Colonies.*

- § 431.—1. A Governor is to receive the first visit from all Naval Officers in command.  
 2. A Lieutenant-Governor is to pay the first visit to a Flag Officer or Commodore of the 1st Class, being a Commander-in-Chief, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.  
 3. An Administrator or President is to pay the first visit to all Flag Officers or Commodores, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.  
 4. Return visits are to be paid within 24 hours, and in person, to all Flag Officers, Commodores, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents; but by an Aide-de-Camp or other Officer deputed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Administrator, or President, as the case may be, to all other Naval Officers.  
 5. Should the Governor or any other Officer administering the Government of a Colony find that from indisposition or pressure of important business he is unable to pay or return these visits in person, he will depute his Aide-de-Camp or some other Officer to do so. In like manner, should a Flag Officer or Commodore from indisposition or pressing occupation be precluded from paying or returning these visits, he will depute his Flag Lieutenant, or other Officer not below that rank, to do so. In each case the Officer failing to pay the required visit in person will report the circumstance and assign the reasons which led to the omission, to the Department under which he is acting.  
 6. Officers acting temporarily in higher civil offices or commands are in respect to these visits to be upon the same footing as if they were confirmed in such offices or commands.  
 7. The Senior Naval Officers present will arrange, when necessary, to provide suitable boats to enable Governors, &c., to pay any official visits afloat, and to reland them, on their notifying their wishes to that effect. (*See also* Circular, 7th March, 1879, enclosing the above Regulations.)

CHAPTER XX.

*Use of Flags.*

- § 432.—1. The Royal Standard shall be flown at Government House on the King's Birthday, and on the days of His Majesty's Accession and Coronation.  
 2. The Union Flag, without the Badge of the Colony, shall be flown at Government House from sunrise to sunset on other days.  
 3. The Union Flag, with the approved Arms or Badge of the Colony, as shown in the drawing in the circular despatch of the 23rd August, 1875, emblazoned in the centre thereof, surrounded by a green garland, shall be used by Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or Officers Administering the Government of Colonies or Dependencies when embarked in boats or other vessels.  
 4. The British Blue Ensign, with the Arms or Badge of the Colony emblazoned on the fly (as shown in the drawing enclosed in the circular despatch of the 23rd of August, 1875), and the pendant, will be flown by all armed vessels in the employ of the Government of a Colony.  
 5. The British Blue Ensign, with the Arms or Badge of the Colony emblazoned thereon, as described in the preceding section, but without the pendant, will be flown by vessels which belong to, or are in the service of, the Government of a Colony, but not armed.  
 6. All other vessels registered as belonging to one of His Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies will fly the Red Ensign without any Badge (See Section 73 (1) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894). There will, however, be no objection to Colonial Merchant Vessels carrying distinguishing flags with the Badge of the Colony thereon, in addition to the Red Ensign, provided that such flag does not infringe the limits laid down in Section 73 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.  
 7. Whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of His Majesty's Ships for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government of a Colony or Dependency, the Senior Officer present may direct the Special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with, and on requisition from, that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such flag should be hoisted; and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of His Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879.  
 8. If the Senior Officer considers it, in any circumstances, undesirable to hoist the Flag, he will inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and will at once report the same to the Admiralty.  
 9. In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present will exercise his discretion in consultation with the Official proceeding on the mission.

APPENDIX.

PARTICULARS of the Office of\*  
Colony of

now vacant in the

1. Duties of Office, and qualifications required for their performance.	
2. Salary and emoluments, and whether secured by a permanent law.	
3. Other circumstances affecting the value of the Office.	
4. Nature, number, and amount of securities required, and mode of giving them.	
5. Whether any, and if any, what provision is made from public funds for the passage from this country, or elsewhere, of the person sent out to fill the office.	
6. Acts or ordinances, making provision respecting any of the above matters, and especially respecting the permanency of the emoluments and the particulars of the security required, with references to the sections in which such provision is made.	

2. (Par. 98.)

PARTICULARS required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Superannuation, Compensation, or Compassionate Allowances, or Gratuities on Retirement.

(In filling up this paper refer to the instructions on the next page.)

1. Name of applicant	
2. Office or situation	
3. Recommended for	of £
4. Age	
5. Service in years and months	
6. Salary or wages (	) ... .. £
7. Emoluments ... ..	£
Total amount of salary or wages and emoluments, on which superannuation, &c., is claimed ... ..	} £
8. Cause of retirement	

9. Dates of commencement and termination of the several appointments held by applicant, with their emoluments, distinguishing salary from other allowances, and specifying such allowances :—

Title of Appointment.	Date of Commence-ment.	Date of Termina-tion.	Salary.	Allow-ances, &c.	Nature of Allowances, &c.

10. Whether each of the appointments held by the applicant has been on the Fixed Establishment of the Colony.

11. Whether the duties of the several offices or situations held since the applicant entered the Civil Service have been such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service.

12. Whether holding any other public appointment, or receiving or claiming to receive any public money, by compensation, half-pay, or otherwise.

13. If any kind of pension or other allowance has been commuted under the Imperial Pensions Commutation Acts, 1869 and 1871, the annual amount of pension or allowance so commuted, and the date of commutation, should be inserted.

\* This Form is to be used likewise on the creation of a new Office.



14. Absence, beyond ordinary vacation leave, in each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Period of Absence.		Number of Days.	Cause of Absence.
18	From	To		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		

15. Date of cessation of duty \_\_\_\_\_

16. Date of cessation of salary \_\_\_\_\_

17. Date from which, inclusively, pension will commence \_\_\_\_\_

18. Statement, if the circumstances warrant it, that the applicant "has discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Head Officer or Officers of his Department," to be signed by any two of such Head Officers, if there shall be more than one, or by such Head Officer, if there shall be but one, together with "such a statement as will exhibit the merit, and value, and labour of the services of the person recommended, embracing as long a period of his public service as can be authentically stated," and observations as to special services, suspension, reprimand, &c., with full particulars of any injuries received on duty, or other claims or matters for consideration.

19. Computation, by the Auditor-General, of the pension, &c.

I Certify that the \_\_\_\_\_ which may be paid to the applicant according to the Rules of the Colonial Service, amounts to \_\_\_\_\_ and I base my certificate on the following calculation :—

*Instructions referred to on preceding page.*

If this paper of particulars, and the certificates connected with it, be not sent in original, the copies must be duly attested.

*Head 1 of Paper.*—In the case of an Officer serving on the West Coast of Africa, a statement is to be added whether he is a native of that coast.—(Colonial Regulations, § 430.)

*Head 3.*—State the description of allowance for which the applicant is recommended, viz., superannuation, compensation, compassionate allowance, or gratuity, and its amount. In the case of persons claiming an addition to their pensions in respect of professional or other special qualifications, this should be stated, and a reference should be given to the authority under which the claim is made.

*Head 5.*—If the service has been interrupted by one or more breaks, the word "broken" should be added before or after the number of years and months, and the causes, dates, and circumstances of the break or breaks should be stated under heading 9.

*Head 6.*—If the person retiring has been in receipt of the same salary, or in the class from which he retires, for the 36 months immediately before the date of his retirement, the actual annual rate of salary or wages at that date should be inserted, preceded by the word "actual." In other cases the average annual amount of salary or wages for the 36 months next preceding the date of retirement should be inserted, preceded by the word "average;" but if the whole period of service is less than three years, then the average for the whole period of service should be inserted.

*Head 7.*—A separate statement should be inserted of the average annual value, for the 36 months immediately preceding retirement, of each emolument (exclusive of salary or wages) which is claimed to be included in the calculation of the pension or gratuity.

Whenever the value of a house or house allowance, so ascertained, exceeds one-sixth of the salary and other emoluments which count for pension purposes, it is to be reduced to one-sixth of that amount, so that it shall not exceed one-seventh of the whole.

Fees which an officer is allowed to retain for his own use will be taken into account for pension purposes, with regular salary, at the annual average of the net receipts of the 36 months next preceding the officer's retirement. These net receipts are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of fees such office expenses, &c., as an officer may have had to defray from his own resources, in performing the services for which he was remunerated by fees. No deduction, however, from the fees should be made in respect of office expenses provided from public funds, for the due discharge of those duties to which a fixed salary is annexed. Papers of "particulars" when forwarded to the Colonial Department, should be accompanied by formal declarations from the retiring officers, showing the amount received by them for fees, and the amount defrayed as above for office expenses, &c., in each of the three years immediately preceding the retirement. It will be the duty of the Colonial Governments concerned to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of such statements before forwarding them to the Colonial Office. In the case of officers receiving fixed salaries and fees, the fees will not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for pension purposes to the extent of more than one quarter of the salaries; and fees will not in any case be allowed to count for pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

*Head 8.*—In cases of infirmity, if the applicant is below the ordinary age for retirement, a medical certificate is to be furnished showing that he is disqualified by infirmity of mind or body for discharge in the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

In case of ten years' service or more, this certificate should be signed by two Officers, of whom at least one should, if possible, be a salaried Officer of the Government.

*Head 9.*—As to “broken” service, see *Head 3*.

If the applicant has had any “acting” service, the details must be fully given, with a statement whether or not, during the “acting” service, he was connected with the permanent Civil Service of the Colony.

*Head 11.*—If, in special circumstances, a professional civil Officer has been allowed to have “private practice” without forfeiting his claim to pension, the facts are to be fully stated.

*Head 14.*—If the applicant is liable to any deduction from his service under Clause 102 of the Colonial Regulations, the facts should be fully stated.

*Head 19.*—The length of service and other particulars of the computation are to be given. When an average of salary, &c., is taken, the mode of calculating it (whether by months, &c.) is to be explained.

N.B.—This Form of Particulars is not at present used in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, for which Colonies special Forms have been approved.—(See Despatches to Governors of those Colonies, 19th December, 1879.)

### 3. (Par. 106.)

AGREEMENT made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ One Thousand Eight  
Hundred and Ninety \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ of  
in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ of the one part, and the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS  
for THE COLONIES, of Downing Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, for and on behalf  
of His Majesty, of the other part.

WHEREAS \_\_\_\_\_ hath been paid the sum of \_\_\_\_\_  
as an advance on account of salary.

Now the said \_\_\_\_\_ in consideration of the premises, doth hereby  
agree with the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, that he will repay the  
said sum of \_\_\_\_\_ to the Government of the Colony in such manner  
as the Governor of the Colony may see fit to direct, or should he refuse or neglect to proceed to, or  
depart this life before reaching the Colony, or relinquish his Appointment before such advance hath been  
repaid, he or his executors or administrators, will repay to the Government of the Colony, or to the  
Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, the said sum of \_\_\_\_\_ or so much thereof  
as shall then remain due.

As WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said \_\_\_\_\_ in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

Of the  
Witness,  
{ Signature,  
Address,  
Occupation,

Sixpenny  
Stamp.

Signed by (One of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as aforesaid)  
in the presence of  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Address, \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. (Par. 122.)

I HEREBY Certify, that with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of Government,  
I have granted to \_\_\_\_\_ months' leave  
of absence.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Governor.

I hereby Certify, that \_\_\_\_\_ has received Full Salary at the rate of £ \_\_\_\_\_  
per Annum as \_\_\_\_\_ up to the \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Colonial Treasurer.

NOTE.—Officers proceeding on leave of absence are requested to observe, that they will not be able to receive Half Salary in England unless this Certificate is duly filled up and signed.

I HEREBY Certify,

1st. That the above leave was granted to commence on the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and end on  
the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground of [Ill-health, and that the Medical Certificate was  
produced, of which a copy is annexed.]

[Urgent private affairs.]

2nd. That A. B. has been in the service of the Colony for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

3rd. That in the course of that Service he has been absent on leave on several occasions at the dates  
and for the terms specified below, viz.:—

1st. For \_\_\_\_\_ months beginning on \_\_\_\_\_ and ending on \_\_\_\_\_

2nd. \_\_\_\_\_

3rd. \_\_\_\_\_

4th. That provision has been made for the due execution of A. B.'s office during his absence by \_\_\_\_\_

	Years.	Months.
1. Total Service from date of arrival in the colony to date of certificate . . .		
2. Deduct total Absences since arrival (other than vacation leave) whether with or without Half-salary . . . . .		
3. Period of Resident Service . . . . .		
4. Maximum amount of leave authorized by Regulations in respect of the above period of Resident Service (viz., one-sixth of Resident Service, plus Six Months) . . . . .		
5. Leave on Half-salary already taken . . . . .		
6. Leave now granted . . . . .		

Governor.

NOTE.—Officers who may be under the necessity of applying to the Secretary or State for an extension of their leave of absence, are requested to annex this document to their applications, and in order to meet this contingency, it will be furnished to them in duplicate.

5. (Par. 153.)

AGREEMENT made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ One thousand eight hundred and ninety \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ of the one part, and the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, of Downing Street, London, in the county of Middlesex, for and on behalf of His Majesty of the other part.

WHEREAS \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter called the person selected) hath been duly selected for appointment as \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ and will be provided with a passage to that Colony in the Steamer leaving \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 \_\_\_\_\_.

Now the person selected, in consideration of the premises, doth hereby agree that should he fail to proceed to \_\_\_\_\_, or, within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the Colony, either quit the Colony without leave, or relinquish his appointment, except on promotion, or be dismissed or removed from his appointment in consequence of misconduct, he will refund and repay to the Government of the Colony or to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, the amount paid for his passage to the Colony, and for the passage of any member or members of his family.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall bind or oblige the person selected to repay the aforesaid passage money, if, at the time he shall relinquish his appointment, or quit the Colony, as aforesaid, the Colonial Secretary of the Government of the Colony, or person acting as such, shall certify that the person selected is unable, from bodily or mental infirmity, to continue in the performance of his duty.

WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said \_\_\_\_\_ in the presence of }  
 Of the Witnesses { Signature, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Occupation, \_\_\_\_\_

Sixpenny Stamp.

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_ }  
 (one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as aforesaid), in the presence of  
 Signature, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address, \_\_\_\_\_

6. (Par. 159.)

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We, taking into Our Royal Consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services either of Officers of the lower grades in Our Naval and Military Service, or of Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines in Our Navy, and Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Our Army; and whereas the Third Class of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both Services, and the granting of medals, both in Our Navy and Army, is only awarded for long service or meritorious conduct, rather than for bravery in action or distinction before an enemy, such cases alone excepted where a general medal is granted for a particular action or campaign, or a clasp added to the medal for some especial engagement, in both of which cases all share equally in the boon, and those who by their valour have particularly signalized themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades: Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of merit and valour, We have instituted and created and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a New Naval and Military Decoration, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and are graciously pleased to make

ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly. It is ordained, that the distinction shall be styled and designated “the Victoria Cross,” and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of Bronze, with Our Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll, bearing this inscription, “For Valour.”

Secondly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue riband for the Navy, and by a red riband for the Army.

Thirdly. It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Decoration shall be published in the “London Gazette,” and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly. It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the Cross, shall again perform an act of bravery, which, if he had not received such Cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every additional act of bravery an additional Bar may be added.

Fifthly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall only be awarded to those Officers or men who have served Us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

Sixthly. It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the Decoration, that neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

Seventhly. It is ordained, that the Decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such Decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances:—

I. When the Fleet or Army in which such act has been performed is under the eye and command of an Admiral or General Officer commanding the Forces.

II. Where the Naval or Military force is under the eye and command of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a General commanding a corps, or division, or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such Admiral, Commodore, or General Officer shall have the power of conferring the Decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by us.

Eighthly. It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a Commanding Officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the Captain or Officer commanding his ship, or to the Officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such Captain or such Commanding Officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the Admiral or Commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the Officer commanding the forces in the field, who shall call for such description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the Decoration.

Ninthly. It is ordained, that every person selected for the Cross, under rule seven, shall be publicly decorated before the Naval or Military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a General Order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

Tenthly. It is ordained, that every person selected under rule eight shall receive his Decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a General Order as above required, such General Order to be issued by the Naval or Military Commander of the Forces employed on the service.

Eleventhly. It is ordained, that the General Orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to Our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before Us, and shall be by him registered.

Twelfthly. It is ordained, that as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, We will, on the joint submission of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our Commander-in-Chief of Our Army, or on that of Our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, confer the Decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

Thirteenthly. It is ordained, that in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of Seamen and Marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding such forces, may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them: then in such case the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding, may direct, that for any such body of Seamen or Marines, or for every troop or company of Soldiers, one Officer shall be selected by the Officers engaged for the Decoration; and in like manner one Petty Officer or Non-commissioned Officer shall be selected by the Petty Officers and Non-commissioned Officers engaged; and two Seamen or Private Soldiers or Marines shall be selected by the Seamen, or Private Soldiers, or Marines, engaged respectively, for the Decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the Senior Officer in command of the Naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the Admiral or General Officer commanding, who shall in due manner confer the Decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

Fourteenthly. It is ordained, that every Warrant Officer, Petty Officer, Seaman, or Marine, or Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall have received the Cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the Decoration has been gained, be entitled to a Special Pension of Ten Pounds a year, and each additional Bar conferred under rule four on such Warrant or Petty Officers, or Non-commissioned Officers or Men, shall carry with it an Additional Pension of Five Pounds *per annum*.

Fifteenthly. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction it is ordained, that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence, and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, and the Pension conferred under rule

fourteen shall cease and determine from the Date of such Warrant. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover We shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the Decoration and Pensions.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth of January, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command,  
(Signed) PANMURE.

WARRANT for extending the VICTORIA CROSS to the LOCAL FORCES in NEW ZEALAND and in the COLONIES and their DEPENDENCIES generally.

**VICTORIA R.**

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date, at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration We expressed our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept:

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the Insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction:

Now know ye, that We of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances made, ordained, and established by Us for the government thereof, by Our said recited Warrant, and We do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said Decoration; provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the Orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or Soldier of Our Army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer:

And We do further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisions aforesaid, on such persons who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised or which may be raised in Our Colonies and their Dependencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the suppression of Rebellion against Our Authority, or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this  
First day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our  
Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,  
(Signed) J. PEEL.

**7. (Par. 159.)**

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

*Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.*

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Unless the Foreign Decoration shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service, either at sea or in the field, such permission will not be given to any subject of Her Majesty, except in the following cases, if recommended specially by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

(1.) The Chief of a Complimentary Mission from Her Majesty.

(2.) A Military or Naval Attaché on the termination of his appointment.

(3.) Any person, not at the time in the service of Her Majesty, who has rendered valuable service to the Sovereign bestowing the Order outside Her Majesty's dominions, or in an Embassy or Legation of that Sovereign in this country.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited to the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an officer in the army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the crowns of Great Britain and of Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

*Foreign Office, June 23, 1898.*

#### *Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.*

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or navy, should be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief or the Lords of the Admiralty, as the case may be, who, if they see fit, may submit the same for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without other formality.

2. Any other British subject, having obtained Her Majesty's permission, is at liberty to accept and wear a Foreign Medal, not being the Decoration of a Foreign Order.

3. No permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

*Foreign Office, August, 1885.*

(Signed) SALISBURY.

#### 8. (Par. 181.)

### ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING OF BILLS.

*"Die Jovis, 8<sup>o</sup> Februarii, 1849.*

*"Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,—*

1. "That it is expedient to discontinue the present system of Engrossing, and to alter the present system of Enrolling Bills, and to make such provisions in lieu thereof as are hereinafter mentioned.

2. "That this House is prepared to agree to the following arrangements, if agreed to by the other House of Parliament."

I. That in lieu of being engrossed, every Bill shall be fair printed immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated, and that such fair printed Bill shall be sent to the other House, as the Bill so passed, and shall (subject to the regulation next hereinafter mentioned) be dealt with by that House and its Officers, in the same manner in which Engrossed Bills are now dealt with.

II. That on its Return to the House in which it originated, without Amendments (or if amended, after the Amendments shall have been settled and agreed to), it shall be fair printed by the Queen's Printer, who shall furnish a fair print thereof on vellum to the House of Lords, before the Royal Assent, and likewise a duplicate of such fair print, also on vellum.

III. That one of such fair prints of each Bill shall be duly authenticated by the proper Officers of each House, as the Bill to which both Houses have agreed.

IV. That the Royal Assent shall be endorsed in the usual form on such fair print so authenticated which shall be deposited in the Record Tower, in lieu of the present Engrossment.

V. That the Copies promulgated in the first instance by the Queen's Printer, shall be impressions from the same form as the deposited copy.

VI. That the Master of the Rolls shall, upon being duly authorised in that behalf, receive in lieu of the Copies of Public General Acts as now enrolled, the hereinbefore mentioned duplicate fair print of each Public General Bill, to be held for the same purpose, and subject to the same conditions for and upon which the Enrolled Acts are now received and held by him.

VII. That it is expedient, with a view to economy, convenience, and despatch, and to the diminutions of the chance of errors, that one Printer should print the Public General Bills for both Houses; and that inasmuch as the Queen's Printer is by virtue of his office bound to print the Acts, it would be advisable for the attainment of the before-mentioned objects, that the Queen's Printer should be employed by both Houses to print the Public General Bills.

Θ. (Par. 248.)

RETURN, No. 1, of all Change in the Holders of existing Offices and Appointments arising from Promotions or otherwise during the Quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances under settled Regulations for length of Service.

Changes in the Holders of Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name of the Officer who formerly held the Appointment, and Annual Salary.	Name of the Officer who is now appointed, and Annual Salary.	If appointed by His Majesty's Government, in England, Date of the Authority of the Secretary of State.	If newly appointed by the Governor, Date of Authority.	If promoted from another Office or Government Situation in the Colony, Description of former Appointment.	Date of Governor's Despatch reporting the change of Office or Appointment, or the New Appointment.	Column for Remarks.
Additions to Salaries and Allowances.							
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increased Salary drawn.	Date and Description of Authority for Increase.	Column for Remarks.

RETURN, No. 2, of all New Offices and Appointments created, and of all Additions to established Salaries and Allowances, not provided for by settled Regulations for length of Service, during the quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Payments of an unusual or special description, directed or authorized by the Governor during the same Period, to be paid from the Colonial Treasury.

Creation of New Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment and of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from His Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the Appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to His Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.
Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances not arising under settled Regulation.						
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increase of Salary is drawn.	Date and Description of Authority.
Payments of an unusual or special description, and Payments amounting to £200,* incurred without previous authority from the Secretary of State.						
Description of Service.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Date of Authority from the Governor.	Date of the Governor's Despatch reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.	

\* In the case of St. Helena, the discretionary authority of the Governor to incur expenditure is limited to £50.

12. (Par. 332.)

FORM OF RETURN REFERRED TO IN REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO BANKING COMPANIES  
RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of  
during the periods from [1st January] to [30 June] 18

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest . . . . .	£	Coin and Bullion . . . . .	£
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest . . . . .	£	Landed or other property of the Corporation . . . . .	£
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing Interest . . . . .	£	Government Securities . . . . .	
Balances due to other Banks . . . . .	£	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks . . . . .	£
Cash Deposits not bearing Interest	£	Balances due from other Banks . . . . .	£
Cash deposits bearing Interest	£	Notes and Bills Discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad . . . . .	£
To Shareholders for Capital paid up . . . . .	£		
To Ditto for Additions declared to Shares (if any) . . . . .	£		
To Ditto for Dividends remaining unpaid (if any) . . . . .	£		
Total average Liabilities	£	Total Average Assets	£

13. (Par. 361.)

(Place and Date.)

Amount of Bill  
Income Tax

At Thirty Days after Sight of this, my First of Exchange (Second and Third of the same tenor and date unpaid), Pay to \_\_\_\_\_ or Order the Sum of \_\_\_\_\_ which with £ \_\_\_\_\_ Income Tax, makes the Sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_, being the Amount of Salary due to \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
To His Majesty's Paymaster-General,  
Whitehall, London.

To be sent in duplicate.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have this day drawn on His Majesty's Paymaster-General at \_\_\_\_\_ days' sight in favour of \_\_\_\_\_ for the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ which, with £ \_\_\_\_\_ for Income Tax, amounts to the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ being salary due to \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ for the quarter ended \_\_\_\_\_  
I have the honour to be



13a. (Par. 362.)

FORMS OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 362.

Colony of \_\_\_\_\_

BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_, drawn by \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ on the Paymaster-General for the  
 sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds \_\_\_\_\_ shillings  
 and \_\_\_\_\_ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary Grant for\*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ for the year 18 \_\_\_\_\_ -18 \_\_\_\_\_.

\* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount realized by the Bill above described was duly carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or }  
 other Officer acting in that capacity }

Counter-signature of the Governor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Colony of \_\_\_\_\_.

ADVANCE from the Treasury Chest on the \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
 of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds \_\_\_\_\_ shillings  
 and \_\_\_\_\_ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary grant for\*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ or the year 18 \_\_\_\_\_ -18 \_\_\_\_\_

\* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount advanced as above from the Treasury Chest was duly carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or }  
 other Officer acting in that capacity }

Counter-signature of the Governor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_



16. (Par. 404.)  
FORM OF PASSPORT.

THIS is to certify that (\*) ( ) formerly a († Subject) who is proceeding to ( ) for the purpose of ( ) and whose description is entered below is within the limits of (‡ a British Colonial subject by naturalization.§ This certificate is granted with the qualification that the said (\*) is only entitled beyond the limits of (‡ ) as a matter of courtesy to the general good offices and assistance of His Majesty's Representative abroad.

Given at Government House  
day of

18 .  
(Governor.)

Signature of Bearer
Residence of Bearer
Profession of Bearer
Age of Bearer

\* Here insert the full name.

† Here insert the nationality of origin or country in which the person has been previously naturalized.

‡ Here insert the name of the Colony or Possession.

§ In the case of a statutory alien who has been re-admitted to British Nationality substitute "re-admission to British Nationality" for "naturalization."

17. (Par. 156, Note.)

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE WITHIN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

By a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date 29th December, 1893, certain alterations were made in the Table of Precedence, and the following is now the amended—

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

1. The Governor-General or Officer Administering the Government.
2. The Senior Officer commanding His Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer commanding His Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North America Station, if of the rank of an Admiral. Their own relative rank to be determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. " " Quebec.
5. " " Nova Scotia.
6. " " New Brunswick.
7. " " Manitoba.
8. " " British Columbia.
9. " " Prince Edward Island.
10. " " The North-West Territories.
11. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority.
12. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority.
13. The Speaker of the Senate.
14. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.
15. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
16. Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet.
17. The Solicitor-General.
18. The Controller of Customs.
19. The Controller of Inland Revenue.
20. General Officers of His Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and Officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy, serving on the B.N.A. Station, not being in the chief command. The relative rank of such Officers to be determined by the King's Regulations.
21. The Officer commanding His Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel or inferior rank, and the Officer commanding His Majesty's Naval Forces on the B.N.A. Station, if of equivalent rank. Their relative rank to be ascertained by the King's Regulations.
22. Members of the Senate.
23. Speaker of the House of Commons.
24. Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, according to seniority.
25. Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada.
26. Puisne Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
27. Members of the House of Commons.
28. Members of the Executive Council (Provincial), within their Province.
29. Speaker of the Legislative Council within his Province.
30. Members of the Legislative Council within their Province.
31. Speaker of Legislative Assembly within his Province.
32. Members of Legislative Assembly within their Province.
33. Retired Judges of whatever Courts to take precedence next after the present Judges of their respective Courts

The following has been approved as the

PROVISIONAL TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH  
OF AUSTRALIA.

The Governor-General.

The State Governors, according to class and the date of their Commissions, provided that within the territory of a State the Governor of the State shall have precedence immediately after the Governor-General.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governors of States, according to seniority.

The Cardinal and Primate.

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth.

The other Ministers of the Commonwealth, according to seniority.

Privy Councillors.

The President of the Senate.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Judges of the High Court of Australia.

Executive Councillors allowed to retain the title of Honourable.

The Members of the Senate.

The Members of the House of Representatives.

Baronets.

Gentlemen holding the various Orders of Knighthood, according to the precedence of those Orders.

Mayors of the State Capitals, according to the population of their Cities.

18. (Par 416).

Corrected list showing arrangements at present existing between Great Britain and Foreign Powers for the mutual surrender of merchant seamen deserters. See Colonial Reg., 416.—(Ed. C. O. List).

(A.) Agreement; (C.) Convention; (D.) Declaration; (N.) Notification; (P.) Protocol; (T.) Treaty.

Vol.	Page.	Country.	Treaty, Convention, Protocol, or Agreement.	Foreign Notification or Declaration.	British Order in Council.	Hertslet's Treaties.	
						Vol.	Page.
12	1108	Austria .	T. 30 April 1868. Art. IV.	N. 25 Aug. 1852	16 Oct. 1852	9	134
11	63	Belgium .				13	72
11	73	„ .	P. 23 July 1862 . . . .	D. 24 Jan. 1855	8 Feb. 1855	10	38
18	275	Brazil .	A. 30 July 1888 . . . .		17 Nov. 1888	18	276
9	948	Chile .	T.* 4 Oct. 1854. Art. XIII.		28 July 1856	10	49
12	364	Colombia .	T. 16 Feb. 1866. Art. XXI.		28 Dec. 1866	12	1123
		Congo .			10 Aug. 1888		
15	883	Corea†	T. 26 Nov. 1883. Art. III. § 10		14 Aug. 1888	18	299
15	136	Denmark .				13	367
		„ .	A. 21 June 1881 . . . .	D. 22 Mar. 1853	15 July 1881	15	137
17	393	Equator .	T. 18 Oct. 1880 Art. XXI.		24 Sept. 1886	17	399
9	962	France .	A. 23 June 1854 . . . .		3 July 1854	10	80
14	1214	Germany .	A. 5 Nov. 1879 . . . .		18 Mar. 1880	15	204
14	377	Greece .	A. 17 Aug. 1875 . . . .		12 Feb. 1876	14	379
17	762	„ .	T. 10 Nov. 1886 Art. XVI.		12 July 1887	17	765
15	781	Italy .	T. 15 June 1883. Art. XVIII.		11 June 1863	11	1049
19	696	Japan‡	T. 16 July, 1894. Art. XIV.				
12	634	Madagascar	T. 27 June 1865. Art. XIII.		28 Dec. 1866	12	1167
19	959	Mexico .	T. 27 Nov. 1888. Art. XI.		{ 28 May, 1889 L.G. 31 May, 1889. }	18	869
15	245	Montenegro§	T. 21 Jan. 1882. Art. XIII				

\* Treaty expired 31 May, 1897.

‡ Came into force 16 July, 1899.

† British seamen deserters.

§ Denounced. Will expire 1 January, 1901.

(A.) Agreement; (C.) Convention; (D.) Declaration; (N.) Notification; (P.) Protocol; (T.) Treaty.

Hertslet's Treaties.		Country.	Treaty, Convention, Protocol, or Agreement.	Foreign Notifi- cation or Declaration.	British Order in Council.	Hertslet's Treaties.	
Vol.	Page.					Vol.	Page.
10	903	Morocco .	T. 9 Dec. 1856. Art. XV.	. . .	6 May 1857	10	922
19	749	Muscat* .	T. 19th Mar. 1891. Art. XIII.	. . .			
10	476	Netherlands	C. 6 Mar. 1856. Art. X .	N. 14 Feb. 1854	9 Mar. 1854	10	
17	854	Paraguay.	T. 16 Oct. 1884. Art. XII.	. . .	29 Dec. 1887	13	
9	627	Peru. .	T. 10 April 1850. Art. X .	D. 15 Oct. 1852	18 Aug. 1852	17	860
10	1063	Russia .	T. 12 Jan. 1859. Art. XVII.	. . .	27 Aug. 1860	9	644
11	890	Salvador .	T. 24 Oct. 1862. Art. XVII.	. . .	11 June 1863	11	507
10	558	Siam. .	T. 18 April 1855. Art. III.	. . .	10 Nov. 1866	11	1050
13	755	Spain .	. . . . .	D. 27 Dec. 1859	23 Jan. 1860	13	754
		Sweden & } Norway }	. . . . .	N. 4 Aug. 1852	18 Aug. 1852	11	517
14	541	Tunis † .	C. 19 July 1875. Art. XXXII.	. . .	17 May 1876	9	644
		Turkey .	. . . . .	N. 19 April 1865	18 May 1865	13	801
19	897	U. States	T. 3 June 1892 . . .	R. 1 Aug. 1892	18 Aug. 1892	12	879
17	1088	Uruguay	T. 13 Nov. 1885. Art. XI.	. . .	24 Sept. 1886	13	846
17	1120	Zanzibar	T. 30 April 1886. Art. XIV.	. . .	7 Mar. 1887	19	902
						17	1091
						17	1125

\* British seamen deserters only.

† The Treaties between Great Britain and France were applied to Tunis by the Convention of 18 September, 1897.

## EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN ABBREVIATIONS.

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- Accts.—Accounts.  
 Acctnt.—Accountant.  
 Admstd.—Administered.  
 Admstn.—Administration.  
 Admstr.—Administrator.  
 Advoc.—Advocate.  
 Ag.—Acting.  
 Agt.—Agent.  
 A.D.C.—Aide-de-Camp.  
 Apptd.—Appointed.  
 Apptmt.—Appointment.  
 Arbitn.—Arbitration.  
 Arbitr.—Arbitrator.  
 Assem.—Assembly.  
 Assoc.—Association.  
 Asst.—Assistant.  
  
 Batt.—Battalion.  
 Bd.—Board.  
 Bndry.—Boundary.  
 B.N.A.—British North America.  
  
 C.A.—Crown Agents.  
 C. and A.G.—Comptroller and Auditor-General.  
 C.B.—Companion of the Order of the Bath.  
 Cent.—Central.  
 Certif.—Certificated.  
 Ch.B.— } Medical Degrees.  
 Ch.M.— }  
 Chmn.—Chairman.  
 C.I.E.—Companion of the Indian Empire.  
 Civ. Ser.—Civil Service.  
 Clk.—Clerk.  
 C.M.G.—Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.  
 C.M.P.—Cape Mounted Police.  
 C.M.S.—Church Missionary Society.  
 C.O.—Colonial Office.  
 C. of G.H.—Cape of Good Hope.  
 Col.—Colony.  
 Coll.—College.  
  
 Collr.—Collector.  
 Comdr.—Commander.  
 Comdt.—Commandant.  
 Compet. exam.—Competitive examination.  
 Competn.—Competition.  
 Comsn.—Commission.  
 Comsnr.—Commissioner.  
 Comsry.—Commissary.  
 Comtee.—Committee.  
 Confce.—Conference.  
 Constaby.—Constabulary.  
 Corrpnsg.—Corresponding.  
 C.S.I.—Companion of the Order of the Star of India.  
 C.V.O.—Commander of the Victorian Order.  
 Ct.—Court.  
 Coun.—Council.  
  
 D.—Died.  
 D.A.A.G.—Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 D.A.Q.M.G.—Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.  
 Deleg.—Delegate.  
 Dep.—Deputy.  
 Dept.—Department.  
 Dir.—Director.  
 Dist.—District.  
 D.S.O.—Distinguished Service Order.  
  
 Ed.—Educated.  
 Educn.—Education.  
 Emigrn.—Emigration.  
 Emigrts.—Emigrants.  
 Engnr.—Engineer.  
 Estabmt.—Establishment.  
 Exam.—Examination.  
 Examr.—Examiner.  
 Exec.—Executive.  
 Exhbn.—Exhibition.  
 Expedn.—Expedition.  
  
 F.A.M.P.—Frontier Armed and Mounted Police.  
  
 Fed. Coun.—Federal Council.  
 F.L.H.—Frontier Light Horse.  
 F.O.—Foreign Office.  
  
 G.C.B.—Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.  
 G.C.C.—Gold Coast Constabulary.  
 G. Coast.—Gold Coast.  
 G. C. I. E.—Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.  
 G.C.M.G.—Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.  
 G.C.S.I.—Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.  
 G.C.V.O.—Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.  
 G.O.C.—General Officer Commanding.  
 Govt.—Government.  
 Gram. Schl.—Grammar School.  
  
 Harbmr.—Harbourmaster.  
 Headqrs.—Headquarters.  
 Hosp.—Hospital.  
  
 Imigrts.—Immigrants.  
 Imigrn.—Immigration.  
 Impl.—Imperial.  
 Ind.—India.  
 Inf.—Inferior.  
 In. rev.—Inland revenue.  
 Inspr.—Inspector.  
 Institn.—Institution.  
 Instr.—Instruction.  
 Internat.—International.  
 Interp.—Interpreter.  
  
 K.C.B.—Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.  
 K. C. I. E.—Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

- K.C.M.G. — Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.  
 K.C.S.I.—Knight Commander of the Star of India.  
 K.C.V.O. — Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.  
 K.G.—Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter  
 Knt., Knt. Bach., or K.R.—Knight Bachelor.
- Legis. Assem.—Legislative Assembly.  
 Librn.—Librarian.
- Man.—Manager.  
 M.E.C.—Member of the Executive Council.  
 M.H.A.—Member of the House of Assembly.  
 Mil. Acad.—Military Academy.  
 M.I.M.E.—Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.  
 Min.—Minister.  
 M.L.A. — Member of the Legislative Assembly.  
 M.L.C.—Member of the Legislative Council.  
 M.V.O. — Member of the Victorian Order.  
 Mun. Coun.—Municipal Council.
- N.W.M.P.—North West Mounted Police.
- Off.—Official.  
 Offr.—Officer.  
 Organizn.—Organization.
- Parlmt.—Parliament.  
 Parly.—Parliamentary.  
 P.C.—Privy Council.  
 Pett. Sess.—Petty Sessions.  
 P.M.G.—Postmaster - General.  
 Pol. Mag.—Police Magistrate.  
 Postmr.—Postmaster.  
 Pres.—President.  
 Prof.—Professor.  
 Prot.—Protector.  
 Pub. Wks.—Public Works.  
 P.W.—Province of Wellesley.  
 P.W.D.—Public Works Department.
- Qrtmr.—Quartermaster.
- Rec. - Gen.—Receiver - General.  
 Registr.—Registrar.  
 Res.—Resident.  
 Resig.—Resigned.  
 Resign.—Resignation.  
 Ret.—Retired.  
 Retg.—Retiring.  
 R.I.C.—Royal Irish Constabulary.  
 Rlys.—Railways.  
 R.M.—Resident Magistrate.  
 R.M.A.—Royal Marine Artillery.
- R.N.R.—Royal Naval Reserve.
- Schl.—School.  
 Sergt.—Sergeant.  
 Sess.—Session.  
 S.J.P.—Stipendiary Justice of the Peace.  
 S. Leone.—Sierra Leone.  
 Solr.—Solicitor.  
 S. of S.—Secretary of State.  
 S. Sttlmts.—Straits Settlements.  
 Statn.—Station.  
 Stip.—Stipendiary.  
 St. M. and St. G.—St. Michael and St. George.  
 Sup. Ct.—Supreme Court.  
 Super. Ct.—Superior Court.  
 Supt.—Superintendent.  
 Surg.—Surgeon.  
 Survr.—Surveyor.
- Tem.—Temple.  
 Transfd.—Transferred.  
 Treas.—Treasurer.  
 Treasy.—Treasury.
- U.K.—United Kingdom.  
 U.S.A.—United States of America.
- V.-A. Ct.—Vice-Admiralty Court.
- Wt. Offr.—Warrant Officer

## PART V.

*RECORD of the Public Services of Officers of the several Colonial Governments  
and other persons connected with the Colonies.*

The titles of "His Excellency," "His Honour," which are purely local, are, to save space, not inserted in the following records of services.

Officers while actually administering the government of a Colony are styled "His Excellency."

The Lieutenant-Governor of a Province in the Dominion of Canada is styled "His Honour," and the same style is accorded to Judges of Colonial Supreme Courts.

The title of "The Honourable" is given to all members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, and of the Senate, and is by local usage adopted by members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in all Colonies. The President or Speaker of the Lower House (where two legislative chambers exist) also assume this designation. Its use is restricted to the period of actual tenure of office, but ex-members of the Executive Council in Colonies possessing responsible government may under certain conditions, by permission of the King, be allowed to retain the title within the Colony after having ceased to hold office. The members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, and of the Executive Councils of Victoria, Tasmania, and the Cape Colony, do not vacate their seats, and therefore retain the title for life. By a notice published in the "London Gazette" of 16th June, 1893, Her Majesty approved of the use and recognition of the title throughout Her Majesty's Dominions in the case of members of the Executive or Legislative Councils of Colonies possessing responsible government, so long as they are entitled to it, and by circular despatch of 14th November, 1896, it has been laid down that members of the Legislative Councils of responsible government Colonies, after not less than ten years' continuous service, may, on the recommendation of the Governor, be allowed to retain the title for life.

Acting appointments cannot, as a rule, be inserted in this record; nor can the services of officers be continued after their retirement unless they possess some honorary distinction. Officers are requested to furnish prompt information as to any errors or deficiencies in the record.

Owing to the increasing pressure on their space, the Editors have been compelled to abbreviate the records of service as much as possible.

ABBOTT, ARTHUR MOORE.—Clerk to atty.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1871; clk., col. registr's. office, July, 1874; 3rd clk., immigr. dep., Oct., 1876; stip. mag's. clk., Mar., 1879; compiler of Summary Conviction Ordinances of the Col., 1837 to 1883; ch. clk. to pol. mag. and sheriff of Demerara, 1885; several times acted as special and stip. J.P.; ag. asst. pol. mag., Georgetown, Feb., 1890, to Jan., 1891, and May, 1893, to Feb., 1894; ag. stip. mag. Essequibo Is., Apr., 1891, to Sept., 1892.

ABBOTT, SIR JOSEPH PALMER, K.C.M.G. (1893).—Sec. for mines, N.S. Wales, 5 Jan., 1883, to Oct., 1885, when apptd. Sec. for Lands; resig. Dec., 1885; speaker of legis. assem., 1892.

ABERDEEN, 7TH EARL OF, creat. 1682; VISCT. FORMARTINE, BAIGON HADDO, METHLIC, TARVES, and KELLIE, 1682; Bart., 1642 (Scot.); VISCT. GORDON OF ABERDEEN, 1814 (U.K.), under which title he sits in the House of Lords; P.C. (1886); G.O.M.G. (1895); JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, 3rd son of the 5th Earl. Born 1847; succeeded his brother, 1870; lord-lieut. of Aberdeenshire, 1880; high comsnr. to Gen. Assem., Church of Scotland, 1881-6; lord-lieut. of Ireland, Feb. to Aug., 1886; gov.-gen. of Canada, 1893 to 1898; representative of Canada on Pacific Cable Board, 1899.

ACKROYD, JOHN HENRY.—Third clk. registry, sup. ct., Apr., 1854 clk. to 2nd puisne judge, Apr.,

1855; admitted solr. of sup. ct., Mauritius, Apr., 1859; pol. and stip. mag. for the lesser dependencies of Mauritius, 1876; special comsnr. to investigate the treatment and state of the liberated Africans at Seychelles, May, 1881; dist. judge Seychelles. 1882; dist. mag., Mauritius, Sept., 1884; ag. asst col. sec., 1885.

ACKROYD, SIR EDWARD JAMES, KT. BACH. (1898).—Clk., sup. ct., Mauritius, 1853; clk. to 1st puisne judge, 1859; ch. clk., registry, sup. ct., 1863; ch. clerkmaster's office, 1864; obtained from coun. of legal educn. an exhibn. in comn. law and certif. of honour, 1st cl., 1871; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1872; dist. and stip. mag., Rivière du Rempart, 1873; many yrs. mem. coun. of educn., Mauritius; registr. sup. ct., Hong Kong, 1881; on comsn. to revise laws and ordnecs. of H.K., 1882; ag. atty.-gen., 1886-8 and 1890; ag. ch. just., June, 1891 puisne judge, H.K., 1892; ret., 1895.

ADAMS, W. H.—B.A. Pemb. Coll., Oxon; honours in law schls.; dist. comsnr. Winnebago, G. Coast, Apr., 1891; ag. sheriff, Sept., 1891; dist. comsnr., Accra, Jan., 1892; ag. priv. sec. to Gov. Sir W. B. Griffith, 1893

ADAMSON, DOUGLAS H. R.—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. 2nd div. Civil Ser. and assigned to C.O., Jan., 1898.

ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1884).—Formerly a mem. of the



legis. coun., Bahamas; special comsnr. for the Bahamas and Jamaica at the International Fisheries Exhibn., 1883; roy. comsnr. Col. and Ind. Exhib., 1885, and exec. comsnr. for West Indies and Br. Honduras sections.

ADDISON, GLENTWORTH WALSH FRASER.—Asst. gold comsnr., northern dist., N. S. Wales, 1858; pol. mag., Tenterfield, 1869; pol. mag., Maitland, 1875; stip. mag., Sydney, 1882.

ADDISON, R. H.—Clk. and interp. to R.M. Umbazi, Natal, 1876; to R.M., Lion's River, 1882; lieut. Zulu Carbineers, 1883; asst. comsnr. and R.M. Ndawndwe dist., Zululand, 1887; ditto, Ngutu dist., 1889.

ADOLPHUS, G. A.—Supervisor of customs Gold Coast Col. 1890; asst. treasr. July 1896; ag. on several occasions as dist. comsnr., Axim and C. C. Castle; asst. treasr. Northern Nigeria, July, 1900.

ADRIAN, F.O., C.M.G. (1897).—Entered C.O. Sept., 1863; asst. clk., 2nd class, 28th Dec., 1870; 1st class asst. clk., 26th Jan., 1877; supt. of the correspondence branch, gen. dep., and clk. for legal instruments, 1st Oct., 1880; apptd. offr. of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1882.

AGBEBI, D.—Warden Lagos prison, 1885; 4th clk., treasr., 1886; exang. offr., customs, Aug., 1893; clk., paymr. dept., Ibadan, May, 1897.

AGNEW, THE HON. SIR JAMES WILSON, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1895), Hobart.—Mem. of the legis. coun. 1877-81, and 1884-7; mem. (without portfolio) of ministries, 1877-8-9-81; premier and ch. sec., Mar., 1886, to Mar., 1887, when he resig. Resig. seat in legis. coun., July, 1887. Is a mag. for the territory, a mem. of the coun. of educn., a vice-pres. of the Roy. Soc., &c.

AIKINS, THE HON. JAMES COX.—Ed. at Victoria Univ., Canada; returned to Canadian Assem. in 1854, where he sat until 1861; elected to the legis. coun., 1862, and at the union of the B. N. A. Provinces in 1867, was called to the Senate by roy. proclama.; sworn of the Privy Coun., 9th Dec., 1869, and was sec. of state and registr.-gen. of Canada from that date until the resign. of Sir John A. Macdonald, in Nov., 1873; re-apptd. to same office in Sir John's new administration, 19th Oct., 1878; became min. of inland rev.; lieut.-gov. of Manitoba and Keewatin, Dec., 1882-88.

AITKEN, C. COLQUHOUN.—3rd class clk. col. sec. office, Jamaica, Feb., 1878; 2nd class clk., gen. register office, 1878; 1st class clk., 1880.

AKERMAN, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Many years mem. of the legis. coun., Natal; served on the immigr. board, coun. of educn., &c.; nominated to the exec. coun., 1870; deleg. to the S. African confec. on confederation in 1876; elected speaker of the legis. coun. in 1880; mem. of the native coms. of 1882; re-elected speaker in 1882; and again to the enlarged coun. of 1883; again after dissolution of 1886; again in 1890-1; deleg. to the Capetown customs confec., 1888; is a J.P.

AKITOYE, DANIEL.—Ed. C.M.S. Coll. Institute, Lagos; copyist to Queen's Advocate, Lagos, Aug., 1886; registr. of deeds, and clk. to registr.-gen., Feb., 1887; registr. of instruments affecting land, and ch. clk., gen. registry, July, 1892; dep.-registr. births, deaths, and marriages, and aliens, Jan., 1895.

ALBURY, JOSEPH BENSON, M.D.—Mem. House of Assem., Bahamas, 1869; J.P. 1873; public vaccinator, 1881; ag. surg. supt. of the New Providence Asylum, 1882; and public physician, 1883 comsnr. Col. and Ind. Exhib., 1885; mem.

Leg. Coun., 1889; ag. surg. supt., New Providence Asylum and Victoria Hosp., 1896.

ALEXANDER, ARTHUR HARVEY.—Ed. Univ. Abdn.; sub-inspr., Jamaica constab., Oct., 1867; 3rd class inspr., Apr., 1869; 2nd class inspr., Nov., 1869; 1st class inspr., Oct., 1870; one of the comsrs. to inquire into the management of prisons, 1873; agt.-gen. of immigr., Oct., 1873; official mem. of legis. coun., 1882; immigr. agt.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1884.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS.—Sub-inspr., Jamaica constab., Jan., 1872; 3rd class inspr., Oct., 1873; 2nd class inspr., Nov., 1876, now 1st cl. inspr.

ALLAN, ALEX.—Clk. to Col. Sec., St. Vincent, July 1878; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast, 1880; supt. money order branch and savings bk. dept., Singapore, June, 1892.

ALLAN, THE HON. GEORGE WILLIAM, D.C.L.—Ed. at the Upper Canada Coll.; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1846; mayor of Toronto, 1855; elected to the Legis. Coun. of Canada, 1858; summoned to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, 1867; lieut.-col. of the Canadian Militia; Chancellor of the Univ. of Trin. Coll., Toronto; speaker, Senate, 1888-9.

ALLARDYCE, W. L.—Clk. and interp.; Provincial Dept. Fiji, 1879; transf. to Rotumah, 1882; stip. mag. July, 1882; asst. native comsnr. and stip. mag. and inspr. of native taxes, Kadavu, Jan., 1890; mem. exec. coun., Nov. 1893; native lands comsnr. and mem. leg. coun., 1894; native comsnr., 1895; asst. col. sec. and receiv.-gen., Dec., 1898; editor of native newspaper, "Na Mata," 1890-99; author of a digest of Native Regulns., 1877-1893.

ALLDRIDGE, T. E. LESLIE.—Ed. at Rugby and Wiemar, Germany; priv. sec. to Sir W. Roberts-Austen, K.C.B., Royal Mint, London, 1897 to 1899; 2nd-cl. supervisor of customs, Gold Coast Col., 1899.

ALLDRIDGE, THOMAS J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., &c.—Ag. U.S. consular agt. at S. Leone, 1871-2; travelling comsnr. for col.; hon. inspr. of pol., and J.P., 1889; on special mission to interior, 1890, and concluded treaties with numerous chiefs, placing their countries under Br. protection; hon. corrpdg. sec. roy. col. inst., dist. comsnr. and coroner, Br. Sherbro, Sept., 1893.

ALLEN, GEORGE JAMES.—Entered C.O. Oct., 1895; apptd. after compet. exam. clk. 2nd div. Civil Ser. and re-assigned to C.O. Oct., 1898.

ALLEN, H. T.—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the Civil Ser. and assigned to the C.O. Mar., 1898.

ALLT, ALLEN BRAVO.—Ch. clk., bond-warehouse, cust. dept. Brit. Guiana, Sept., 1884; 4th-cl. offr. Jan., 1886; 3rd, May, 1886; 2nd, Oct., 1893; sub. comptlr. Berbice, harbmr. and registr. of shipping, July, 1897; ch. clk., May, 1898; ag. comptlr. of cust. June to July, 1899.

ALLWOOD, JAMES.—Second clk., govtr. sec.'s office, Jamaica, July, 1862; ag. 2nd clk. in the exec. comtee. office, Feb., 1865, to May, 1866; clk. immigr. dept., May to Oct., 1866; 1st class clk., finance office, Oct., 1866, to Dec., 1869; supervisor of dist. post offices, Oct., 1871, to Mar., 1876; now asst. col. sec.

ALLWOOD, JAMES.—Solr. of sup. ct., Jamaica, and dep. clk. of the peace, parish of St. Mary, June, 1866; clk. of the peace, parish of St. Elizabeth, Oct., 1868; clk., Savannah Mar. dist. ct., Nov., 1868; ditto, Montego Bay, Jan., 1869; also clk. of the circuit ct., July, 1875; clk., dist. ct., Jan., 1880; 1st class clk., col. sec. office, Nov., 1885; R.M., 1888; now collr. gen.

AMIRAYAN, G. G.—Called to the bar, Inne-

Tem., 1894; clk and translator, comsnnr.'s office, Larnaca, Cyprus, Oct., 1878; translator, high ct. of justice and ct. of Temyiz, 1881; registr., sup. ct., 1883; was sec. to comsnn. apptd. in 1888 to enquire into organization of Cyprus pol.

AMORY, H. W.—Extra rev. offr., St. Kitts, 1893; rev. offr., quarantine offr., and clk. for bd. of health, Nevis, 1895; ag. cashier, treasury, St. Kitts, 1897.

AMPTHILL, 2nd BARON, creat. 1881, OLIVER ARTHUR VILLIERS RUSSELL, son of the 1st Baron. Born 1869, succeeded his father, 1884; G.C.I.E., 1900. Ed. at Eton and New Coll., Oxon. Rowed in the Oxford eight, 1889-91; pres. of the Oxford Union, 1891; B.A., 1891; M.A., 1900; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Sec. of State for Cols., June, 1895; priv. sec., June, 1897; one of the British delegates to the Internat. Sugar Conference, Brussels, May and June, 1898; lieut. Roy. 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry; capt. 3rd batt. Bedfordshire Regt.; J.P., and Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Bedfordshire; Governor of Madras, Oct., 1900.

ANDERSON, CHARLES OSBORNE.—Indentured clk., Pub. Hosp., Bahamas, May, 1885; 2nd clk., G.P.O., Apr., 1888; ch. clk., July, 1890; ag. postmr., 1892; elected mem. legis. assen., 1895; re-elected 1896 for the septennial term; ag. res. justice and collr. of rev. dist. of Inagua, from Oct., 1896, to Feb., 1898.

ANDERSON, FRANCIS HENRY, M.D., M.C., Edin.—Asst. res. surg.-col. hosp. Demerara, July, 1867; res. surg. penal sttlmt., July, 1870; ditto, col. hosp., July, 1873; med. offr. Buxton dist., Sept., 1875; ditto Pleasance dist., Nov., 1878; ditto Georgetown dist., Sept., 1887; acted as med. offr. immigr. dept., July, 1877, to Feb., 1878, and July, 1882, to Dec., 1883; and as surg.-gen., Dec., 1888, to May, 1889.

ANDERSON, FRANK.—Asst. survr., Gold Coast, Apr., 1885; ag. survr.-gen., June, 1886; asst. survr., Lagos, Mar., 1887; survr.-gen., Aug., 1888.

ANDERSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1901), C.M.G. (1898).—M.A. Aberdeen, 1877; 1st class honours in mathematics; gold medal as most distinguished graduate of year; 2nd class clk., C.O., 30th June, 1879; Bacon scholar, Gray's Inn, 1887; Inns of Court studentship, 1888; joint comsnnr. with the late Sir J. F. Dickson, Nov. and Dec., 1891, to inquire into certain matters connected with the registry of the sup. court of Gibraltar; priv. sec. to Sir R. Meade, 17th Aug., 1892; attached to the staff of the Br. agent for the Behring Sea Arbitration in London and Paris, 1892-93; 1st class clk., 11th Mar., 1896; prin. clk., 3rd June, 1897; sec. to the conference between Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers, June and July, 1897; visited Gibraltar to inquire into rates of pay in the civ. serv., May, 1899; apptd. C. O. Representative on staff of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, during his visit to the Colonies, 1901.

ANDERSON, JOHN GERARD, M.A.—Under sec. for public instruction, Queensland, Nov., 1878.

ANDERSON, KITCHENER.—Statistical Eastern system of rlys., Cape Town, Feb., 1881; stores examiner, July, 1882; construction bookkpr., Aug., 1883; transfd. to Western System, Dec., 1884; head bookkpr., 1888; asst. acctnt., 1892; acctnt. dep. of agricul., Nov., 1896; ch. acctnt., May 1898; acctntg. offr., May, 1899; served as lieut. with the P.A.O. C. artillery in Bechuanaland, 1897.

ANDERSON, SIR WILLIAM JOHN, Kt. BACH. (1896).—Ed. at Pembroke Coll., Oxford; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1869; judge of the sup. ct., Turks Islands, Feb., 1874; dist. judge, Jamaica, 1886; R.M. Kingston and St. Andrews,

1888; ch. justice Br. Honduras, 1890; ch. justice Trinidad, 1900.

ANDREWS, C. W.—C.C. and R.M., Middelburg Div., Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1870; C.C. and R.M. Albert Division, 1875; C.C. and R.M., Beaufort West, Oct., 1884.

ANDREWS, MARTINDALE STEWART.—Ed. at Merchant Taylors'; clk., Eastern Telegraph Co., at Alexandria, Aug., 1882; 1st class clk., African Direct Telegraph Co., Bathurst, June, 1886; supt. Accra, Feb., 1887; dir. of telegraphs, G. Coast Colony, June, 1891; apptd. official mem. of Accra town coun., Feb., 1898; vice chmn. of coun. and chmn. of lighting and gen. purposes comtees., Feb. to May, 1898, also from Mar. to Dec., 1899; served as dir. of Telegraphs with Ashanti Field Force under Col. Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., June to Dec., 1900, and commended in despatches; postmr. Cape Coast, June to Dec., 1900, ag. postmr. gen., Jan., 1901.

ANGERS, HON. AUGUSTE RÉAL.—Solr. gen., Quebec, 1874-6; atty. gen., 1876-8; leader of upper house for three years; then puisne judge, super. ct., Quebec; lieut.-gov., Quebec, 1887; senator and min. of agricul., Canada, Dec., 1892 to 1895.

ANGOVE, THOMAS.—Probation clk., audit office, W. Australia, July, 1880; 2nd clk., Treasury, 1886.

ANGUS, JAMES.—Asst. Storekeeper - Gen., Mauritius, Aug., 1868; acted on several occasions as Storekeeper - Gen.

ANSON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD EDWARD HARBORD, R.A., C.M.G. (1876), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the royal mil. acad., Woolwich, 1841; presented with sword for exemplary conduct; 2nd lieut., R.A., June, 1844; 1st lieut., 1st Apr., 1846; 2nd capt., 9th July, 1852; 1st capt., 1st Sept., 1855; brevet major, 21st July, 1864; lieut.-col., 12th May, 1866; brevet col., 12th May, 1874; col., 23rd Dec., 1875; ret. with the hon. rank of major-gen., 26th Aug., 1879; served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855; Crimean medal and clasp, 5th class Medjidie and Turkish medal; inspr.-gen. of pol., Mauritius, Sept., 1858; was employed in 1862 as the responsible mem. of the Br. mission to the court of Radama II of Madagascar, on the occasion of his coronation; lieut.-gov. of Prince of Wales Is., Feb., 1867; admstd. govt. Str. Sttlmts., 1871, 1877, and 1879; conducted the successful military operations for repelling the invasion of the state of Sungei Ujong, 1875-76 (medal and clasp); ret., 1882; J.P. for Sussex.

ANSON, E. R.—Asst. comsry. of taxation, Br. Guiana, 1881; dep.-comsry. and inspr. of weights and measures 1884; stip. mag. N. W. dist. 1890; ag. govt. agt. N.W. dist.

ANSON, FRANK CHARLES MONTRESOR.—Asst. comsry. of taxn., Br. Guiana, May, 1881; dist. comsry. and inspr. of weights and measures, June, 1884; sec. to road arrears comsnn., 1889; mem. of comsnn. to inquire into and assess damages caused by riots, 1890; J.P., 1892; chairman bd. of examrs. under "weighers and gaugers ordinance, 1883;" mem. cent. bd. of health and excise bd., and ag. ch. comsnn., 1892-3, 1894-4, 1894-5; ag. stip. mag. Centl. Demerara judicial dist., Br. Guiana, Aug., 1898.

ANTHONISZ, JAMES OLIVER.—Cadet, S. Sttlmts., Oct., 1883; B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb. (Senior Optime); asst. Indian immigr. agt., Singapore, May, 1886; 3rd mag., Singapore, 1888; 2nd ditto, July, 1892; ag. official assignee and registr. of deeds, Singapore, Oct., 1894; and Apr. 1897; ag. 1st mag., July, 1895; ofll. assignee and registr. of deeds, May, 1897.

ANTON, C. FALCONER.—Audit clk., Grenada,

Feb. to May, 1877; harbmr. May, 1877, to Jan., 1881; confidential clk. and clk. of coun., Jan., 1881; stip. mag., St. Lucia, Feb., 1885; auditor, Mar., 1886; treas., comptroller of customs, and postmr., Grenada, 1896.

ANTON, GEORGE.—Clk., audit office, Grenada, Nov. 1872; 2nd clk. col. sec.'s office, Apr., 1878; ag. ch. clk., Apr. to Sept., 1879, and again in 1880; treasy. acctnt. St. Vincent, Jan. 1881; ag. auditor, Aug., 1888, to end of 1889; registr. sup. ct., Dec. 1891; J.P. 30th July, 1892.

ANTROBUS REGINALD L., C.B. (1898).—Ed. at Winchester and at New Coll., Oxford; scholar of New Coll., 1872; 1st class in classical mods., 1874; 2nd class in final classical school, 1876; B.A., 1876; apptd., after an open compet. exam., to be a clk. in the C.O., May 3rd, 1877; asst. priv. sec. to the Earl of Kimberley, 5th Dec., 1880, to Dec., 1882; priv. sec. to the Earl of Derby, 16th Dec., 1882, to 24th June, 1886; to Col. the Right Hon. P. A. Stanley, M.P. (now Earl of Derby) 24th June, 1885, to 6th Feb., 1886; and to Earl Granville 6th Feb. to 3rd Aug., 1886; administd. the govt. of St. Helena, 5th Nov., 1889, to 8th June, 1890; priv. sec. to Mr. Meade, 1st Feb., 1892, and to Mr. S. Buxton, M.P., 17th Aug., 1892; sen. clk., Jan., 1894; princ. clk., 1896; asst. under sec. of state, Oct., 1898.

APPLEYARD, CHARLES W.—Apptd. after compet. exam. to be a clk., 2nd div., civ. ser., and assigned to C.O., Mar. 14, 1893; matric Lond., 1895; temporary staff officer in acct. branch, 1900; ag. col. treasr., etc., Falklands, Apl., 1900; and from May to Nov., 1900.

ARCHER, F. BISSET.—Clk. in Lond. and Westminster Bk., 1884; prin. clk. col. sec.'s office, G. Coast, 1894; ch. clk. Jan., 1896; ag. asst. col. sec., Aug. to Oct., 1896; clk. of coun., Sept. to Oct., 1896; lieut. G. Coast rifle volrs.; ag. adjt., June to Oct., 1896; passed mil. schl. exam., Wellington Barracks—F.O. certif. 1897; asst. col. sec. Lagos, June, 1897; compiled Lagos offl. handbk.; in charge of the secretariat from Nov., 1898, to May, 1899, and from May, 1900.

ARCHER, T., C.M.G. (1884).—Ag.-gen. for Queensland, 1882 to 1884; reapptd. 13th June, 1888; resig. 1890.

ARCHER, P. L. H.—Ent. pub. service correspdc. branch, col. sec.'s off., Barbados, 1883; promoted gen. post-office, 1884; customs, 1890.

ARGYLL, DUKE OF, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., MARQUIS OF LORNE, The Rt. Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL.—Born 1845, married, 1871, H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 4th daughter of H.M. the late Queen; sat in the House of Commons for Argyllshire from Feb., 1868, to Sept., 1878; priv. sec. to his father, the Duke of Argyll, at the India Office, Dec., 1868; is author of poetical and other works, including "Trip to the Tropics;" gov.-gen. of Canada, 1878 to 1883; M.P. for S. Manchester, 1895; succeeded his father, 1900.

ARMBRISTER, PERCY W. D.—Ag. regr., prothonotary, and clk. of Crown, Bahamas, 1884; ag. ch. clk. col. sec.'s dept., 1886; clk., pol. ct. Nassau, 1887; J.P., 1890; res. mag. and collr. of rev., Abaco, 1890, Eleuthera 1894, Harbour Is., 1895, Inagua, 1896; ag. stip. and circuit mag., Bahamas, and judge of ct. of com. pleas., 1896 and 1897; registr. of cts. prothonotary, and clk. of Crown, Jan., 1897; chairman of contee. of prisons; presides in cases of marine casualties.

ARMOUR, HON. J. D.—Pres. High Ct. and Ch. Just. King's Bench, Ontario; Ch. Just. of Ont., and Ch. Just. of Appeal, 1900.

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ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM THOMAS.—Inland rev. offr., Dist. D, Barbados, Jan., 1872, J.P.; sheriff of St. Joseph's parish; lieut. St. James troop of yeomanry cavalry, 1859; acted as pol. mag. of District D, Apr., 1874, to Jan., 1875; insp. of inland rev. offcers, Nov., 1879; pol. mag. Dist. F, Jan., 1884.

ARUNACHALAM, P.—Ed. Acad. Coll., Colombo, Ceylon, and Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar; B.A. 1875, M.A. 1879; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1875; writer Ceylon Civ. Serv. Apr., 1875; comsnr. of requests, pol. mag., 1876; dist. judge, June, 1887; comsnr. of requests, Colombo, 1892; dist. judge, Kurunegala, Sept., 1897; registr.-gen., Jan., 1898.

ASHBURNHAM, JOHN ANCHITEL.—Registr. to Mr. Justice Shippard, Cape Town, Mar., 1885, clk. to admnstr., Br. Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885, sec., 1888; now asst. comsnr., Bech. Prot.

ASHLEY, RT. HON. ANTHONY EVELYN MELBOURNE, P.C. (1896).—Son of the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury; born 1836; ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A., 1858. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1933. Was for some time sec. to the late Lord Palmerston; is a mag. for Dorset, and was treas. of county cts. of Dorset from 1863 to 1874; is 2nd church estates comsnr.; parly. sec. to the Board of Trade, Apr., 1880; parly. under-sec. of state for the cols., 12th May, 1882, to 24th June, 1885. Sat in the House of Commons for Poole from May, 1873, to Mar., 1880, and for the Isle of Wight from Apr., 1880, to Nov., 1885; is author of a Life of Lord Palmerston.

ASHLEY, E. C.—Master, govt., schools, Mauritius, Mar., 1863; clk. col. sec.'s office, July, 1864; ch. clk., rly. dep., Aug., 1865; corrdg. clk., col. sec.'s office, Apr., 1866; ag. registr., Jan. to Oct., 1873, and Oct. to Nov., 1874; ch. clk. audit office, July, 1875; offr. in charge of audit office, Feb., 1876, to May, 1877, Mar. to Nov., 1881, and Sept., 1886; ag. audit-gen., Mar., 1887; chairman public offices inquiry comsn., June, 1888; ag. registr.-gen., Apr., 1882, to Aug., 1884; collr. of customs, Apr., 1892; audit-gen., Nov., 1894.

ASHMORE, ALEX. MURRAY, C.M.G. (1900).—Writer, Ceylon Service, 1876; pol. mag., Panvalia, 1878; office asst. govt. agent, Western Provinces, 1883; ditto, Central Province, 1884; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., 1887; comsnr. of requests and pol. mag., Kindy, 1891; ag. col. sec., G. Coast, Feb., 1894; rec.-gen. Cyprus, Mar., 1895; ag. ch. sec. June to Nov., 1896; Br. delegate of Evcaf, 1897; served on Transvaal Concessions comsn. in S. Africa and London, 1900-1.

ASSUMPCÃO, EMILE MARCOLINO D'.—Ed. R Catholic gram. schl. Lagos, W.C. Africa; 2nd apprentice printing dept. Apl., 1891; asst. clk. med. dept. Lagos, Apl., 1896; steward and storekr. med. dept. Jan., 1897; clk. and storekr. col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1900.

ATCHLEY, C.—Entered the C.O., Aug., 1868; served in ch. clk.'s, acctnt.'s, and gen. depts.; asst. clk., 2nd class, 1875; supt. of the library, 1st Oct., 1880; mem. libr. contee. Imp. Instit., 1891; corresp. mem. of Instit. Colonial Universal, 1892; librarian, C.O., 1900.

ATKINSON, JOHN MITFORD, M.B. (Lond.), 1881; M.R.C.S. (Eng.) and L.S.A., 1878, D.P.H. (Camb.), 1894.—Formerly med. offr. No. 3 dist. St. Mary Abbots, Kensington; supt. govt. civil and small-pox hosp., Hong Kong, 1878; J.P. 1890; med. offr. lunatic asylum, 1891; ag. col. surg., 1895; prin. civ. med. offr.

**ATTRILL, GEORGE.**—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of lower (now 2nd) div. of civ. ser., and assigned to C.O. June, 1884; asst. col. sec., G. Coast, Oct., 1893; ag. ch. asst. col. sec. Mar. to Oct., 1896, Dec., 1897, to June, 1898, Dec., 1898, to June, 1899; clk. of coun. Feb. to Sept., 1896, Nov., 1897, to June, 1898; ag. col. sec. July and Sept., 1899; comptroller of cust., Sept., 1899.

**AUBER, STEVEN J.**—Temporary outdoor off. Customs, S. Leone, June, 1878; tide waiter, Aug., 1879; landing waiter, Sept., 1880; sen. ag. measuring survr. of shipping, Aug., 1882; clk. of customs, Gambia, 1883; ch. clk. and cashier, 1892.

**AUBERT, EDGAR, C.M.G. (1892).**—Poor law comrsr., Mauritius, 1892; mem. coun. of educn., 1892, of bd. of health, 1894; nominated mem. coun. of Govt., 1896.

**AUCKLAND (New Zealand), FIRST BISHOP OF** (founded 1869), Most Rev. **WILLIAM G. COWIE, D.D.**—Was chaplain with Lord Clyde's army at the capture of Lucknow; chaplain to Viceroy of India, 1863; apptd. rector of Stafford, 1867; private of N.Z., 1869.

**AUSTIN, JOHN GARDINER, C.M.G. (1876).** Ag. stip. mag. Br. Guiana, Nov., 1849, to May, 1850; asst. gov. sec., May, 1850, to June, 1851; ag. gov. sec., June, 1851, to Dec., 1851; asst. gov. sec., Dec., 1851, to Feb. 1853, and immgrn. agt.-gen., from Feb., 1853; lieut.-gov. of Honduras, 1864; col. sec. of Hong Kong, 1868; administered the govt., during Oct., 1874, and from Mar. 1875. Ret. on pension, 1878.

**AUSTIN, REV. PRESTON BRUCE.**—1st div. Lond. matric. and deacon (Durh.), 1888; priest, 1890; asst. master Huddersfield Coll., Yorks. 1884-88; curate Georgetown Cathedral, Br. Guiana, 1888, and of Demerara River dist. 1892; ag. asst. master Queen's Coll., Georgetown. 1889; J.P. for the Col., 1893.

**AWDRY, REG. V.**—Cadet, Sarawak service, Mar., 1876; priv. sec. to H.H. the Rajah, G.C.M.G., Apr., 1877; ag. mag. ct. of requests, July, 1879; postmr.-gen., Jan., 1881; ag. treas. and clk. Sup. Coun., May, 1885; res., 2nd class, 1st div., June, 1888; ag. treas. and recorder of sup. coun., Nov., 1892; res. Upper Sarawak, Mar., 1895.

**AYLIFFE, GEORGE HAMILTON.**—Pol. trooper, S. Austral., Feb., 1859; clk. in G.P.O., Apr., 1856; clk. in pol. comrsr.'s office, May, 1866; inspr under. cent. bd. of health, May, 1875; sec. cent. bd. of health, May, 1883; retg. offr. under Electoral Act (Dist. E. Adelaide), Dec., 1884; registr.-gen. of births, deaths and marriages, Dec., 1888; is a J.P.

**AYTON, A. L.**—Apptd. after compet. exam., clk. 2nd div. Civil Ser. and assigned to Science and Art Dept., Mar., 1899; to C.O. July, 1899.

**BACKHOUSE, ALFRED P.**—Crown prosecutor, N.W. dist., N.S. Wales, Oct. 1878; ditto S. dist., Jan., 1881, ct. Dist. judge, N.W. dist., 1884.

**BADELEY, FRANCIS JOSEPH.**—Ed. Clergy Orphan Asylum School, Canterbury, and Jesus Coll. Camb.; sen. opt. math. tripos 1889; Hong Kong cadet, Oct. 1890; passed cadet, Jan. 1893; ag. dep. supt. of pol., June to Dec. 1893; ag. asst. postmr.-gen., May to July, 1894; ag. asst. registr.-gen., July, 1894; J.P., 1894; dep. supt. of pol. and asst. supt. fire brigade, July, 1895.

**BAILEY, ARTHUR W.**—Ed. Dulwich Coll. and St. Cath. Coll. Camb. (scholar); 2nd sen. opt. math. tripos, B.A. 1895; cadet S.S., Nov., 1896; ag. asst. protec. of Chinese, Feb., 1899; passed fin. exam. in Chinese, June, 1899.

**BAILEY, DEMETRIUS J. S., B.A. (Camb.).**—

Served in Methuen's Horse; cadet Sarawak Service, Mar., 1888; asst. res., May, 1891; res., 2nd class, 2nd div., Jan., 1894; asst. res., May, 1891; res. 2nd cl. Jan., 1894.

**BAILEY, EDWD. S.**—2nd clk. col. treas. Barbados, 1880; ch. clk. 1892; acted as clk. to asst. ct. of appeal in 1892 and other occasions; ag. sec. emigrn. coms'n., Oct., 1893; ag. col. treas. 1894.

**BAILEY, WILLIAM H.**—Entered the service June, 1875, as 3rd clk. Customs Dept., Barbados; promoted 2nd clk., Nov., 1876; ch. clk., Col. Sec.'s Office, and clk. of Legis. Coun., May, 1882; acted for five months in 1892 as gov., Glendairy Prison; ag. audit.-gen., June, 1893, to Apr., 1894, Aug. to Dec., 1895, and July to Nov., 1896; ag. and gen. May to Oct., 1897, and from June, 1898; registr., Jan., 1898; col. postmr., 1900.

**BAKER, A. H.**—Sub-inspr. Br. Guiana Police, Oct., 1892; new dist. inspr.

**BAKER, SIR RICHARD C., K.C.M.G. (1895); C.M.G. (1886).**—Ed. at Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1864; M.A. 1870; called to the bar, Linc.'s Inn, 1864; M.H.A., S. Australia, 1868; atty.-gen., 1870-1; M.L.C. since 1887; min. of educn. and leader of coun., 1884-5; special envoy from Austral. cols. to U.K. to negotiate Postal Union, 1885-6; member of Austral. fed. convention, Sydney, 1891, and chairman of Austral. fed. convention Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne, 1896-7; pres. L.C., 1893.

**BAILL, JAMES DYER, M.R.A.S.**—Ed. King's Coll., Lond.; employed in registr.-gen.'s office, Hong Kong, Feb., 1875; in mags., Mar., 1875; in educn. dept., Mar., 1876; passed in Chinese, ag. asst. interp. of Chinese sup. ct., Oct., 1878; ch. interp., 1881; dep. marshal V.A. ct. in 1881 and 1882; comrsr. of oaths, 1881; employed in consular ct., Canton in connection with Logan case, 1883; judge's clk. sup. ct., Mar., 1890; ag. registr.-gen. Sept., 1898; author of several grammatical and sch. books on Chinese.

**BALLANTINE, DAVID.**—Sub. collr. customs, Br. N. Guinea, July, 1889; mag. for native affairs, Nov., 1890; collr. of customs, postmr., and treas., Dec., 1893.

**BALLARD, H.**—Capt. of the port and shipping master, Durban, Natal.

**BAMPFYLDE, CHARLES A.**—Cadet, Sarawak Civil Service, June, 1875; asst. res. and A.D.C. to H.H. the Rajah, May, 1876; res. (2nd class), Jan., 1882; served in Br. N. Borneo as sub-res. and ag. res. of E. Coast from 1882 to 1884; rejoined Sarawak service Mar., 1884; ag. res., 1st div., Apr., 1885, to Nov., 1886; res. (1st class), 3rd div., and mem. sup. coun. Jan., 1888; res. (1st cl.), 1st div., July, 1896; adminstrd govt. from July, 1895 to Mar., 1896; and from July, 1898, to Apl., 1899.

**BANBURY, GEORGE ALEXANDER.**—Apptd. to Legacy and Succession Duty Office, London, May, 1873 (upper grade), after compet. exam.; asst. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, May, 1880; acted as postmr. from 1880 to 1882; ag. collr. of customs, 1882; ag. col. sec. and treas. and mem. of exec. and legis. couns., 1883 to 1884; asst. col. sec. and treas. offr., St. Helena, 1834; ag. col. sec. and mem. of exec. coun., Mar., 1885; collr. of dues and taxes, Seychelles, Sept., 1886; collr., treas., and manager of savings bank, 1889; registr.-gen. of Mauritius, Sept., 1899; provisional nom. mem. coun. of govt. June, 1900.

**BAPTISTE, GEORGE ALBERT CLARENCE.**—Ed. City Schl., Patna, and Patna Coll.; matric., Calcutta Univ., Dec., 1867; asst. comrsr., Patna

div., Bengal; sub-dep. mag. and collr., Tirhoot, 1872; in 1873 passed the test in Hindustani, surveying and engineering, and law; salt supt., Chumparun, and special dep. collr. for irrign. purposes, Patna, Shahabad, and Gaya, 1873; in 1874 passed the higher exam. in law and Hindustani; 1875, dep. mag. and collr., Patna; but continued on special duty; 1877, on special duty for the acquisition of land for the Tirhoot State Rly.; stp mag., Mauritius, July, 1877.

**BARBADOS, BISHOP OF** (founded 1825).—**RIGHT REV. WILLIAM PROCTOR SWABY**.—Late Barry schlr. and Dur. Exhibr., Hatf. Hall, Durham; B.A. 1873, M.A. 1876, B.D. 1887. D.D. 1890. Cons. Lord Bish. of Guiana 1893; transi. to Barbados 1899; V. of Castletown, co. Durham, 1874-84. V. of St. Mark, Millfield, co. Dur. 1884-93.

**BARKER, ALFRED J. GLANVILLE, M.R.C.S. Eng.**, 1884; certif. medico-psychol. assoc.—**Ed.** Univ. Coll. and Hosp.; 1st M.B., Lon.; late res. clin. asst. E. Lond. Hosp. for Children; house-surg., Tiverton Infir. Cent. Lond. Ophthalmic Hosp.; res. clin. asst., Bethlehem Royal Hosp.; temp. asst. med. offr., Surrey Co. Asyl., Tooting; ag. col. surg. and res., Penang, S. Strlms., 1895; J.P. and coroner. Penang, 1896; prin. med. offr., Sarawak, May, 1897.

**BARKER, GENERAL SIR G. DIGBY, K.C.B.** (1900), C.B. (1888).—Ensign 78th Highlanders, 1853; adj., 1858; col. in the army, 1887; maj.-gen., 1887; lieut.-gen., 1895; gen., 1900; served in Persian war, 1857 (medal with clasp); in Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, including battle of Cawnpore; relief, defence, and capture of Lucknow (as D.A.Q.M.G.). (Mentioned in despatches, medal with 2 clasps, brevet maj., and a year's service). Graduated Staff Coll., 1866; special service at army headqrs., 1867-8; D.A.Q.M.G., S. dist., 1867-73; prof. of mil. art. and history at the Staff Coll., 1874-6; asst. dir. of mil. educn. at army headqrs., 1877-83; A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G., western dist., 1884-87; commanded the troops in China and Hong Kong, 1890-95; ag. gov. of H. Kong, May to Dec., 1891; gov. and comd.-in-chief Bermudas, 1896.

**BARLOW, G. PRATT**.—Cadet, Sarawak Civil Service, May, 1878; res. (2nd class), 3rd div., Nov., 1886; res., Muka, Oct., 1890; ag. res. Baram, July, 1892; of Biutulu, Aug., 1893; res. Lower Rejang, Oct., 1894.

**BARNARD, JAMES**.—Ent. Govt. service, 1864; sec. for customs, Tasmania, 1894.

**BARNARD, BRIGADIER - GENERAL JOHN HENRY, C.B., C.M.G.** (1874).—Of the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Order of St. M. and St. G. for service in connection with the Ashantee war, 1873-74, under Sir J. H. Glover.

**BARNES, DOUGLAS DRURY**.—Ag. sub. inspr. of pol., Br. Guiana, Sept., 1886; 2nd clk., inspr. gen. office, Jan., 1887; acted as inspr. of pol. on several occasions; dist. inspr. of pol., Aug. 1891; Hythe extra certificate, Sept., 1891; taken prisoner by Venezuelans while in command of Uruan Station, Cuyuni River, Jan., 1895; supt. of pol., Br. Honduras, June, 1895; J.P. for the Col.; ag. dist. comdr. Belize on various occasions from Feb., 1899 to Oct., 1900; capt. comdng. Br. Honduras Vols. Dec., 1897; major comdng. Jan., 1899; rec. Diamond Jubilee med. 1897.

**BARNES, JOHN FREDERICK EVELYN, M.I.C.E.** M.I.C.E. Ire.—Asst. county survr., Antrim, 1872; on Abercorn Estates, 1873-9; govt. survr., Natal 1879; Durban boro. engrn. 1882; asst. col. engrn., Natal, 1882; engrn. P.W. dept. 1894; now ch. engrn. of P.W.

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**BARNES-LAWRENCE, L. A. W., R.N.**—Mid. of "Pearl," 1875, in an attack at Santa Cruz, S. Pacific, which resulted in the death of Commodore Goodenough; sub-lieut. of "Seagull," 1876, during expdn. up the river Gambia, W. Africa, to quell native disturbances; served in Nav. Brig. from "Active" during Kaffir war, 1877-8; sent for service under the Chinese govt., 1879; lieut. of "Iris" throughout the Egyptian campaign, 1882; 1st lieut. of "Kingfisher," 1884-8; employed slave cruising on E. Coast Africa and Persian Gulf; in comd. of "Swift" at Hanbow during missionary riots, 1892; comdr. naval intell. dept., Sept., 1892, to Dec., 1895; in comd. of "Rupert," Dec., 1895; capt. of the port and supt. of lights, Gibraltar, June, 1898.

**BARNES, WARREN DELABELLE, B.A.**—**Ed.** King's Coll. Sch. and Pemb. Coll., Camb., cadet, S.S., Nov., 1888; passed final exam. in Chinese, Nov., 1891; 3rd mag., Penang, 1893; ag. protector of Chinese, Perak, Oct., 1893; warden of mines, Perak, Jan., 1896; warden of mines, protec. of Chinese and sen. mag., Pahang, Jan., 1899.

**BARNETT-CLARKE, H. P.**—Temp. clk. H. of Assem., Cape, 1885-7; asst. lib., joint library of parliamt., 1887-97; asst. clk. of coun., clk. of the papers, and shorthand writer, 1897.

**BARRETT, S.**—Supt. of natives, Grahams-town, Cape, Oct., 1875; also inspr. of locations, Albany, 1876; commanded a Fingo levy in Gaika war, 1878; R.M., Quithing, Basutoland, July, 1882; asst. comsnr.; Leribe, Nov., 1886; Basutoland comsnr. on boundary delimitation between Basutoland and O.F.S., Sept., 1891.

**BARRY, SIR JACOB DIRK, KNT. BACH.** (created 1878).—**Ed.** Chelt. Coll.; recorder of the high ct., Grixland West, 1875; apptd. temporarily to administer the govt., 1875; mem. of both couns., 1875; judge in the E. dist., Cape, 1878; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1880.

**BARTON, THE RIGHT HON. EDMOND, P.C.** (1901), K.C.—Mem. legis. assem., N.S. Wales; atty.-gen. in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-3; mem. Fedn. Convention, 1897-8; leader of Opposition, N.S.W., 1898-9; chief Austr. del. to England in connection with passing of Federation Act, 1900; first prime minister of the Commonwealth of Australia and min. of state for External Affs. 1st Jan., 1901.

**BATHURST (Australia).** **RIGHT REV. CHARLES EDWARD CAMIDGE**, 2nd Bishop of, D.D.—Consecrated Oct., 1887; formerly canon and prebendary of York; rural dean and vicar of Thirsk; proctor in convocation for the archdeaconry of Cleveland; and surrogate for the diocese of York.

**BATHURST, W. DUNDAS**.—**Ed.** Lancng Coll.; agt. of Congo Free State, 1883-6; apptd. to col. audit branch exchequer and audit dep. Jan., 1889; local audr., Gibraltar under C. and A. G., Jan., 1891.

**BATY, SEBERT CONRAD ELTON, M.A.**—**Ed.** St. Paul's Sch., and St. Peter's Coll., Camb.; B.A. in honours, classical tripos, 1889; M.A., 1892; sworn land survr., Mauritius and dependencies, 1890; govt. survr. and supt. of pub. wks., Seychelles, Sept., 1892.

**BAUMGARTNER, G. A.**—Writer Ceylon Civil Service, July, 1871. Attached to Colombo Kachcheri, Oct., 1871; additional pol. mag., Kalutara, July, 1873. Attached to col. sec.'s office, Oct., 1873; pol. mag., Point Pedro, Feb., 1874; ag. asst. to govt. agt., Kandy, Apr., 1876; asst. to govt. agt. Jaffna, Sept., 1876; ditto, Kandy, Nov., 1876; ag. dist. judge, Badulla, Feb., 1878; ag. asst. to govt. agt., Jaffna, Feb., 1880; dist. judge, Tangalle, Feb., 1883; ditto, Badulla, 1885; ditto, Negombo,

Dec., 1894; registr.-gen., May, 1895; ag. asst. govt. agt., Puttalam, Sept., 1895; ag. govt. agt. Prov. of Uva, Apl., 1897.

**BAXENDALE, ARTHUR SALISBURY, M.I.C.E.**—Ed. St. Paul's, Stony Stratford, and Leamington Coll., and at Schl. of Elec. Engrng.; for six years in service of Eastern and Eastern Extension Tel. Cos.; supt. of posts and telegraphs, Selangor, Oct., 1888.

**BAXENDALE, F. R. S.**—Ed. at Charterhouse, cadet Fiji civil service, 1884; passed cadet, 1887; European offr. armed native constab., 1886; 2nd clk. and interpr. prov. dept., 1888; stip. mag., 1889; res. comsnr., Cakaudrove Prov., 1892; ag. supt. of pol. and dep.-comndt. armed native constab., 1896-7.

**BAYLY, MAJOR GEORGE C.**—(5th batt. Rifle Brigade).—Passed school of instruction, Mar., 1879; 1st class extra certif., Hythe, 1886, and instructor of musketry, 1886; asst. inspr. G. C. C., Dec., 1883; dist. comsnr., Lagos, and Badagry, 1884; ditto, Cape Coast, 1885; sub-inspr., Br. Honduras Constab., Dec., 1888; mag., Orange Walk, Nov., 1889, to Nov., 1890; aide-de-camp to Sir A. Moloney, Sept., 1891, to Jan., 1897; inspr., 1893; ag. inspr. commandant, 1894; ch. of police and excise, Grenada, Feb., 1898.

**BAYLY, H. V.**—Ent. Govt. service 1869; secretary to the post office, Tasmania, 1895.

**BAYLY, LIEUT.-COL. Z. S., C.M.G. (1880).**—Comdg. right wing, Cape Mounted Rifles; and ag. comndt.-gen. of Cape col. forces; comndt.-gen. 1881; ret., 1892.

**BAYNES, THOMAS.**—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1878; awarded scholarship of 100 guineas in Real and Personal Property Law, 1877; solr.-gen., Leeward Is., May, 1886; crown mem. of gen. and local couns., 1887; comsnr. to revise laws of col.; puisne judge, Leewards, 1889; 2nd puisne judge, sup. ct., Trinidad, 1898.

**BEACH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS**, 9th baronet (created 1619), P.C., M.P.—Born 1837; ed. at Eton and Chr. Ch., Oxon., first class in law and modern history at the final exam., July, 1858; B.A., 1858. M.A., 1861; dep.-lieut. for Gloucestershire, 1861; M.P. for E. Gloucestershire, July, 1864; parly. sec. to the poor law bd., Feb., 1868; under S. of S. for the home dept., Aug. to Dec., 1868; ch. sec. to the lord-lieut. of Ireland, and sworn a mem. of the priv. coun., Feb. 1874; admitted to a seat in the cabinet, 1876; S. of S. for Cols., 4th Feb., 1878, to 28th Apr., 1880; chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, 24th June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; ch. sec. to the lord-lieut. of Ireland, Aug., 1886, to Jan., 1887; pres. of the bd. of trade 1888-92; chancellor of the exchequer, 28th June, 1895; M.P. for W. Bristol since 1885.

**BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN.**—Called to the bar, Leeward Is., Mar., 1875; awarded Equity prize by coun. of legal educn., Lond., 1881; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Trin., 1882; ag. puisne judge, Leeward Is., 1886; solr.-gen., ditto, 1889; res. mag., Jamaica, Feb., 1898.

**BEATTY, DAVID.**—Cadet, S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1898.

**BEAUCHAMP, 7th EARL (creat. 1815), VISCT. ELMLEY (1815), BARON BEAUCHAMP (1806, U.K.); K.C.M.G. (1899); WILLIAM LYON;** succeeded his father, 1891.—Ed. Eton and Chr. Ch., Oxford; D.L. Worcestershire; Mayor of Worcester, 1895-6; mem. London Schl. Bd. 1897-9; gov. N.S.W., 1899 to 1900.

**BEAUMONT, W. H.**—Ensign 75th (Stirling-

shire) Regt., Aug., 1870; lieut. Oct., 1871; served on the "Langalibalele Expedition" in 1873; ret. Aug., 1875; priv. sec. to Colonel Milles (administering the govt. of Natal, Jan., 1873; to Sir Benjamin Pine (lieut.-gov.), and clk. to the exec. coun., July, 1873; ag. R.M., Umlazi Div., Aug., 1874; clk. and col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1875; ag. govt.'s clk. and clk. to the exec. coun., Oct., 1875; R.M., Newcastle division, Feb., 1878; col. comdt. of Dist. No. 1, Natal, at the commencement of the Zulu War, Jan., 1879, during which time he raised levies called the "Newcastle Scouts"; R.M., Inanda, May, 1887; R.M., City div., Pietermaritzburg, 1896.

**BELFIELD, HENRY CONWAY.**—Ed. Rugby and Oriel col., Oxon.; B.A., 1877; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1880; went W. circuit; mag., collr. of land rev., and inspr. of schls., Selangor, 1884; ch. mag. and comsnr. of lands, 1888; ag. Br. res., June and July, 1889; ser. mag., Perak, 1891; ag. sec. to govt., Perak, July, 1891, to Jan., 1893; comsnr. of lands, Federated Malay States, July, 1896; ag. British res. Selangor on various occasions from Mar. 1897 to Oct. 1899, and since Jan. 1, 1900.

**BELL, ARCHIBALD G.**—Assoc. M.I.C.E. Ed. at Felstead and Uppingham; employed on surveys Jamaica rly. extensions, 1887-8, and by Jamaica Rly. Co. after sale of line, 1889-90; asst. to Messrs. Hawkshaw and Hayter, 1891; asst. engr. P.W.D., Br. Guiana, Oct., 1891; ag. asst. col. engr., 1892, 1894, and 1896.

**BELL, EDWARD.**—Served in the R.I.C. from Dec., 1885, to Aug., 1896; Hythe musketry certif., 1894; sergeant-major Leeward Islds. police, and drill instructor St. Christopher defence force, Aug., 1896; inspr. of L. Islds. police force and adjutant and drill instructor, Antigua defence force; J.P. for the Presidency of Antigua.

**BELL, EDWARD HORATIO.**—Insp. of pol., Br. Guiana, Mar., 1876; ag. asst.-supt. H.M.'s penal settlement, Massaruni, Sept., 1876; ch. insp. of pol., S. Sttlmts., Apr., 1877; ag. inspr.-gen. Jan. to Apr. 1891; ditto, Singapore, Mar., 1893; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., S. Sttlmts., Apr., 1894 to Apr., 1895; ag. supt. Penang, Apl., 1898, to Nov., 1899.

**BELL, HARRY CHARLES PURVIS.**—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll.; writer Ceylon civil service, July, 1878; pol. mag., Matale, Mar., 1876, landing and tide survr., Galle, Jan., 1878; office asst., Colombo, to the govt. agt.; W. Prov., Feb., 1878; 1st landing survr., customs, Colombo, May, 1883; asst. collr., customs, Galle, Apr., 1884; asst. agt. and additional dist. judge, Kegalla, June, 1885; ag. 2nd asst. to col. sec., May, 1886; ag. landing survr., Colombo, 1887; dist. judge, Ratnapura, Nov., 1888; ditto Kegalle, July, 1889; archaeo-logical comsnr., Dec., 1895.

**BELL, H. HESKETH.**—Ed. in Paris; 3rd clk. gov.-in-chief's office, Barbados, May, 1882; transferred to treasury dept., Grenada, 1883; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, Jan., 1890; sen. asst. treas., G. Coast, Aug., 1891; ag. dist. comsnr. and sheriff, Accra, 1892; ag. col. treas., 1893; rec.-gen., Bahamas, Dec., 1894; represented Harbour isld. in House of Assem., 1895-6; ag. col. sec. July to Oct., 1897, Apl. to Nov., 1898; admnsr. of Dominica, Aug., 1899; author of "Geography of the Gold Coast," "Obeah," &c.

**BELL, HUGH HOWARD.**—Ed. Abdn. Gram. Schl. and Lond. Univ.; solr., sup. ct., 1882; dist. comsnr., G. Coast, May, 1892.

**BELL, THE HON. JAMES.**—Min. without portfolio, Victoria, Feb., 1883; min. of defence, 1883-90.

BELL, VALENTINE G., M.I.C.E.—Ch. res. engr. Jamaica Govt. Rly., 1880-86; dir. of pub. wks., Mar., 1887; *ex officio* mem. leg. coun.; mem. of priv. coun. Aug., 1886.

BELL, WILLIAM.—Clk. real property office. Brisbane, Jan., 1863; ch. clk. sup. ct., Nov., 1873. Also dep. registr., July, 1876; registr. vice-admiralty ct., Nov., 1877; registr. and prothonotary sup. ct., registr. and master in lunacy, &c., Oct., 1882; also Queen's coroner and atty., July, 1887; is a comsr. for affidavits, a sol. of the sup. ct., &c.

BELL, W. G.—Cadet, S. Settlements, Oct., 1897; passed fin. exam. in Chinese, May, 1900.

BELLAIRS, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1882), C.B. (1878).—Entered the army, 1846; adj., 1851; capt., 1854; major, 1855; lieutenant-col., 1865; col., 1873; brig.-gen., 1881. Served with the 49th Regt., and on the staff of the army throughout the Crimean campaign, being present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, 6th class of Medjidie, knight of legion of honour; served throughout the Kaffir campaign, 1877-8, when he commanded the combined forces on the E. frontier; also throughout the Zulu campaign, 1879. Has also acted as inspr.-gen. of pol., Barbados, 1857-8; local inspr. of army schls.; 1868-73; col. sec., Gibraltar, Aug. to Nov. 1872; admstr. of Natal Apr. to May, 1880; mem. of exec. coun., Transvaal, 1880-1; comdr. of the forces at Pretoria in the Transvaal, 1880-81; admstr. of Transvaal, Apr. to June, 1881.

BELLAMY, CHAS. VINCENT, Assoc. M.I.C.E.—Ed. Plymouth Coll.; Queen's Prizeman, S. Kensington, 1885; dist. engr. P. W. D., Ceylon, 1889; 2nd financial asst., Colombo, 1889; dist. engr., Pallai, Jan., 1890; ditto Vavuniya Apr., 1890; ditto Jaffna, Jan., 1891; exec. engr., Victoria Bridge, Colombo, Sept., 1893; col. engr. and survr.-gen., Dominica, Nov., 1895; dir. of P. W. Cyprus, 1898.

BELMORE, EARL OF, P.C. (Ireland, 1867), G.C.M.G. (1890), K.C.M.G. (1872), Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, fourth Earl and Viscount Belmore of the co. Fermanagh, Belmore, Viscount and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh, in the peerage of Ireland, of which he is a representative peer. Graduated M.A. (hon.) at Cambridge 1856; elected a representative peer for Ireland, Jan., 1857; was Under Sec. of State for Home Dept. in Lord Derby's 3rd adminstrn., July, 1866; gov. of N. S. Wales, Aug., 1867-1872; served as one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, 1885; again 1886.

BENJAMIN, SIR BENJAMIN, KT. BACH. (1889).—Three years Mayor of Melbourne.

BENKA-COKER, AMBROSE PETERSON.—Ed. Wesleyan High schl. and Educ. Inst. Freetown, S. Leone; pioneer offr. and offr. of customs (3rd cl.) of Southern Nigeria—then the Oil River—Protectorate, July, 1891; attached to the preventive service and stationed at Idu, Sep. to Dec. 1892; 2nd cl. offr. Mar., 1893; 1st cl. Apl., 1897; has been successively prin. customs offr. of Bonny, Warri, Old Calabar and New Calabar.

BENNET, JOHN LIGHT.—Ed. Bourton Acad., near Bath, Somerset; joined London pol., Scotland Yard, 1879; wt. offr., Southwark pol. ct., 1883; sergt. in charge of Holloway pol. statn., 1887; ag. inspr. 1888; sen. inspr. pol., Gibraltar, 1889; ch. of pol., 1895; is also supervisor of markets, and admstr. of the Aliens Order in Council.

BENNET, SAMUEL MACKENZIE.—Financial clk. Imign. Dept., Jamaica, Nov., 1876; asst. col. treasr., S. Leone, 1889; J.P.; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol. and col. treasr. 1890-1-2-3; ag. collr. of customs S.

Leone, from Jan., 1897; col. treasr. Sept., 1897; treasr. and collr. of customs, Seychelles, Nov., 1899.

BENNETT, C. KAYE.—Temp. outdoor offr., S. Leone, July, 1887; recd. thanks of S. of S. with gratuity, 1889; warehouseman, 1890; ch. clk. of customs, Niger Coast Protectorate, 1891; supervisor of customs, Southern Nigeria, Jan., 1900.

BENNETT, HENRY JAMES LEE.—M.R.C.S., Eng., 1878; L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edin., 1878; med. offr., Grenada, 1882; late house-surg., Gen. Infirmary, Dewsbury, Yorks; jun. res. med. offr., Royal Albert Hospital and Eye Infirmary, Devonport, Devon; mem. Br. Med. Assoc.; J.P., 1890.

BENNETT, WILLIAM HART.—Apptd. after a compet. exam., a clk. of the lower div., and assigned to the C.O., Nov., 1878; ch. clk. ch. sec.'s office, Cyprus, Jan., 1884; ag. asst. to ch. sec., Aug., 1886; acted as ch. sec., July to Oct., 1893; ag. comsr. Papho, May to July, 1894; asst. sec. to Govt. June, 1895; ag. ch. sec. and mem. exec. coun. July, 1895, to Jan., 1896, Jan. to April, 1898; July to Dec., 1899; col. sec., Falklands, 1900.

BERESFORD, M. H. DE LA POER.—Rev. offr., Leeward Dist., St. Vincent, Oct., 1883; acted as pol. mag. and coroner, Windward Dist., Dec., 1884; confidential clk. and clk. of couns., Grenada, Jan., 1885, and in conjunction therewith priv. sec. to gov., Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G., Nov., 1887; ag. inspr. of prisons, Jan. to Mar., 1889; clk. of couns. and ch. clk. to gov., Windward Is., Nov., 1889.

BERKLEY, F. M.—M.R.L.C.P. and S. Edin., L.F.P. and S. Glas.; L.M. Edin. and Glas., 1893; ag. junr. surg. col. hosp., Barbados, 1893; ag. dist. med. offr., Grenada, 1895 to 1897; dist. surg. protec., Sierra Leone, 1898; on active ser. with the troops during disturbance in the protec., and ag. dist. comsr. at Bandajuma.

BERKELEY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1881), C.M.G. (1874).—Apptd. (1845) col. sec. and contr. of customs, Honduras; admntrd. the govt. of Dominica from Apr., 1860, to Dec., 1861; lieutenant-gov. of St. Vincent, Apr., 1864; ag. admnstr., Lagos, Dec., 1872; gov., W. Africa Sttlmts., 1873; gov. Leeward Is., 1874; ret., 1881.

BERKELEY, SIR HENRY SPENCER, KT. BACH.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., June, 1873; ag. atty.-gen. of the Leeward Is., Aug., 1877; solr.-gen., Leeward Is., June, 1878; col. sec., Leeward Is. (ag.) 1883; atty.-gen., Fiji, 1885; ag. ch. justice, and ch. judicial comsr. for W. Pacific, May, 1887, to July, 1888; ag. high comsr. for W. P., Dec., 1887, to Feb., 1888; ch. justice of Fiji and ch. judicial comsr. for W. P., Feb., 1889. Has admntrd. the govt. on several occasions.

BERKELEY, HUBERT.—H.M.S. "Conway," midshipman, R.N.R., Dec., 1881; H.M.S. "President," and "Trincomalee," and merchant service; clk. to ch. justice, S. Settlements, Jan., 1885; inspr. of pol., June, 1886; supt. of Penghulus, Jan., 1889; asst. mag., Copeng, Sep., 1891; ag. collr. and mag., Upper Perak, 1891-2; ag. dist. mag., Kuala Kangsar, 1896-7-8.

BERKELEY, MAURICE J.—Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); clk. to the ch. justice of Barbados, 1878-83; ag. pol. mag. Windward Dist., Tobago, Apr. to Dec., 1882; inland rev. offr., District "C," Barbados, 1883; ag. pol. mag., Dist. "C," 1883-84 and 1885-86; ag. pol. mag. Windward Dist., St. Vincent, July, 1884; pol. mag. and petty debt ct. judge, Dist. "D," Barbados, 1892.

BERNAYS, LEWIS ADOLPHUS, C.M.G. (1892). F.L.S., F.R.G.S., and corrdg. mem. of various



scientific societies.—Ed. at King's Coll. and St. Thomas's Hosp., and was an offr. of Parlt. in N.S. Wales, 1853-9; clk. of the legis. assem., Queensland, 1859; is sec. of the Brisbane Water Supply, and local dir. of various public instns.

**BERRINGTON, ARTHUR T. D.**—Ed. Clifton Coll. and Chr. Ch., Oxford; B.A., 1878; called Inner Tem., 1879; Oxford circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; priv. sec. to Sir H. Bulwer in Cyprus, Oct., 1888, and to Sir Frederick Dickson in the S. Sttlmts., May, 1890; ch. mag., Selangor, 1891; sen. mag., Perak, July, 1896.

**BERRY, THE HON. SIR GRAHAM, K.C.M.G.** (1886).—Mem. of the Victorian Legis. Assem., 1860; premier, ch. sec. and treas., Aug. to Oct., 1873; again premier 1877 to 1880, and 1880-1; in Dec., 1878, proceeded to England to procure settlement of deadlock between the two houses of legislature; ch. sec. and postmr.-gen. in Mr. Service's Ministry, 1883; agt.-gen. for Victoria, 1886 to 1891; deleg. to the col. confce., 1887; apptd. comdr. of Legion of Honour for services at Paris Exhbn., 1889; treas. in Mr. Shiels' Ministry in 1892; speaker of assem., 1894 to 1897.

**BÉRTEAU, F. O.**—Ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, 1865-72; ent. Newfoundland civ. ser. as clk. H.M. Customs, 1878; collr. of cust., Labrador, 1881; clk. in col. sec.'s offe., 1889; ch. clk., 1890; J.P. for col., 1893; mission to Ottawa to enquire into Canadian fin. system, with view of applying same to Newfld., May, 1898; audr.-gen. Newfld., July, 1898.

**BERTRAM, LOUIS J.**—Ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, 1870-7; apptd. to exchequer and audit dept., Mar., 1878; asst. auditor, G. Coast Col., Oct., 1884; ag. auditor, 1885, 1886, 1887; auditor, 1888. Prepared scheme of store accounts introduced into G. Coast and Lagos, 1886; auditor of Windward Is., 1893; ditto Leeward Is., 1896; ditto, Jamaica, 1897.

**BETTINGTON, BERTIE.**—Natal Mounted Police, 1882; Cape Mounted Rifles, 1886; extra offr., Sarawak, May, 1890; asst. resident, Muka, Mar., 1897; res. 2nd cl., Jan., 1900; ag. inspr. police and prisons, June, 1900.

**BICKNELL, W. A.**—Ch. clk. col. sec.'s office Singapore, Sept. 1885; auditor, Penang, July, 1888.

**BIDDLE, FREDERICK WM.**—Ed. at Belize, Br. Honduras; copyist in col. sec.'s off., Feb., 1894; clk. to admsnr., Apl. to Dec., 1895, and Jan. to Feb., 1897; 3rd clk. col. sec.'s off., Jun., 1898; clk. to audr., Jan., 1899, to June, 1900; ag. auditor Sept., 1900; 4th clk. treasury and cust. and cl. to comsrs. of currency, 1900.

**BIDDULPH, GEN. SIR ROBERT, R.A., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.** (1886), **K.C.M.G.** (1880).—Born 1835; apptd. to Roy. Artillery, 1853; served in Crimean campaign, 1854-56; Ind. Mutiny campaign, 1857-59; China war, 1860. Staff services:—Dep. asst. adj.-gen. in India, 1858-60; mil. sec. in China, 1860-61; mil. sec., Madras, 1861-65; dep. asst. qrtmr.-gen., Woolwich, 1868-71; priv. sec. to Mr. Cardwell when sec. of state for war, 1871-73; asst. adj.-gen., War Office, 1873-78; special service, Cyprus, 1878; commanding the troops, Cyprus, 1879; was an asst. boundary comr. for the Parly. Reform Act of 1867. Was apptd., 1879, H.M.'s Comsnr. for arranging the payment to be made to the Porte under the annex to the Convention of 4th June, 1878; and High Comsnr. for Cyprus, 1879; inspr.-gen. of recruiting, 1886; dir.-gen. of mil. educn., 1st Mar., 1888; qrtmr.-gen., Jan., 1893; gov. and comdr.-in-chief, Gibraltar, Oct., 1893, to 1900.

**BIGGS, JOHN W. FORBES.**—Lieut. 109th regt.,

1871; enlisted in Natal mounted pol. 1879; 2nd clk. to R.M., Weenen County, Natal, May, 1882; clk. to inspr. of prisons, 1893; clk. to R.M., Estcourt, 1894.

**BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G.** (1886), **C.M.G.** (1875).—Cik. in the C.O., Feb., 1855; promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859; asst. priv. sec. to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 1858; priv. sec. to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, from Sept., 1859, until Feb., 1864, when he was permitted, while still remaining on the establishment of the C.O., to accept the apptmt. of col. sec. of Br. Columbia; was sen. mem. of the exec. coun., and *ex officio* clk. of the same; also pres. of the legis. coun.; was admsnr. of the govt. of the col. from Sept., 1865, to Nov., 1866; promoted to be asst. sen. clk., C.O., July 5, 1866; resumed his duties in C.O. in Sept., 1867; ag. lieut.-gov. of Penang and Province of Wellesley, Feb., 1871 returned to England, July, 1872; 1st class clk. C.O., Sept., 1872; col. sec. Ceylon, June, 1873; administered the govt. during the spring and summer of 1874 and 1875-6; lieut.-gov. Ceylon, 1876; resig., June, 1878; is agt. of the W. branch of the Bank of England, Burlington Gardens; exec. comsnr. for Ceylon at the Col. and Ind. Exhbn., 1886.

**BIRCH, ERNEST WOODFORD, C.M.G.** (1900).—Ed. Harrow; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Jan., 1876; employed in the C.O., Downing-street, to July, 1878; sec. to the pol. coms., 1879; passed final exam. in Malay, Aug., 1880; J.P. and a mag., Malacca; took charge Malacca land office, Feb., 1881; ag. collr. of land rev., Singapore, 1881, 2nd asst. col. sec., 1882; on special mission in H.M.S. "Espoir," to report on the Cocos-Keeling Is., 1885; mag. and collr. of land rev., Malacca, 1888; ag. Br. res., Selangor, May, 1892, to Jan., 1893; sec. to govt., Perak, July, 1893; ag. res., Perak, Sept., 1895, to July, 1896; Br. Res. Negri-Sembilan, June, 1897; govnr. and commander-in-chief of the col. of Labuan, Dec., 1900.

**BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT.**—Cadet, S. Sttlmts., 1872; passed final exam. in Malay, Dec., 1873; asst. mag. coroner, and collr. land rev., P.W., Sept., 1874; collr. land rev., Penang and P.W., and Sttlmt. offr. Trans Krian, Sept., 1877; collr. of land rev., Singapore, June, 1880; ag. pol. mag. and comsnr., ct. of requests, P.W., May, 1882; sen. dist. offr., P.W., 1888; 1st mag. and comsnr., ct. of requests, and supt. of prisons, Penang, June, 1890; ag. treas., S. Sttlmts., Feb., 1894; 1st mag. Singapore, Apr., 1895, but continued to act as treas.; treas., Apr., 1897; ag. res. councillor, Penang, May, 1897; res. councillor, Malacca, 1898.

**BIRD, HON. B. STAFFORD.**—Has represented Franklin Dist. in House of Assem., Tasmania, since 1882; mem. of coms. on educn. and on lunatic asyls., 1883; treas. of the col. in the Fysh Govt., 1887-92; and treas. of the col. in the Lewis Ministry, 1899-1900.

**BIRD, CHRISTOPHER.**—Cik., engnr.'s dept., Natal, Jan., 1874; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1880; 1st clk., Aug., 1881; clk., exec. coun., Apr., 1883, to July, 1885; J.P., 1887; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1888; apptd. prin. under-sec. on estabmt. of responsible govt., Oct., 1893; mem. of civ. ser. bd., 1894.

**BLACK, G. G.**—Ed. High Schl., Glasgow; Univ. Coll. Schl.; London and Glasgow Univ., clk., audit dept., W. Australia, 1892; audit examr., 1894; ch. clk., P. W. Dept., 1896.

**BLACKMORE, EDWIN GORDON, C.M.G.** (1901).—Ed. at King Edwd. VI Gram. Schl., Bath; served with the Taranaki Rifle Volrs. in the New Zealand war, 1863-64, and was present in reserve, at the action of



Poutoko, 2nd Oct., 1863, and at the storming and capture of the rebel Maori strongholds at Ahuahu and Kaitake, Mar., 1864 (medal); parly. librn. to the Legis. of S. Austral., Oct., 1864; clk. asst. and serj.-at-arms, house of assem., Dec., 1869; clk. of the house of assem., May, 1886; clk. leg. coun. and clk. of parlt., May, 1887; clk. of Austral. convention which met in Adelaide and Sydney, 1897, Melbourne, 1898, to agree to a bill for the federation of Australia; clk. of the constitutional comtee. to draft the bill; recd. thanks of conven.; several years examr. and lecturer in hist. for Univ. of Adelaide; organisng sec. of movement to raise a Bushmen's corps for service in S. Africa; and mem. of sub-comtee. to fully equip the corps; author of "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Denison and Mr. Speaker Brand on Points of Order, Rules of Debate, and the Gen. Practice of the House of Commons, 1857-84," "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Peel, 1884-95," "Manual of the Practice, Procedure, and Usage of the House of Assembly of S. Australia," "Manual of the Practice, Procedure, and Usage of the Legis. Coun. of S. Australia," and the "Law of the Constitution of S. Australia."

BLACKWELL, LIONEL NORTON.—2nd lieut. 4th Batt. King's Shropshire L.I., Nov., 1888; lieut., Sept., 1889; transferred to Thames Mil. Div., R.E., Mar., 1894; instructor of musketry, Apr., 1895; asst. inspr., Lagos House Force, Nov., 1895; ag. dist. comsr., Oct., 1896.

BLAINE, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK, K.T. BACH. (1889).—Deleg. for Cape Colony to S. African Customs Union Confee., 1889.

BLAIR, HON. A. G.—Mem. for York in New Brunswick House of Assem.; premier and atty.-gen. from 1883 to 1896; min. of rlys. and canals in Mr. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

BLAIR, WM.—Sec. to bd. of Educn., and inspr. of schls., Bahamas, 1868; inspr. of schls., Ceylon, 1879; ag. dir. of educn., 1882 and 1884; inspr. of schls., Br. Guiana, 1890; is author of a schl. arithmetic in English, Singhalese, and Tamil.

BLAKE, THE HON. EDWARD, K.C. M.P.—Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1856; created a Q.C., 1864; entered Canadian parlt. 1867, and has also sat in Ontario assem.; was prime min. of Ontario from 20th Dec., 1871, until 25th Oct., 1872, when he resig.; sworn of the priv. coun. 7th Nov., 1873, but did not hold office; re-entered the cabinet, 19th May, 1875, as min. of justice, a position he exchanged in Sept., 1877, for that of pres. of the coun.; ret. from the cabinet, 31st Jan., 1878; declined the chancellorship of Ontario, Dec., 1869, also the ch. justiceship of the sup. ct. of the Dominion, May 1875; is chancellor of the Univ. of Toronto, and Pres. of the Law Soc. of Upper Canada; leader of Liberal party in Canada, 1880-7; has sat in the Parlt. of U.K. since 1892; mem. of S. Afr. Comtee., 1897.

BLAKE, ERNEST EDWARD.—Apptd. to a clerkship in the C.O., 4th July, 1863, after a compet. exam.; 1st jun. class, 20th Nov., 1869; 2nd class clk., 30th Sept., 1872; asst. priv. sec. to the Earl of Kimberley, 1st Oct., 1872; priv. sec., 27th Jan., 1874; 1st class clk. and head of the gen. dep., 1st May, 1879; crown agt. for the cols.; 1st Jan., 1881.

BLAKE, SIR HENRY ARTHUR, G.C.M.G. (1897), K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1887), F.R.G.S.—Cadet, Roy. Ir. Constab., Feb., 1859; sub-inspr., Mar., 1859; apptd. res. mag., Feb., 1876; in Jan., 1882, was one of the five special res. mags. selected by Govt. to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of Ireland; apptd. gov. of the Bahamas, Jan., 1884; New-

foundland, 1887; Queensland, Nov., 1888, but did not take up apptmt.; gov., Jamaica, Dec., 1888; gov. Hong Kong, 1898.

BLAKENEY, CAPT. JOHN EDWD. CHAS.—Ed. at St. Peter's Coll., Camb.; lieut. 4th Batt. Essex Regt., Sept., 1886; capt. Feb., 1895; qualified for comsn. in the line, Sept., 1889; Hythe certificate, 1894; Aldershot and Shoeburyness, 1895; tactics and mil. topography, 1894; asst. inspr. S. Leone frontier pol., Sept., 1895; now inspr. of pol.; is a J.P. for the col.; attached to Anglo-French bndry. comsn., 1895-6; commd. detachment of frontier pol. H. M. Diamond Jubilee, 1897; ag. dist. comsnr. Panguma dist., Aug., 1897, to Jan., 1899; commanded expdn. against Lopus and Bandis, 1898; recd. thanks of Govr. and S. of S. subsequently comding. the fron. pol. during the defence of Panguma against insurgents for two months until relieved by a column under Capt. Fairthougn, D.S.O.; afterwards attacked and destroyed several Mendi strongholds; served on the Liberian frontier, Dec. 1898; West African med. and clsp 1898-9; ag. dist. comsr. Palabu, Sep., 1899; adjt. front. pol., Dec., 1899; ag. inspr. gen., Feb., 1900.

BLANCHARD, VICTOR P.—Clk., govt. office, Roseau, Dominica, 1889; clk. to valuation comsrs. and comsrs. of assessed taxes, Feb., 1895; ag. ch. outdoor offr., treaty and quarantine offr., July, 1895, to 1896; ag. sec. quarantine bd., 1896.

BLANCHET, J., K.C.—Prov. sec. and registrar, Quebec; puisne judge, King's Bench div., sup. ct., Quebec, 1891.

BLAND, ROBERT NORMAN.—Ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Chelt. Coll., B.A. Trin. Coll., Dub.; Cadet, S. Settlmts., Oct., 1882; passed in Malay, May, 1884; collr. and mag. Sri Menanti, June, 1886; dist. offr. southern dist., P. W., 1888; collr. of land rev., Penang, 1889; ditto, Singapore, 1890; offr. in charge, Sunjei Ujong, Dec., 1894; ditto, Negri Sembilan, Jan. to Apr., 1895; ag. offr. assignee of deeds, Singapore, June, 1896; inspr. of prisons, S. Settlmts., Mar., 1897; sen. dist. offr., prov. Wellesley, Apr., 1897; inspr. of prisons, July, 1897; ag. res. councillor Malacca, Apr. to Sep., 1900.

BLAYNEY, J. ALBERT, L.R.C.P. Edin.; L.R.C.S. Edin.; L.F.P.S. Glas.—Govt. med. offr. Br. New Guinea; res. mag. central dist., 1895; mém. exec. and legis. couns., 1896; ag. registrar-gen. and collr. of customs, Oct., 1898 to Jan., 1899; ch. med. offr., Oct., 1899.

BLISSETT, HENRY FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1874).—Clk., Roy. Ordnance Factories, at Portsmouth, Jan., 1867; asst. comsry., African Commissariat, Aug., 1869; priv. sec., 1870-1, to the admr. of the G. Coast, and clk. of coun., 1872; served throughout the Ashanti Expdn. of 1873-4, as control offr. with Capt. Glover's force; mentioned in despatches, and medal: acted on several occasions as auditor-gen. of the W. A. Sttlmts. from 1875 to 1881; comsry. to examine the accts. of the Falkland Is., 1882; sent on special service to the G. Coast as comsry. of accts., 1884.

BLOW, HORATIO JOHN HOOPER.—Arrived, N. Zealand, 1871; entered govt. service (P. W. dept.), 1873; record clk. 1878; ag. asst. under sec., Jan., 1885; asst. under sec., Oct. 1885; ag. under sec., June, 1891; under sec., Oct., 1891; under sec. for rlys. (in addition to P. W.), Jan., 1895.

BOAK, THE HON. ROBERT.—Pres. of legis. coun., Nova Scotia.

BOAST, ALFRED.—Clk. in the Mags.' Office, Umgeni Div., Natal, Jan., 1879; clk. and interp.

to R.M. Umvoti, Nov., 1880; ag. admstr. of native law and border agent, Lower Tugela, Aug. to Nov., 1883; R.M., Zululand, 1890.

BOAST, CHARLES.—Cik. to R.M., Newcastle, Natal, Mar., 1866; sub-accentnt., June, 1875; admstr. of native law, Ulundi, May, 1878; ditto, Pagadi's locn., Sept., 1882; R.M., Ipoela div., Mar., 1889; R.M., Impendhle, 1894.

BOAST, HENRY W.—Cik. and Zulu interp., Greytown, Natal, July, 1876, cik. to res. mag., Ladysmith, May, 1878; cik. and Zulu interp. Estcourt, Dec. 1880; ditto, Ixopo, 1886; registr., native high ct., Apr., 1887; admstr. of native law, Tugela Valley, Jan., 1890; mag., Krantzkop, 1894.

BOLDERO, CAPT. A. H.—Ret. R.N.; dep. master attendant, marine dept., Singapore, May, 1896, ag. master attendant, S. Sttlmts., Dec. to July, 1897.

BOND, HON. ROBERT.—Speaker, Newfoundland house of assen., 1884; mem. of exec. coun. and col. sec., 1889 to 1894; official deleg. to London on fisheries question, 1890, and to Washington on reciprocity question in the same year; again col. sec. 1895 to 1897; deleg. to Ottawa in connection with the confederation negotiations, 1895, and subsequently negotiated a loan for the col. in London in that year; prime min. and col. sec., 1900.

BONSER, SIR J. W., Kt. BACH. (1894), M.A.—Formerly fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb., sen. classic in 1870; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 18th Nov., 1872; atty.-gen., S. Sttlmts., 1883; ch. justice, 1893; ch. justice, Ceylon, 1893.

BOOTH, LEONARD WM.—Writer, Ceylon Service, 1878; pol. mag., Avisawella, 1880; office asst. to govt. agt., Uva, 1886; ditto, Manaar, 1891; pol. mag., Kandy, 1895; ag. dist. judge, Kalutara, Oct., 1895; resumed duties as forest sttlmt. offr., Dec., 1895; ag. asst. govt. agt. Kegalla, Mar. to Oct., 1896; special offr. under Ordinance No. 1 of 1897; govt. agt. Sabaragumuna, June, 1899; now govt. agt. N.C. Province.

BOOTH, ROBT. MALCOLM.—Cadet, Fiji, Nov. 1883; attached to col. sec. office, Feb., 1884; ditto, stip. mag. office, Tai Levu, July, 1884; at Navua, Nov., 1884; atty.-gen.'s office, June, 1885, to Oct., 1888; passed cadet, 1887; stip. mag., Tai Levu, 1888; ditto, Loma Viti, 1893; ditto, Savu Savu and Bua, 1893; confirmed as stip. mag. and comm. of sup. ct., 1894; called to the bar Mid. Tem., 1899.

BOOTHBY, JOSIAH, C.M.G. (1878).—Cik., col. sec.'s office, S. Australia, 1853; cik. in audit office, 1854; ch. cik., 1856; ch. cik. in ch. sec.'s office, 1859; also govt. statist and supt. of census, 1860; asst. sec. and govt. statist, S. Australia, 1866; and under-sec. and govt. statist, 1868 to 1880; elected corrpndg. mem. of the Statistical Soc., Lond., 1869; trustee, savings bk., S. Australia, 1869; a comsnr. for international exhibns., 1872; joint edit. of a work "S. Australia; its History, Resources, and Productions," pub. by authority of govt., 1876; exec. comsnr. representing S. Australia at the Paris Univ. Exhbn. of 1878; elected hon. mem. of Roy. Geogr. Soc. of Berlin and Vienna, 1878.

BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON, C.M.G. (1893), B.A. (Lond.), J.P.—Sheriff and returng. offr. of S. Austral., 1854; marshal of V.-A. ct., 1862.

BORCHERDS, P. B.—R.M., Tarka, Cape Col., Aug., 1874; ditto, Stockenström, Aug., 1876—Sept., 1884; at Swellendam, Jan., 1886.

BORDEN, THE HON. FREDERICK WILLIAM, B.A., M.D.—Grad. of Harvard Med. Schl.; has represented King's in the House of Commons since 1874, with the exception of one term, being defeated at the gen. elections of 1882; min. of

Militia and Defence in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

BOSMAN, JOHANNES JACOBUS.—Examiner of diagrams, survr.-gen.'s office, Cape, Aug., 1892.

BOUCAUT, THE HON. SIR JAMES PENN, K.C.M.G. (1898).—Entered Parliamt., S. Australia, 1862. Held office in several ministries, as atty.-gen., Oct., 1865, to Mar., 1866, and thence to May, 1867; as atty.-gen. and premier, and again as atty.-gen., in 1872; as premier and comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., from June, 1875, to June, 1876; as premier and treas., from 26th Oct., 1877, to 25th Sept., 1878, when he accepted a seat on the bench of the sup. ct.

BOULLE, VICTOR LOUIS.—Regsr. and Officer of the Civil Status, Seychelles, Nov., 1897.

BOURINOT, SIR JOHN GEORGE, M.A., K.C.M.G. (1898), C.M.G. (1890), LL.D., Lit. D., D.C.L.—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Toronto. Offr. of the Senate of Canada, 1868; cik. asst. of the House of Commons of Canada, 1873; hon. sec. of the roy. soc. of Canada; pres. of the soc., 1893-4, then again sec.; cik. of the House in 1880; mem. of coun. of Amer. Historical Assn., and of the Amer. Acad. of Political and Social Science; hon. foreign mem. Amer. Antiquarian Soc., vice-pres. in Canada of Egypt. Explor. Fund; is author of a work on Parly. Procedure in Canada, of a manual on the Constitutional History of Canada, other wks. on the history and constitution of Canada, numerous essays relating to the intellectual and material progress of the Dominion in the transactions of Eng. and Amer. socs., Economic Assn., in "Blackwood," "Edinburgh," and "Quar. Rev.;" lecturer on political science in Trin. Univ., Toronto; hon. LL.D. of Queen's Univ., Kingston, and hon. D.C.L. of Trin. Univ., Toronto, King's Coll., N.S., Bishop's Coll., Quebec; Docteur-ès-Lettres, of Laval Univ., Quebec.

BOURNE, HUGH CLARENCE, M.A. (Balliol Coll., Oxford).—Asst. sec., Charity Organization Soc., 1881-84; called to the bar (Inner Tem.), 1884; registr.-gen. and examr. of titles, Trinidad, 1893; acted as judge of sup. ct., 1896-8; audr.-gen. Trinidad and Tobago, 1898; ag. col. sec., 1899 and 1900.

BOURNNE, J. O.—Regsr. of titles, Queensland 1890.

BOVELL, HENRY ALLEYNE.—Gilchrist scholar (Lond. Univ.), Jan., 1873; LL.B. (Lond.), Jan., 1877, with 2nd class honours in jurisprudence and Roman law; called to the bar, Linc. Inn, Nov., 1876; solr.-gen., and escheator-gen., of Barbados, and J.P., Mar., 1882; M.L.C., July, 1883; mem. of coms. to revise laws of Barbados, Mar., 1886; chancellor of the diocese, 1884; atty.-gen., Oct., 1886; atty.-gen. Br. Guiana, 1896; ag. legal asst. C.O., Dec., 1900.

BOVELL, JOHN R., F.L.S., F.C.S.—Parochial treas. and collr. of rates, parish of St. John, Barbados, Apr., 1882; supt. Reformatory and Industrial Schl., April, 1883; mem. local comtee. Col. and Ind. Exhbn. 1885; supt. Botanie. Stan., 1886; went to Antigua 1890 to start Skerrett's Training Schl.; vice-pres., Windward dist. Agric. Soc. 1890; mem. of coms. to enquire into sugar cane borers, Jan., 1893; J.P., Mar., 1893; chairman Emigrn. Comtee., Apr. 1895.

BOVILL, ALFRED, KARSLAKE.—Cik. of Wks., pub. wks. dept., Cyprus, 1882-5; asst. to dir. of survey and principal forest officer, 1886-1895; inspr. of agric. industries, 1892-96; prin. forest offr., 1895.

BOWELL, THE HON. SIR MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G. (1895).—Emigrated from Suffolk to Canada in 1833; well-known in Canada as a journalist; has sat in Canadian House of Commons since 1867; sworn of the privy coun., 19th Oct., 1878, and apptd. min. of customs; min. of militia and defence, 1892; min. of trade and commerce, Dec., 1892; on special mission to Australia in connection with the development of inter-col. trade, 1893; pres. of col. confce. at Ottawa, 1894; Prem. of Canada and Vice-Pres. of Council, 1894-96.

BOWEN, ADDERLEY FRED.—Financial asst. pol. dept., Penang, Apr., 1890; ag. asst. offl. assignee and registr. of deeds, Penang, Mar., 1895; sheriff and dep. registr. sup. ct., Penang, Feb., 1896; ag. asst. audit.-gen., Mar. to Aug., 1896.

BOWEN, ALFRED SYDNEY.—Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and Newton Coll., S. Devon. 2nd clk. crown lands. office, July, 1879; 4th clk. rec-gen.'s office, July, 1881; branch savings bk. clk., Jan., 1883; ch. clk., surg.-gen.'s office, Jan., 1885; ch. clk., G.P.O., May, 1885; warden St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Dec., 1889; J.P., 1890; ag. priv. sec. to Sir F. Broome, Sept., 1896.

BOWEN, ERNEST F. S., F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; clk. audit office from Feb., 1882 to Apr., 1889; clk. post office from May, 1889 to Sep., 1890; ch. clk. and draughtsman, pub. wks. office from Oct. 1890 to Jan., 1895; supt. pub. wks., Barbados, Feb. 1895.

BOWER, SIR GRAHAM JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892), C.M.G. (1886).—Ret. comdr., R.N.; entered navy, 1861, and served on Mediterranean, E. Coast of Africa, E. Indian, Home, and Australian stations, until 1880, when he was apptd. priv. sec. to Sir Hercules Robinson, gov. Cape of Good Hope, and high comsnr. for S. Africa; imperial sec. to the high comsnr., 1884-97; colonial sec., Mauritius, 1898; admnd. Govt., July, 1900.

BOWHILL, JAMES ALLEN PURSER.—Insp. of schls., Tobago, Sept., 1884; prov. 2nd rev. off. and keeper of the spirit warehouse, Nov., 1884; ag. inland rev. off., Apr., 1885; ag. audit. and registr., June, 1885.

BOYCE, ERNEST PEDDER.—Supernumerary clk., G.P.O., Barbados, June, 1878; notarial clk. col. sec.'s office, Apr., 1879; sec. to comsrs. to inquire into the working of the G.P.O., 1879; ch. clk., pub. library, 1880; ag. librn., Sept., 1882; asst. clk., petty debt ct. of St. Michael's, Nov., 1882; ag. ch. clk., May, 1883, to June, 1884; inland rev. off., 1887.

BOYD, A. H.—Entered C.O. after exam., April, 1887; asst. clk., June, 1892; supplementary clk. in Registry, Mar., 1900.

BOYLE, SIR CAVENDISH, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1889).—Ed. at Charterhouse; dist. mag., Leeward Is., Dec., 1879; col. sec. of Bermuda, and registr.-gen., 1882; col. sec., Gibraltar, 1888; Govt. sec., Br. Guiana, 1894; admstr. Govt. at various times, 1894-1900; was also chairman of the Br. Guiana bk. Apr., 1897, to Nov., 1898; Govnr. of Newfoundland, Jan., 1901.

BRABANT, BRIG.-GENERAL EDWARD YEWD, C.M.G. (1879).—Mem. of the legis. assem. for E. London, Cape of Good Hope; retir'd from Cape Mounted Rifles, as captain, 1870; field comdt. of Col. forces, 1878; col., Cape Yeomanry, 1879; in command of local forces in the S. African war, 1897-1901.

BRACE, T. E. D.—Dispenser N. P. Asylum, Bahamas, Sept., 1882; clk. pol. office, Aug., 1883; 2nd clk. col. sec.'s office, Sept. 1887; has acted on several occasions as ch. clk. and clk. bd. of pub. wks.

BRADBURY, E.—Joined the Straits service, 23

Dec., 1864, as ch. off. of the "Pluto"; 17 Mar., 1874, dep. master-attendant, Singapore; 29 Aug., a shipwright survr., mem. of the pilot bd. and registr. of boats; received thanks of Admiralty for services in connection with attack on Selangor, 1871; harbmr., Penang, 1886; is a J.P. and mag. of pol.

BRADDON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR E. N. C., P.C., K.C.M.G. (1891).—Asst. comsnr., Santhal Pergunnahs, India, 1867; supt. of excise, Oudh, 1862; in addition to this apptmt., was inspr.-gen. of registration and supt. of trade statistics for several years, and during eighteen months sec. to financial coms. n.; ret., Mar., 1877, and settled in Tasmania; elected M.P. for West Devon, 1879, and subsequently four times elected for same district; leader of Opposition, 1886; min. of lands and wks. and min. of educn. in Fysh admnstr., Mar., 1887; also mem. of the Federal Coun. of Australasia; agt.-gen. for Tasmania, 1888-93; premier of Tasmania, 1894-9; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

BRADY, ALFRED BARTON, M.I.C.E., pupil and afterwards ch. draftsman, ch. engns'. dept. L and Y. Rly., Manchester, Jan. 1872; survr. Docking Union and Hunstanton Urban Sanitary Authority, Mar., 1881; engnr. and survr., Maldon Sanitary Dist., Essex, Oct., 1882; asst. engnr., rly. dept., Brisbane, Qnsld., Jan., 1885; asst. engnr. of bridges (rlys.), July, 1887; engnr. for bridges (main roads) P. W. D. June, 1889; Govt. architect and engnr. for bridges combined, Sept., 1891.

BRAITHWAITE, H. W.—Petroleum locker and asst. excise locker, San Fernando, Trinidad, 1873; ch. clk., sub-treasy, 1874; supt. registr. of births, 1878; J.P.; elected mun. coun., 1888; now ch. clk. Med. Dept.; sec. Quarantine, and sec. Brd. of Health.

BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G. (1900), K.C.M.G. (1897), D.C.L., C.B. (1886).—Graduated B.A., at Balliol Coll., Oxford, 1854; elected fellow of All Souls, 1855; D.C.L., 1863; barrister, Mid. Tem., 1857; went to Queensland, 1859, as priv. sec. to Sir George Bowen; resig., 1861; was mem. of the legis. coun. of Queensland, 1863 to 1869, and of the exec. coun. 1863 to 1866. While in England. In 1867, was asst. boundary comr. for Devon and Cornwall under the Reform Act of that year. Returned to Queensland, 1868, and became atty.-gen., 3rd May, 1870; resig., 31st Dec., 1873; represented the Burnett district in the legis. assem. of Queensland. Apr., 1871, to Dec., 1873; apptd. atty.-gen. of Hong Kong, 1873; was *ex-officio* mem. of the legis. and exec. couns.; acted as judge of the sup. ct. of Hong Kong, Feb. to May, 1874; apptd. an asst. under-sec. of state C.O., 30th June, 1876; employed on a mission to Berlin in connection with the Angra Pequena negotiations, July, 1886; registr. of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Feb., 1892; ret. 14th Nov., 1897; sent out as roy. comsnr. in conjunction with Admiral Sir James Erskine, K.C.B., to inquire into matters relating to French treaty rights in Newfoundland, 1898; mem. roy. coms. n. for Paris Exhibn. of 1900.

BRANCH, W. J., M.D.—Formerly inspr. of hospitals and med. off., District No. 1, St. Kitts; now supt. Cunningham Hosp., and M.L.C.

BRANCH, C. W., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), med. off., St. Kitts; med. off., Inagua, Bahamas, 1900.

BRANCH, E. St. J.—B.A., B.C.L., Durham Univ.; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, May, 1892; ag. chief mag. St. Vincent, 1895, to Jan., 1898; asst. to atty.-gen., Leeward Islds., May, 1898; ag. atty.-gen., July to Nov., 1899; mem. leg.

coun. and exec. coun. Dominica; mem. general leg. coun.; Leeward Islds., Dec., 1899.

BRANCH, E. W. R., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), Med. Offr., St. Kitts.

BRASSEY, LORD, 1st baron (created 1886), Sir THOMAS BRASSEY, K.C.B., D.C.L. (Hon.) and M.A. (Oxon.), called to the bar Lic. Inn, 1866; M.P. for Devonport, 1865, and for Hastings, 1868 to 1886; lieut. comdr. Roy. Naval Art. Vols. 1873; hon. comdr., 1880; col. 2nd Cinque Ports Art. Vols., 1891; dep.-lieut. and J.P. for Sussex; was civil lord of the Admty. 1880 to 1884, and sec. to the Admty., 1884-5; pres. of the Statistical Soc., 1879-80; comdr. of the legion of honour, 1889; chairman of the roy. comsn. on opium traffic 1894-5; lord-in-waiting, 1893-5; gov. of Victoria, 1895-1900.

BRATT, J. HICKS DAWSON.—5th cl. clk. audit dept. British Guiana, 1889; 4th, 1892; 3rd, 1895; 2nd, 1897; sec. to comtee. of inquiry into travelling expenses, 1893; sec. to comtee. on pensions, 1898.

BRETT, E. W.—Ent. service of United African Co. (afterwards Roy. Niger Co.), Mar., 1882; transferred to C.O. as supplementary clk., Jan., 1900.

BRETT, MAJOR SIR WILFORD, K.C.M.G. (1864).—Entered the army as ensign in the 76th regt., May, 1840; lieut., Jan., 1843, and capt., June, 1855; priv. sec. to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, gov. of Malta, Apr., 1858; was also asst. mil. sec. to Sir J. G. Le Marchant at Madras, 1865 to 1886.

BREW, SAM. H.—Ed. Wesleyan High Schl., Cape Coast; clerical asst. gov. office G. Coast, Apr., 1887; jun. clk. Jan. 1891; 3rd clk. Jan., 1893; now 2nd clk.

BREWIN, ARTHUR WIMBOLT.—Ed. at Winchester; cadet, Hong Kong, 1888; passed cadet, Dec. 1890; ag. asst. registr.-gen., May, 1891, to Mar., 1894; and Apl., 1895, to Apl., 1897; inspr. of schools, 1897; J.P., 1894; ag. registr.-gen., Mar. to Sep., 1898.

BREWSTER, EDWARD JOHN.—Ed. at Brewood and Chelt.; asst. dist. offr., Malang, Perak, 1878; asst. supt., Lower Perak, 1878; asst. mag., Krian, 1879; ditto, Salama, 1880; ag. dist. offr., Krian, 1883-4; ditto. Larut, 1885; ditto, Knita, 1888; dist. offr., Krian, 1889; mag., Krian, 1889; state comsnr. of lands, and registr. of mines, Jan. 1892; ag. state auditor, Apr., 1893; dist. mag., Lower Perak, Aug., 1893.

BRIDGES, W. F.—Sub admnstr.-gen. Berbice, Br. Guiana, Feb., 1885; ag. admnstr.-gen., Feb., 1886 to Jan., 1887; comsnr. to enquire into Road arrears under Rd. Ordinance, May, 1889, and into land titles Oct., 1890; admnstr.-gen. Br. G., Apl., 1899.

BRIDGMAN, ALFRED H.—Entered C.O. after exam. Oct. 1880; apptd. asst. clk., May, 1892; shorthand writer to C.O., Sept. 1896; asst. supt. of printing, Mar., 1900.

BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G. (1883).—A leading merchant in Victoria; has been chairman of the harbour trust and comsnr. for the Melbourne Exhibn.; has also been comsnr. for Victoria at exhibns. in Europe.

BRISBANE, 3RD BISHOP (Australia), Rt. Rev. WILLIAM THOMAS THORNHILL WEBBER, D.D., consec. 1885; Pemb. Coll., Ox., M.A., 1862; curate of Chiswick, 1860-4; vicar of St. John Evang., Holborn, 1864-85; mem. Lon. Schl. Bd., 1882-5.

BRISTOW, CHAS. EDWIN.—Govt. printer, S. Australia, Aug., 1890.

BRISTOWE, LINDSAY W.—Clk., survr.-gen.'s office, Br. Honduras, 1889; in treas. and cust.

dept., 1883-1884; sec. crown lands bd., 1884; qualified land survr., clk., registr.'s and record office, clk. of the petty debt ct., July, 1884; dist. comsnr. Toledo dist., 1892; Belize dist., 1893; notary and comsnr. of the sup. ct.; editor Br. Honduras handbook, 1888-93; dist. comsnr. G. Coast, 1893; assigned to treas., Apr., 1894; ag. ch. asst. treas., Aug., 1894, to Jan., 1895; comsnr. Elmina, Oct., 1895, to July, 1896; comsnr. Accra, July, 1896; attached to secretariat, Accra, Aug., 1896.

BRITTEN, HENRY.—Apptd. probationer, Dec., 1895; 3rd cl. clerk, magistrates office, Ixopo, June, 1896; clk. and Zulu interpreter and sub-distributor of stamps, Ixopo, Apl., 1897; ag. clk. of the court on several occasions; served through the Boer War, 1899-1900, with the Border Mounted Rifles, including the siege of Ladysmith.

BROADRICK, EDWD. GEO.—Ed. at Sherborne Schl.; clk. lower divn. H.M.'s office of wks., Nov., 1884; Cadet, S.S., 1887; dist. offr., Nebong Tebal, P.W., June, 1890; ag. 2nd mag. Penang, July, 1895; ag. 2nd asst. prot. of imigrts., May, 1896; 2nd mag. in sole charge of dept., Nov., 1897; dist. offr., Dindings, Apr., 1897; ag. collr. land rev.; offr. in charge of treas., Malacca, May, 1897; ag. sen. dist. offr., P.W., Sept. 1898; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of coun., Dec., 1898, to Nov., 1900.

BROCKMAN, EDWD. LEWIS.—Cadet, S. Stlmits., 1886; passed in Malay, 1888; ag. supt. of educn., Penang, 1888; 3rd mag. Penang, June, 1890; ag. col. of land rev., Penang, May, 1889; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Feb. to Oct., 1892; dist. offr. Bukit Mertajam, Mar., 1892; ag. collr. land rev. Penang, July, 1895; 2nd asst. col. sec., June, 1896; also ag. collr. land rev., Singapore, June 1896; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of councils, Aug., 1897; collr. land rev., Malacca, 1898; ag. 1st mag. Singapore, Feb., 1899.

BRODHURST, HENRY WM. FRED. COTTINGHAM.—Ed. at Chelt. Coll.; writer, Ceylon service, 1877; pol. mag., Matale, 1880; asst. to govt. agt. N.W. Provs., 1885; ditto, Kegalla, 1891; asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, 1891; dist. judge, Tangalla, Oct. 1898; Matara, Mar., 1899.

BROOK, HERBERT ARTHUR.—Ag. clk. pol. office, Nassau, May to Oct., 1874; librn. Nassau pub. libry., reading room, and museum, Oct., 1875, to Oct., 1879; clk. pol. office Oct., 1879; ag. ch. clk., col. sec. dept. May to Nov., 1881, and Oct., 1882; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Mar. to Apr., 1883; ch. clk., col. sec. dept., June, 1883; clk. bd. of pub. works and registr. of records, Sept., 1887; supt. Bahamas census, 1891; now registr. of records; is a J.P. and mem. of bd. of educn.

BROOKE, HIS HIGHNESS SIR CHARLES JOHN-SON, G.C.M.G. (1885).—Rajah of Sarawak.

BROOKE, GILBERT E.—Ed. Pemb. Coll., Cam., and Lond. Hosp.; B.A., 1894; L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Edin., L.E.P.S. Glas.; Fell. Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; Fell. Med. Soc. Lond. F.R.G.S.; late surg., Allan Line and Furness S. Co.; govt. med. offr. and med. offr. of health, Cockburn Harbour, Turks and Caicos Islds; ag. G.M.O. and M.O.H., Turks Isl., Aug., 1899; J.P. for the col., June, 1899.

BROOKS, G. L.—Joined Lon. and metropol. pol. force, 1885; inspr. Sierra Leone, Oct., 1894; supt., sheriff, and provost-marshall, July, 1896; ag. pol. mag., coroner, and judge of ct. of requests, for Freetown, July to Dec., 1897.

BROOME, WILLIAM.—Entered Natal civil service, 1875; clk. exec. coun., and sec. defence comtee., 1878; ch. clk. atty.-gen.'s office, 1879; advoc., sup. ct., 1882; sec. coun. of educn.,

1885; R.M., Newcastle div., 1889: acted several times as asst. col. sec., 1886-88; J.P. for the col. (1889); mem. of coun. of educn., 1891; master and registr. sup. ct., 1889; offices of master and registr. separated 1897, retains that of master; mag. Durban, 1898.

BROWN, C. CUTHBERT.—Ch. clk. and book-keeper, treasury, dept., Gold Coast.

BROWN, SIR CHARLES GAGE, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1889).—Was for many years med. adviser to the Col. Office; retired 1897.

BROWN, H. Y. L.—Govt. geologist, S. Australia, Dec., 1882.

BROWN, JOHN.—M.I.C.E.; asst. engrn. Cape, 1873; maintenance engrn., Western system, 1882; res. engrn., Western and Midland systems of rly., 1884; ag. engrn.-in-ch., June to Nov., 1888; ch. res. engrn. (open lines) Dec., 1890; now engrn.-in-ch.

BROWN, JOHN JAMES.—Ed. Liverpool Collegiate Institn. and Royal Coll., Mauritius; volr., col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, Apr., 1863; 2nd clk. to sen. stip. mag., Aug., 1863; clk. to the ch. judge, May, 1864; curator of vacant estates, Oct., 1874; govt. agt. before the Forest Lands Purchase Comsn. in conjunction with his office of curator, Nov., 1881, till Dec., 1882, and alone from Dec., 1882, to Feb., 1884; is also marshal of the vice-admiralty ct. since Feb., 1873; asst. rec.-gen., Dec., 1888; ag. collr. of customs, May to Nov.; 1891 collr. of customs, Jan., 1895; rec.-gen., June, 1897; rec.-gen., Jan., 1897.

BROWN, MAITLAND.—Govt. res., Geraldton, W. Australia, 1886.

BROWN, THE HON. N. J.—Mem. House of Assem., Tasmania, 1875; min. of lands and wks., Oct., 1877, to Dec., 1878, and Dec., 1882, to 1887; was joint rep. to Fed. Convention at Sydney, 1883; mem. of the Fed. Coun. of Australia; is now speaker of the House of Assem., Tasmania.

BROWN, RICHARD MYLES.—Ed. Liverpool Coll. Inst., and Royal Coll., Mauritius (1st English scholarship); called to the bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1869; counsel to govt., Seychelles, 1872 to 1877; practised before sup. ct., Mauritius, 1877 to 1884; mem. of comsn. on laws and rules affecting civil jurisdiction and procedure of dist. cts in Mauritius, Apr., 1882; dist. judge, Seychelles, Nov., 1884; judge of Seychelles, and sen. mem. exec. and legis. couns., 1889; adminstd. govt., Seychelles, Nov., 1891, to May, 1892.

BROWNE, ALBERT.—Apptd., after a compet. exam., to be a clk. of the lower (new 2nd) div. of the civil service, and assigned to the C.O., Sept., 1877, to Oct., 1880; clk. in ch. sec.'s office, Cyprus, 21st Oct., 1880; returned to duty in C.O., Jan., 1883; apptd. to act for three years as asst. acctnt. to the high comsr. for S. Africa, Apr., 1891; has acted also as auditor, Basutoland, from Oct., 1892; mem. of bd. of enquiry into postal and telegraph adminstn., Bechuanaland, Apr., 1892; ag. Imperial sec., Jan. to Mar., 1895; and (jointly with Capt. Dawkins), Mar. to Aug., 1896; asst. to Imperial sec., and acctnt., Aug., 1895.

BROWNE, DODWELL F.—Dist. judge, Colombo, 1893.

BROWNE, GEORGE.—Associate to the Judges of the Sup. Ct. of Tasmania, registr. of the sup. ct. in bankruptcy, curator of intestate estates, and marshal of the vice-admiralty ct., 1866; was clk. of the peace, dep. sheriff, registr. of the ct. of requests and of insolvency, Launceston, 1863;

recorder of titles, ag. registr., sup. ct., and collr. of probate duty, 1875; was priv. sec. to adminstrs. of the govt., June, 1874-75; ag. priv. sec. to Gov. Weld 1876, 1877-79; and was apptd. priv. sec., 1880; priv. sec. to gov., Straits, 1881, to Mar., 1884; and to the adminstr. of Tasmania, Apr., 1884; ag. priv. sec. to Sir G. C. Strahan, gov. Tasmania, July, 1886, and to adminstr. Sir W. L. Dobson, 1886-7.

BROWNE, GERALD.—Cadet Fiji, July, 1879; sec. to high comsr. for W. Pacific, Sept., 1879; also priv. sec. to gov. of N. Zealand, Nov., 1880; priv. sec. to gov. of Ceylon, Nov., 1883; ditto, Natal, Jan., 1886; clk. of exec. coun. Natal, Feb., 1886; sec. for Zululand on annexation of that country, and J.P., May, 1887; entd. Line's Inn, 1889; priv. sec. to govrn. of Ceylon, May, 1890, also sec. central irrigation bd., Ceylon, 1893; special mission to Sultan of Maldiva Islds., May, 1894; sec. to govt. Selangor, Malay States, July, 1894; ex-officio mem. of state coun., 1898.

BROWNE, ROBERT.—Gen. Post Office, Barbados, 1890; customs, 1894; 2nd cl. supervisor of customs, Gold Coast, 1900.

BROWNE, T. NEWTON.—Jun. clk. in col. sec.'s office, St. Vincent, 1866; ch. clk. to col. sec., 1871; confidential clk. to gov., and clk. of couns. and postmr. till 1881, when he resig. latter office; chief clk. gov.'s office, St. Lucia, 1882; acted as stip. mag. of the 1st dist. of St. Lucia in 1883; inspr. of pol. and inland rev. offr., Tobago, 1884; stip. mag. for Tobago; inspr. of pol. and marshal of prison, 1892; clk. of the peace, co. Caroni, Trinidad, 1895; ag. stip. J.P., co. Caroni, 1895.

BROWNING, JOHN GRANT, A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Catford Schl.; res. engrn. Eastwood and Greasley sewage scheme; exec. dist. engrn., P.W.D., Selangor, Malay States, Feb., 1896; engaged upon Palang Trunk rly. construction.

BRUCE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1881).—Ed. at Harrow; author of "Die Geschichte von Nala und Damayanté" (Sanskrit text, published by the Imp. Acad. of St. Petersburg), 1862; poems, 1866, and other wks.; asst. libr., Br. Museum, 1863, after compet. exam. in modern languages and Sanscrit; prof. of Sanscrit, King's Coll., 1865; rector Royal Coll., Mauritius, 1868; dir. of pub. instruction, Ceylon, 1878; col. sec., Mauritius, 1882; adminstd. the govt. in 1883; lieut.-gov. and govt. sec., Br. Guiana, 1885; Gov., Windward Is., 1893; gov. of Mauritius, 1897.

BRUMELL, JOHN.—Admitted to Mid. Tem., Oct., 1872; called to the bar June, 1875, practised his profession in Br. Guiana until Apr., 1882, when he was apptd. a stip. justice of the peace, stip. justice for New Amsterdam, and sheriff for the county of Berbice, 1883; acted on several occasions as pub. prosecutor, on two occasions as judge of the inf. crim. ct.

BRYANT, ALFRED THOMAS.—Ed. Tonbridge schl. and Wad. Coll. Oxon.; Cadet, S. Stlmts., 1883; ag. collr. land rev., Penang, July, 1886; dist. offr., Malacca, 1887; ag. ditto, P.W., 1889; dist. offr. Dindings, June, 1890; ag. collr. of land rev. and offr. in charge of treasury, Malacca, Mar., 1894; inspr. of schls., S. Stlmts. Apr., 1897; 1st mag., Penang, 1898.

BUCHANAN, ALEXANDER.—Ed. St. Peter's, Adelaide, S. Australia, and Hofiryl and Glasgow; admitted to S. Australian bar, 1884; stip. mag. Port Adelaide, 1891; master sup. ct., S. Australia, 1891.

BUCHANAN, E. J.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., Jan., 1873; advoc. of sup. ct. of Cape Col., of high ct. of prov. of Griqualand West, and of vice-admiralty ct., Cape Col.; elected

mem. for Worcester in house of assam., 1877; ag. atty.-gen. of Griqualand West, Nov., 1879; apptd. a puisne judge of the sup. ct. of the Cape Col., Apr., 1880; assigned to the ct. of the eastern dist., May, 1880, and to sup. ct., June, 1887.

BUCK, QUINCY A.—Cadet, Sarawak civ. ser., Mar., 1878; priv. sec. to H.H. the Rajah, G.C.M.G., July, 1875; supt. of pol. and prisons, Sept., 1877; ag. mag., ct. of requests, May, 1885; res. (2nd class, 3rd div.), Aug., 1886.

BUDGE, ALEX. CAMPBELL, J.P.—Entered the civ. ser. of N. S. Wales, Nov., 1858; clk. exec. coun., Oct., 1863.

BULLER, GEN. THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY REDVERS, V.C., P.C. (Irl., 1887), G.C.B. (1894), K.C.B. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1874); served as dep. adj. and qtrmr.-gen. in S. Africa, Feb., 1881, to Dec., 1881; and in the same capacity in expdnry. force to Egypt, 1882; asst. adj.-gen. at headqrs., 22nd July, 1883; served with the expdnry. force to the Soudan under Gen. Graham in 1884; and promoted to be major-gen. for distinguished service in the field, 1884; served as chief of the staff in Viscount Wolsley's expdn. for the relief of Khartoum, 1884-5; on special service as mag. in Ireland, 1886; under sec. for Ireland, Dec., 1886, qtrmr.-gen., Oct., 1887; adjt.-gen., 1890 to 1897; comdng. troops at Aldershot, 1898; comdr. of the British forces in Natal operating against Transvaal and Orange Free State, 1899-1900.

BULLER, SIR WALTER LAWRY, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1875), F.R.S.—Author of "The Birds of New Zealand;" called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1874; served in the Maori war, 1865 (medal); has served in various offices in the Native Affairs dept., and several times received the thanks of Govt.; comsrs. for New Zealand at the Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; is Hon. D.Sc.; offr. of legion of honour for services at Paris Exhibn., 1889.

BULMER, J. A.—Postmr., Cyprus, 27 July, 1878; Postmr.-gen., Trinidad, 1883.

BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST GASCOYNE, G.C.M.G. (1883), K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was one of offl. residents under the lord high comsrs. in the Ionian Is., from Oct., 1860, until the withdrawal of the Br. protectorate in June, 1864; apptd. treas. and rec.-gen. for the Is. of Trinidad, in Feb., 1866; adminstd. the govt. of Dominica, Leeward Is., from Mar., 1867 to Jan., 1869; apptd. gov. of Labuan, and H.M. consul-gen. for Borneo, in Aug., 1871; lieut.-gov. of Natal, Aug., 1875, to 1880; gov. of Natal and special comsrs. for Zulu affairs, Dec., 1881; high comsrs. Cyprus, 1885; ret., 1892.

BUNDEY, THE HON. WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.—Atty.-gen. of S. Australia, Sept., 1878; entered parliamt. in 1871; held office as min. of justice and educn., July, 1874 to Mar. 1875; 3rd judge of the sup. ct., 1884, also pres. of state bd. of conciliation, Jan., 1895, to Apl., 1896.

BUNDY, FRED. E.—Ed. St. Mary's Coll., Hammersmith; headmaster, St. Mary's Coll., St. Lucia, 1890; inspr. of schls., St. Lucia, July, 1895.

BURBIDGE, HON. G. W., LL.D., K.C.—Called to the bar, New Brunswick, 1871; sec. to comsrs. to consolidate statutes of New Brunswick, 1876-7; dep. min. of justice, Canada, and solr. for Indian affairs, May, 1882; one of the comsrs. to revise the consolidated statutes of Canada, June, 1883, to June, 1885; judge, exchequer ct. of Canada, Oct. 1888.

BURCHELL, H. C.—Mem. Can. Soc. C.E.; mem. Am. Inst. M.E.; Mount Allison and McGill univs.; asst. engrn. to prov. engrn. of Nova Scotia, 1875-8; govt. engrn., Newfldnd., 1884; manager govt. telegraphs, 1893; man. Newfldnd. Rly., 1897; dep. min. and ch. engrn., P.W., and chmn. St. John's municipal coun., 1898.

BURLEY, E. B.—Apptd. after compet. exam., clk. 2nd divn. civ. ser., and assigned to registr. gen.'s office, 21st Jan., 1896; transfld. to C.O. 20th June, 1896; special service in office of High Comsrs., South Africa, July, 1900.

BURNSIDE, SIR BRUCE LOCKHART, KT. BACH., 1884.—Called to the bar, Linc.'s Inn, Apr., 1856; solr.-gen., Bahamas, May, 1864; was ag. atty.-gen. in 1865, 1866, 1869, and 1875; mem. of exec. coun. in 1866, and of legis. coun. in 1872; mem. of the local legislature from 1859, and was speaker of the House of Assem. in 1866; made Q.C. in 1874; atty.-gen., Sept., 1875; Queen's advoc., Ceylon, 1879; ch. justice, 1883; ret. 1893.

BURNSIDE, NIGEL BRUCE.—New Providence Bahamas, 3rd clk., survr.-gen.'s dept., 1879 and 1881; ag. clk., bd. of pub. wks., 1880 to 1882; clk. legis. coun., 1881 to 1888; 2nd clk., survr.-gen.'s dept., 1882 to 1883; 2nd clk. col. sec.'s dept., 1883 to 1887; priv. sec. to Admstr. E. B. A. Taylor, C.M.G., 1886; clk. col. sec.'s dept., and clk. bd. of pub. wks., 1887 (still holding same); ag. col. sec., July to Nov., 1889, July to Oct., 1890; again in 1891.

BURNSIDE, R. B.—Called to the bar, Linc.'s Inn, 1884; admtd. to W. Australian Bar, July, 1884; usher of black rod, legis. coun., Dec., 1890; crown solr., July, 1894.

BURROWS, STEPHEN MONTAGU, M. A.—Scholar of Eton, scholar of Exeter Coll., Oxford, Jan., 1876; graduated in classical hon., 1879; writer, Ceylon service, Oct., 1880; priv. sec. to Lieut.-Gov. Douglas, June, 1881; J.P. and additional coroner for Colombo, Nov., 1881; attached to the Queen's advoc. dept., June, 1882; J.P. and additional pol. mag., Galle, Aug., 1882; ag. office asst. to the govt. agt., N.W. prov., Apr., 1884; extra office asst. to the govt. agt., central prov., May, 1884; ag. office asst. to the govt. agt., north central prov., and additional dist. judge, comsrs. of Requests and pol. mag., Anuradhpura, Aug., 1884; ag. office asst., Badulla, July, 1886; ag. asst.-agt., Matale, June, 1887; ag. dist. judge, Kegalle, 1892; ag. fiscal agt. C.P., 1892; ag. asst. govt. agt. Trinicomatie, 1893; do. Nuwara Eliya, 1896; dir. of pub. instruction, 1899; author of "The Visitor's Guide to Kandy and Nuwara Eliya," and "The Buried Cities of Ceylon."

BURT, ALFRED EARLE.—Clk. to ch. justice, W. Australia, June, 1871; clk. col. sec.'s office, Dec., 1873; to gov., 1874; in audit office, Jan., 1875; draughtsman, marine survey dept., 1875; and in crown lands dept., Sept., 1877; acted as registr. of deeds and titles, Jan., 1880, to Mar., 1881; registr. of titles and deeds, June, 1890.

BURT, OCTAVUS.—Clk. in gov.'s office, W. Australia, May, 1872; Jan., 1874, clk. to exec. coun. and priv. sec. to ag. gov.; Apr., 1874, to Dec., 1874, priv. sec. to Gov. Weld; May, 1875, clk. to exec. coun. and priv. sec. to Gov. Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; Sept., 1877, ch. clk. and keeper of records in survey office; res. mag., Newcastle, Apr., 1880; ditto, York, Apr., 1887; asst. col. sec., Apr., 1887; ag. col. sec., 1890, with seat in exec. and legis. couns., under sec. for W. Australia under responsible govt., 1891; ag. sec. to agent-gen., Apl. to Oct., 1898; under-sect., May, 1899.

BUSHE, G. F.—4th clk. in col. secs. office, Trinidad, Oct. 1873, 3rd clk., Jan., 1875, 2nd clk., 1877; priv. sec. to the admsnr., May to Oct., 1874; priv. sec. to Lieut.-Gov. Des Vœux, Feb., 1877, to Jan., 1878; asst. to sub-intendant and comsnr. N. prov.; has acted on several occasions as comsnr. and sub-intend.; sub-intendent of Crown Lands Dept. since 1898.

BUSHE, ROBERT GERVAISE.—Ed. at King's Coll., Camb., where he obtained an exhibn. on entrance; elected to a foundation scholarship, 1874; was 27th wrangler in the math. tripos, 1875; grad. B.A., 1875; 2nd master Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, 1878; inspr. of schools, 1890.

BUSHE, R. J. SCOTT.—A.M.I.C.E., Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, Malvern Coll., and Lancing Coll.; ag. and special draftsman, P. W. Dept., Trinidad, various occasions, 1882-6; draftsman light rly. Feb., 1880; survr. of loan wks., Grenada, Jan., 1899; ag. dir., pub. wks., Mar., 1891; engaged on loan wks., Trinidad, 1893; and in charge of S. div., P.W.D., 1894-6; draftsman, 1897.

BUTLER, ARTHUR.—Asst. to Supt. Lower Perak, Feb., 1883; ag. collr. and magr., Bernam, Feb., 1885; ag. collr., land rev., Larut, Aug., 1885; passed in Malay, Oct., 1885; collr., land rev., Kuala Kangsar, Jan., 1887; 1st asst. collr. and magr., Kinta, Jan., 1888; ag. state comsnr. of lands, Nov., 1888; collr. and magr., Kuala Kangsar, June, 1889; comsnr. of lands, Aug., 1893; ag. state auditor, Sept., 1895; sec. to res. general, Federated Malay States, July, 1896; examiner in Malay for F.M. Sts., Sep., 1896; Br. Res. Pahang, Jan., 1900.

BUTLER, F. G. A.—Exhibitioner of Trin. Coll., Oxford, 1892; 1st class classical mods., 1894; 1st class, final classical schools, 1896; apptd. after compet. exam., clk. in Admiralty, Oct., 1896; 2nd-class clk. in C.O., Apl., 1897; sec. to W. Africa Currency Comtee., 1899.

BUTLER, CAPT. P. J. H.—Late 3rd Batt. E. Lancs. Regt.; entered Natal Civ. Ser., Jan., 1890, as locker and tide waiter, Customs dept.; sergt.-at-arms, House of Assem., Natal, Nov., 1895; ch. offr., Oct., 1897.

BUTLER, CAPT. VERE ALBAN.—Late R.M.L.I. and 7th Roy. Lanc. Militia; 2nd class inspr. of pol., Mauritius, June, 1880; pol. offr., with magisterial powers, Diego Garcia, Sept., 1885; reverted to former post on abolition of latter, Mar., 1889; ag. 1st class inspr. of pol., Jan., 1892; inspr., Sept. 1894; ag. ch. offr. of pol. on several occasions for Port Louis.

BUTLER, MAJ.-GEN. SIR WM. FRANCIS, K.C.B. (1886), C.B. (1874); served in Canada in Red River expedn., 1870; in Ashanti, 1874; Zulu War, 1878-9; Egypt, 1882; with Gordon Relief exped., 1884-5; comdg. troops S. Africa, 1898; admsd., govt. Cape, Nov., 1898, to Feb., 1899; commanding troops W. Dist. England, 1899; do. Aldershot, 1900.

BUTTERWORTH, CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD WILLIAM.—Govt. storekeeper, Br. N. Guinea, Oct., 1890; headqrs. offr., armed constab., Feb., 1891; also port and harbormr., and native magr.

BUXTON, SYDNEY CHARLES, M.P.—Ed. at Clifton Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb.: was mem. of the London schl. bd. from 1876 to 1882; hon. sec. to Mr. Tuke's Irish emigrn. fund, 1882-4; author of the "Handbook to Political Questions," the "Political Manual," "Finance and Politics," "An Historical Study, 1783-1883," &c., and editor of the Imp. Parliamt. series; M.P. for Peterborough from

June, 1883, to Nov., 1885, when he was unsuccessful; contested Croydon unsuccessfully in Jan., 1886; elected July, 1886, and re-elected in 1892, for Poplar (Tower Hamlets), for which he still sits; partly. under sec. of state for the cols., 17th Aug., 1892, to 28th June, 1895.

BUXTON, SIR THOMAS FOWELL, BART., G.C.M.G. (1899), K.C.M.G. (1895).—3rd Bart.; M.A., Camb.; dep. lieut. and J.P. for Essex and Norfolk; sheriff, 1875; M.P. for King's Lynn, 1865-68; lieut.-col., 2nd Tower Hamlets rifle volr. brigade, 1864; hon. col. since 1884; gov. of S. Australia, 1895-9.

BYNOE, A. D.—Clk., G.P.O., Barbados, 1874; rev. offr., Jan., 1879; landing waiter, May, 1879; 2nd clk., customs June, 1887; ch. clk., customs, Dec., 1890.

BYRDE, MABERLEY DURAND EVAN.—Ed. at Queen Eliz.'s Coll., Guernsey; writer, Ceylon civ. ser., 1867; pol. mag., Kalpitiya, Dec., 1871; ag. landing survr., Galle, Apr., 1873; ag. comsnr. of requests, Colombo, 1874; pol. mag., Colombo, 1876; dist. judge, Matara, 1877; asst. adjt., &c., Mannar, Jan., 1885; dist. judge, Negombo, Jan., 1886; fiscal, cent. prov., 1891; dist. judge, Batticaloa, Dec., 1891; govt. agt., N.-Cent. prov. Dec., 1895; is now govt. agt. Sabaragamuwa.

BYRNE, A.—Gov.'s clk., Natal, Mar., 1878; June, acted sec., secret defence comtee; July, ag. clk., exec. coun.; during 1880-81 was priv. sec. to the various offrs. administering the govt.; Feb. 9, 1881, priv. sec. to Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley, and on his personal staff during Transvaal war, Mar., 1882; clk., exec. coun., 1885 to 1886; priv. sec. to Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, admsnr., and priv. sec. to gov. Natal, Feb., 1890; accompanied gov. to England when he went to discuss affairs of Natal with sec. of state, Jan., 1893; priv. sec. admsnr., July, 1893; ag. priv. sec. to gov., July, 1896.

BYRNE, M.—Sec. to law dept., Victoria, Oct., 1896. Formerly ch. clk. in same dept.

CADE, CHARLES SHERWOOD.—Capt. in the W. Cork Artillery Militia; served through the Zulu War, 1878-9; present at the battle of Ulundi; asst.-inspr., G.C.C. Mar., 1880; inspr., 11th Dec., 1882; adjt. and musketry instructor of the G.C.C., Sept., 1882, to May, 1883; local comdt. of pol. Cyprus, Sept., 1883; also asst. to comsnr. Nicosia, and gov., central prison, Oct., 1884; has acted several times as comsnr.

CADOGAN, 5TH EARL (Great Britain), GEORGE HENRY CADOGAN, eldest son of the 4th Earl. Succeeded his father in 1873; was M.P. for Bath for a few months previous to his succession to the title; parl. under sec. for war, May, 1875, to 2nd March, 1878; partly. under sec. for the col., 2nd March, 1878, to 28th Apr., 1880; lord privy seal in Lord Salisbury's 1st and 2nd ministries; lord Lieut. of Ireland, 28th June, 1895.

CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE.—Supt. of wks. and surveys, S. Stilmits, 1883; has four times acted as dep. col engrn. and survr.-gen., Penang; is J.P., dep. engrn. and survr.-gen., Penang, Oct. 1897.

CALDER, CHARLES MACLEAR.—Admitted solr., sup. ct., Jamaica, 1881; clk. of cts., parish of Portland, Apr., 1888; ditto, parish of St. Mary's, Feb., 1889; res. magr., Trelawney, Jan., 1897.

CALVERT, JOHN J.—Clk., col. sec.'s office, N.S. Wales, 1853; clk. of select comtees., legis. assem., May, 1856; 1st clk. legis. coun., Apr., 1859; clk. asst., Jan. 1860; clk. of the parlmts. Apr., 1871.

CAMERON, MAJ.-GEN. DONALD RODERICK, C.M.G. (1877).—Entered R.A. 1856; capt. 1866, maj. 1875, lieut.-col. 1882, col. 1889; ret. 1883; instr



in gunnery, 1859-62, 15th Bde. R.A.; served throughout Rhoofan campaign, 1864-66, as adjt. and as staff offr. of offr. comdgr. R.A. Doogar Field Force (medal with clasp, thrice mentioned in despatches); adjt. 1st Bde. R.A. 1867-8; accompanied the Hon. W. McDougall, C.B., to Fort Garry, as a mem. of the exec. coun., N.W. Territories, 1869; was comsgr. internat. bndry. comsn. and suptd. the expdn. which marked the internat. bndry. from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 1872-6; reported on the Br.-Alaskan bndry, 1874; sec. to Canadian delegation at the Paris internat. confce., 1883, for the protection of submarine cables; reported on the E. bndry. of Br. Columbia, 1884; and again on the Alaskan bndry. in 1886; priv. sec. to Sir C. Tupper, Canadian plenip. to the fishery confce., 1887; principal, Roy. Mil. Coll., Kingston, Canada, 1888. Ret. 1896.

CAMERON, DONALD CHARLES.—Ed. in Dublin; clerical asst. Inld. rev. Br. Guiana, 1890; 5th cl. clk. secretariat, 1891; 4th ditto, 1895; sec. to bd. of enquiry shipping casualties, Ordee, 1893; to special comsgr. to convict stlmnt., 1893; to spirits comsn., 1894; minor industries comtee., 1895; and to select comtee. of legislature on rly. tariff; 3rd class and despatch clk., 1895; sec. special comtee. on loans to planters on sugar crops, 1895; priv. sec. to ag. gov., Oct. to Nov., 1896, May to July, 1897, and Feb. to Mar. 1898; sec. comtee. of legislature on municipal finances, 1897; 2nd cl. clerk, 1899; ag. asst. govt. sec. and clk. of councils, May, 1900.

CAMERON, EDWARD J.—Ed. at Shrewsbury Schl., Clifton Coll., and Mertoun Coll., Oxon.; priv. sec. to Sir C. C. Lees, gov., Bahamas, Jan., 1882; and as gov. of the Leeward Is., Jan., 1884; asst. col. sec. and treas. S. Leone, Nov., 1884; J.P. for the Stlmnt., and visiting justice, Free-town Gaol; ag. col. sec. and treas., Dec., 1885, to July, 1886; pres Virgin Is., Feb., 1887; mem. Leeward Is., legis. coun., 1887, and exec. coun., 1888; comsgr., Turks Is., Mar., 1893; ag. judge sup. ct., May to Dec., 1893, Jan. to June, 1895, and Apl. to July, 1898.

CAMERON, H. H.—Ed. at Charterhouse, and at Univ. Coll., Oxford; writer Ceylon civ. serv. 1868; comsgr. of requests, &c., Haputala; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Apr., 1872; ag. asst. govt. agt., &c., Nuwarakalawiya, Nov., 1872; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec. Oct., 1873; priv. soc. to the gov. 1874; fiscal, central prov., 1875; pol. mag., Colombo, 1875; asst. govt. agt., Kalutara, 1876; ditto, Nuwara Eliya, 1879; ag. ditto, Badulla, 1881; and ag. govt. agt., W. Prov., 1886; chmn. mun. coun. and mayor Colombo Nov., 1887; asst. govt. agt., Puttalam, 1893; govt. agt. N. Central Prov., 1894; dist. judge, Jaffna, 1895; ag. govt. agt., N. Province, Mar., 1897; ag. dist. judge, Kandy, May, 1897, Kurunegala, Dec., 1897; dist. judge, Nov., 1898; govt. agt., N. W. Prov., Mar., 1899; Central Province, Oct. 1899.

CAMERON, MAJOR MAURICE ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1900), R.E.—First comsn. in Roy. Engrs., Aug., 1874; dept. col. engrn. S. Stlmnts, Dec., 1883, to Apr., 1892, during which he acted for about two years and a half as col. engrn. and survr.-gen., and was a mem. of exec. and legis. couns.; apptd. one of the crown agts. for the colonies July, 1895.

CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G. (1891), C.M.G. (1887)—Ensign, Argyll and Bute Rifles, Jan., 1855; lieut. same year; asst.-supt. Bombay rev. survey, 1856; on the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, apptd. agt. of the Ahmedabad Koli

Corps; asst. supt. of pol. and asst. mag. (has mutiny medal), supt. of pol. and mag. of the first class and comdt. of the Rutnagherry Rangers, Dec., 1859; promoted in 1863, and selected to reorganise the Canara pol. force; in 1866 in command of the Belgaum pol. Received numerous commendations from the Bombay govt., and from the govs.-gen. and secs. of state for India for special services, and received two special donations of 3,500 rs. and 7,500 rs. for special service. Passed exams. in Hindostanee, Goojerathi, Marathi, and Canarese. In 1866 selected to take pol. charge of Ceylon, and to reorganise its constab., receiving a special gratuity of 1,000l. for this service. In 1868 confirmed as inspr.-gen.; ag. lieut.-gov. Penang, 1872-3. Cholera comsgr. to Jaffna in 1866 and 1877; inspr.-gen. of prisons from Jan., 1885; was in charge of Egyptian exiles. Ret. 1891.

CAMPBELL, H. C.—Second clk. in the deeds registry office, Natal, Apr., 1861; 2nd clk. audit office, Jan., 1863; 1st clk. R.M. ct., co. Pietermaritzburg, Mar., 1868; R.M. div. of Ixopo, Mar., 1876; ag. R.M. div. of Umgeni, Nov., 1876; R.M., Inanda, and J.P. for col., 1880; master and registr., sup. ct., 1882; col. audr., Apr., 1889; acted as judge native high ct., and as 2nd puisne judge and atty.-gen.; audit.-gen., 1894; chmn. civ. ser. bd.

CAMPBELL, JOSEPH ALEXANDER.—Late serjt.-maj., Cameron Highlanders; served in the Indian campaigns 1858-9, and in Egyptian campaign, 1882; medal for Indian service and medal and clasp for Tel-el-Kebir and Khedive's star; medals for long service and for distinguished conduct; drill instructor, W. Australia, 1884; lieut. and staff adjt. of volrs, 1886; capt. defence force, May, 1894; major, May, 1899.

CAPE TOWN, ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV. WILLIAM WEST JONES, D.D.—Consec. 1874; metropolitan of the church of the prov. of S. Africa; formerly fellow of St. John's Coll., Oxon.; preacher at Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and rural dean of Oxford.

CAPPER, ALFRED HOUSTON.—Ed. Roy. Schl., Armagh, and Trin. Coll., Dub.; scholarship in classics; B.A. in 1883; cadet, S. Stlmnts, Nov., 1883; J.P. and mag., May, 1884; passed final exam. in Chinese, and attached to res.-coun.'s office, Penang, 1886; 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, 1888; dist. offr., 1889; ag. sen. dist. offr., Butterworth, P.W., Oct., 1889; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Apr., 1890; asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, 1893; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, Sept., 1893; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Sept., 1894; ag. asst. col. sec., Nov., 1894, to Apr., 1895; asst. prot. of Chinese, Penang, Apr., 1895; ag. prot. of Chinese, S. Stlmnts, Sept., 1895 to Oct., 1896, and from Apr. to Dec., 1900; Indian immigr. agt., Mar., 1896; ag. asst. col. sec., May to Dec., 1898.

CAPPER, THOMAS.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.Sc. (Lond.), 1876; B.A., Camb. (Math. and Nat. Sc. Triposes), 1879; inspr. of schools, Jamaica, Oct., 1880; official mem. of leg. coun., 1882.

CARBONE, SIR JOSEPH, LL.D. (1862), C.M.G. (1887), K.C.M.G. (1891).—Received at the Malta Bar, 1863; reporter, ct. of commerce, 1863; crown advoc. and govt. legal adviser, 1880; mem. of exec. and legis. coun. *ex officio*; ch. justice, Malta, 1895; vice-pres. legis. coun., 1898.

CARDEN, J.—Shorthand writer in office of asst. sec. (for India) to Roy. comsgr. Col. and Indian Exhib., 1886; entered service of Roy. Niger Company, Jan., 1887; transferred to C.O. as supplementary clk., Jan., 1900.

CARDEW, COL. SIR FRED., K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1894).—Engaged in N.W. Frontier of



India campaign, 1863, and Zulu and Transvaal campaigns, 1879-81; D.A.Q.M.G. in S. Africa, 1879-80; assist. mil. sec. China, 1882-3; sub-coms. Zululand, 1884-6; A.A.G. S. Africa, 1890; res. coms. Zululand, 1890; gov. S. Leone, 1894 to 1900.

CARLILE, EDWARD, K.C.—Gold medalist in law, Melbourne Univ., 1868.—Clk., census office, Victoria, May, 1861; registr. gen.'s office, Jan., 1862; crown law offices, Mar., 1865; called to the bar, Victoria, 1871; parly. and professional asst. to crown law offrs 1873; parly. draftsman, July, 1879; clk.-asst., legis. assem., Apr., 1882; re-apptd. parly. draftsman with higher status, Apr., 1889; author of "Notes on Victoria Constitution," "Victorian Year Book, 1883-4."

CARLING, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1893).—Mem. for London, Ontario, 1857-74; elected to Dominion house of commons on confederation, 1867; rec.-gen. of Canada, 1862; min. of wks. and agricul., Ontario, 1867-71; again elected for London, 1878; sworn of the privy coun. and made postmr.-gen. in Sir J. Macdonald's govt., 1882; min. of agricul., 1855 to 1892; mem. of cabinet without portfolio, 1892; ret., 1894.

CARLINGFORD, BARON (United Kingdom. 1874), CHESTER PARKINSON FORTESCUE, 1st baron, P.C. (England 1864, Ireland 1865).—Ed. at Chr. Ch., Oxford; 1st class in classics in 1844, and obtained the chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846; was a lord of the treasury, from Jan., 1854, to Apr., 1855; under sec. of state for the cols., May, 1857, to Feb., 1858, and again 1859-65; M.P. for co. Louth, 1847 to 1874; priv. coun., 1864; ch. sec. for Ireland, Nov., 1865, and again 9th Dec., 1868; pres. of bd. of trade, Dec., 1870, to Feb., 1874; lord privy seal, 1881; lord pres. of the coun., 1883, to June, 1885.

CARMODY, P.—Entered Imp. service after open competn., 1876; inland rev. laboratory scholarship, 1880; diploma (1st class) Roy. Schl. of Mines; asst. analyst, and subsequently analyst, Somerset-House, 1881-90; Govt. analyst, Trinidad, and prof. of chemistry, Queen's Roy. Coll. and Coll. of the Immaculate Conception, June, 1890; mem. central agricul. bd., 1890; mem. bd. of health, 1891; is F.I.C., F.C.S., mem. of soc. of chem. industry, and author of prize paper on "Recent Progress of Invention and Science," and other published papers on scientific subjects.

CARON, L. B.—Puisne judge, superior ct., Quebec, 1874.

CARON, THE HON. SIR J. P. R. A., K.C.M.G. (1885). K.C.—Called to the bar of Lower Canada (now Province of Quebec) 1865; created a Q.C., 1876; entered the Canadian House of Commons, 1873, where he still sits; min. of militia and defence for the Dominion of Canada, 8th Nov., 1880; postmr.-gen., 1892 to 1896; one of representatives of Canada at Col. confce., Ottawa, 1894.

CARPENTER, PERCY TRANTER, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond. (St. Mary's Hosp., Lond.); dist. surg., Br. Honduras, 1892; ag. dist. coms. 1893 and 1895; asst. col. surg., 1894; dist. coms., 1897; dist. med. officer, Cyprus, 1900.

CARR, MARK WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.—Ed. King's Coll., Lond.; employed on Indian Rylys., 1866-76; dist. engr., Natal Rylys., Aug., 1876; res. engr., Apr., 1882; ch. res. engr. constrn. and maintenance, Aug., 1888; engr.-in-ch. of rylys., Sept., 1889; consulting engr., 1897.

CARRENA, ALBERT EMANUEL.—Ed. at St. Gregory's gram. schl. R.C., Lagos; asst. clk. har. dept., 1894; clk. and storekeeper, 1895; messenger and copyist, Queen's advocate's off.,

1896; 2nd clk. gen. registry, 1897; Queen's advoc.'s clk., 1897.

CARRINGTON, EARL (created 1895), VISCOUNT WENDOVER (U.K.), BARON CARRINGTON (Great Britain, 1897, and Ireland, 1896), CHARLES R. W. CARRINGTON, P.C. (1881), G.C.M.G. (1885).—Ed. at Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. 1863; late capt. Roy. Horse Guards, Lieut.-col. 3rd batt. Oxford Light Infantry; capt. Queen's Body Guard, 1881 to 1885; gov. of N. S. Wales, 1889-90; Lord Chamberlain, 1892-5; joint hered. Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

CARRINGTON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR FREDERICK, K.C.B. (1897), K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1880).—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; 24th Regt.: comdr. of the F. L. H. in the Transkei war, S. Africa, 1877-78: commanded Transvaal vols. against Sikukuni, 1878-79; commanded left wing C.M.R., 1879 to 1883: commanded col. forces in Basuto war, severely wounded; commanded 2nd mounted rifles, Bechuanaland field force, 1884: comdt. of pol., Br. Bechuanaland, 1885; comdt. native forces, Zululand, in 1888; again in command Bechuanaland pol., Dec., 1888-93; and again on special service, Nov., 1893, in connection with Matabele war; comdg. brigade at Gibraltar, 1895; commanded forces in Matabele war, 1896; resumed command at Gibraltar, 1897; commanded Rhodesian Field Force during S. African war, 1900.

CARRINGTON, SIR JOHN WORRELL, KNT. (1897), C.M.G. (1888), K.C., F.R.G.S., D.C.L., LL.D.—Ed. Codrington Coll., Barbados (S.C. C., 1866), and Linc. Coll., Oxon (B.A., 1872; M.A., 1891); called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, June, 1872; acted as judge, asst. ct. of appeal, Barbados, 1874-75; J.P., 1874; mem. house of assem., 1874-8, and again 1881; M.L.C., 1878-81; solr.-gen., 1878; again acted as judge, asst. ct. of appeal, 1879; and as atty.-gen., 1880; Hon. D.C.L., Durham, 1879; Hon. LL.D., St. Andrews, 1894. Was pres. of the educn. bd., and of the bd. of health, and received the thanks of govt. for services in connection with educn.; ch. justice, St. Lucia and Tobago, 1882; on special duty as ag. col. sec., Grenada, 1882; admnst. govt. of Tobago, 1883 to 1885; prepared revised edition Tobago laws; ag. ch. justice of Grenada, 1886; in 1887-9 prepared a new edition of the Laws of St. Lucia; atty.-gen. Br. Guiana, Dec., 1888, chancellor of the diocese, 1890; engaged, 1891-2, in drafting for the govt. of Br. Guiana bills relating to the cts., criminal law and procedure, &c., of that col.; chmn. central bd. of health, 1889, of the opening-up-the-country comsn., 1891-2, and of the spirits ordinance comsn., 1893-4; maj. in the Br. Guiana militia, 1893. In 1894 prepared a new and revised edition of the laws of Br. Guiana; ch. justice, Hong Kong, 1896.

CARTER, THE HON. SIR F. B. T., K.C.M.G. (1878).—Barrister, Newfld., 1842; Q.C., 1859; mem. house of assem., 1855 to 1878; speaker, 1861 to 1865; premier and atty.-gen., 1865 to 1870, and from Feb., 1874, to Apr., 1878; deleg. to Quebec, 1864, in arranging terms for establishing the Dominion of Canada; again at Ottawa, 1869, for the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion; and several delegs. respecting treaty rights of the trade on the Newfoundland coast; ch. justice, 1878; admur. by royal sign manual, Sept., 1878, and on several occasions since during the absence of and vacancies in office of gov.; ret. 1893.

CARTER, SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G. (1893); C.M.G. (1890).—Entered navy 1864; paymr. of col. steamer "Sherbro," S. Leone, Aug., 1870; served on the G. Coast during a part of the

Ashanti campaign; was one of the comsrs. for valuing the ordnance and stores left behind by the Dutch at the transfer of Elmina; priv. sec. to gov. Leeward Is., Sept., 1875; collr. of customs and treas., G. Coast, Aug., 1879; treas. and postmr. Gambia, Oct., 1882; admstr. the gov't. several times; admstr. of Gambia on separation from S. Leone, Nov., 1888; gov. Lagos, 1890-6; gov. Bahamas, 1898.

CARTER, W. LANGHAM.—Ed. at Bradfield Coll., Berks.; cadet, S. Sttlms., 1890; passed final exam. in Malay, Dec., 1892; ag. dist. offr., Malacca, Jan., 1896; dist. offr. prov. Wellesley, Apr., 1897; continued to act at Malacca; ag. collr. of ld. rev. and registr. of deeds, Singapore, Dec., 1898.

CARTER, WILLIAM STUART.—After compet. exam. apptd. copyist to the treasury, cust., and post office, Br. Honduras, Feb. 1894; ag. 5th clk. of same Sep. to Dec., 1895; 4th clk. Mar. to June, 1898; ag. clk. to regrs.-gen., June to Sep., 1898, Mar., to Oct. 1899, and Mar. to Oct., 1900; ag. clk. to col. engur., Oct. to Feb., 1900.

CARTWRIGHT, CAPT. J. T.—Lieut. in army, 1856; capt., 1862; sold out 1868; agt. of immigr., Jamaica, 1872; stip. mag., 1874; ditto Br. Guiana, 1888.

CARTWRIGHT, THE HON. SIR RICHARD JOHN, G.C.M.G. (1897). K.C.M.G. (1879).—Entered Canadian parlmnt., 1863; sworn of the privy coun., and was min. of finance, 7th Nov., 1875, until the resig. of the Mackenzie cabinet, Oct. 1878; min. of trade and commerce in Sir W. Laurier's gov't., June, 1896.

CARTY, HON. M. H. K.C.—M.H.A. St. George, 1882-1897, Placentia, 1897, mem. exec. coun. (without portfolio), 1897.

CASAULT, SIR L. N., KT. BACH. (1894).—Ch. justice, super. ct., Quebec, 1894.

CASEY, THE HON. JAS. JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1878).—Barrister-at-law; M.L.A., Victoria, 1861-79; mem. exec. coun., 1868; min. of justice, 1868; solr.-gen., 1869; pres. of bd. of land and wks. and min. of agricult., 1872 to 1875; pres. of Victoria comsn. to Paris Exhbn., 1878; exec. vice-pres. of Melbourne Internat. Exhbn., 1880; pres. of Fed. Bk. of Australia; is now judge of insolvency ct. and chmn. gen. sessions; judge of cts. of mines and co. cts.; is knight offr. of the legion of honor and of the crown of Italy.

CASOLANI, EDWARD ROBERT.—Apptd. clk. Sep., 1878, and higher div. clk. Mar., 1883, on the High Comnr's estab. Cyprus; transf'd. to the ch. sec's estab. Mar., 1884; ag. L. comndt. of pol. and asst. comsrs. Nicosia, July to Sep., 1898; ch. clk. and sub. L. comndt. of pol. Jan., 1899.

CASOLANI, WILLIAM.—Clk. port dept., Malta, May, 1863; customs dept., Jan., 1865; 2nd class clk., ch. sec's office, June, 1880; 1st class clk. and asst. clk. to the coun., Jan., 1886; dep. asst. sec. to govt. and ch. clk., July, 1891; asst. sec. to gov. and clk. to exec. coun. and coun. of govt., July, 1894.

CASSERLY, JAMES MICHAEL.—3rd class clk., col. sec's office, Jamaica, 1878; 2nd class clk., Nov., 1885.

CASTOR, C. F., M.B. C.M., F.R.G.S.—Asst. col. surg., G. Coast Col., Feb., 1879; med. offr., Br. Guiana, 1885; med. supt. Leper Asylum, 1887; is J.P. and coroner.

CATT, THE HON. A.—Mem. house of assem. S. Australia since 1881; comsrs. of crown lands, S. Australia, June, 1881, to June, 1884; comsrs. of pub. wks. June, 1887, to June, 1889; chmn. of comtee., legis. assem., 1890.

CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE, BERNARD.—Served in 39th regt., 1885-1890; lieut. 99th regt., 1890; inspr. S. Leone frontier pol., 1895; J.P. for col.

CAYLEY, SIR RICHARD (KNT., 1882), M.A., and scholar of St. John's Coll., Camb.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, June, 1862; advoc. sup. ct. of Ceylon, June, 1863; dep. Queen's advoc. May, 1868; puisne judge of the sup. ct., 1873; Queen's advoc., 1876; ch. justice, 1879; resig., 1883; is a mag. for Rutland.

CELESTIN, LOUIS ALBERT.—Ed. govt. normal sch., Mauritius; teacher in edn. dept., 1874; ag. inspr. of schls., Nov., 1886, to Aug., 1889; dist. cashier, Dec., 1889, to Nov., 1893; ch. inspr. of distilleries, Nov., 1893; ag. supt. of distilleries, Apr. to Oct., 1895; dist. cashier, Flacq, June, 1898.

CHADWICK, JOHN COURTENAY CHASMAN.—Clk. and interp. to the R.M., Inanda div., Natal, Jan., 1868; clk. of the ct. Oct., 1870; acted as R.M. and admstr. of native law on various occasions, 1872-7, at Inanda; J.P. for the Inanda div., Aug., 1875; registr. of the native high ct., and sec. to native admstr. bd. Nov., 1876; admitted an atty. of the sup. ct., 1878; first class interp. on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Newdigate during Zulu War of 1879 (medal and clasp); admstr. of native law and border agt. Upper Tugela, 1880; R.M., Lions River div., and J.P. for the col., 1882; R.M., and admstr. of native law, Ixopo, Sept., 1886; mag. Lions River div., 1897-8.

CHADWICK, JOHN.—Asst.-supt. instrument room, telegraph dept., Capetown, Mar., 1879; supt. of tels., Durban, Natal, July, 1879; gen. sub-man. of tels., Natal, 1880; postmr.-gen. 1883; postmr.-gen. and gen. man. of tels., Jan., 1884.

CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G. (1886).—Has been employed by the C.O. to report on the drainage and water supply of various cols.; was consult. engnr. for the Malta water wks. and Hong Kong water supply and drainage.

CHALMERS, WILLIAM.—Ag. asst. crown survr. and rev. offr. in charge of rivers and creeks, ctv. Demerara, Nov., 1866; asst. crown survr., ctv. Berbice, Dec., 1866; jun. asst. crown survr., July, 1875; sen. ditto Dec., 1877; asst. crown survr., Dec., 1886; cr. survr., Feb., 1888.

CHAMBERLAIN, THE RT. HON. JOSEPH, P.C. (1880), M.P., Hon. LL.D. (Camb.), Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford).—Eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain; born in London, 1836, and ed. at University Coll. Schl., after which he was engaged in business in Birmingham till 1874, when he retired. In 1870 he was elected a mem. of the Birmingham town coun., and in the same year a mem. of the sch. bd., of which he became chmn. in 1873. In each of the three following years, 1874-5-6, he was elected mayor of the borough, and in June, 1876, on the retirement of Mr. Dixon, one of the three representatives of Birmingham, he was returned to Parlmnt. At the general election of 1880 he was again returned with the late Mr. John Bright and Mr. Philip Muntz as his colleagues, and on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's admstr. he was apptd. pres. of the bd. of trade, with a seat in the cabinet. While at the bd. of trade he prepared and succeeded in passing through parlmnt. the Bankruptcy Act, which is now in force, the Patents Act of 1883, and other measures. After the redistribution of seats in 1885 he was returned as mem. for W. Birmingham, and joined Mr. Gladstone's 3rd admstr. in 1886, as pres. of the local govt. bd., but resig. in consequence of his disagreement with the premier's home rule policy. At the general election of 1886 he was returned unopposed for W. Birmingham, and at the end of 1887 proceeded to the U. States as plenipotentiary to negotiate, in

conjunction with H.M.'s min. there and Sir Charles Tupper, a treaty for the settlement of the Atlantic fisheries question. The result of these negotiations was the convention of 1888, and though it was rejected by the U.S. senate, the *modus vivendi* established by it still regulates the fisheries. On the defeat of Lord Rosebery's govt. in June, 1895, Mr. Chamberlain joined Lord Salisbury's govt. as sec. of state for the col. At the general elections of 1895 and 1900, in both of which he took a very prominent part, he was again returned for W. Birmingham. Lord Rector, Glasgow Univ. 1896.

CHAMBERLAYNE, MAJOR TANKERVILLE JAMES.—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; ensign, Ceylon rifles, June, 1868; transfd. to 80th regt., Oct., 1873; fort adjt., Hong Kong, June, 1875, to Mar., 1877; ag.-brig.-maj., Nov., 1875, to Feb., 1876; officiated twice as asst. mil. sec., China command; served in Transvaal and throughout Zulu war, 1878-79; present at Ulundi (medal and clasp, 1878-79); A.D.C. to gov. of Natal (Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.), 3rd Feb., 1882; priv. sec., Mar., 1882; also ag. clk. exec. coun., July, 1885; priv. sec. to high comsnnr. of Cyprus, and clk., exec. coun., Mar., 1886; local comdt. of pol., 1892; col. of customs and excise and asst. to comsnnr. Larua, 1894; ag. comsnnr. Larua, June-Oct., 1895; Kyrenia, Nov., 1896-Apr., 1897; Nicosia, June-Nov., 1897; Kyrenia, Apr., 1898; comsnnr. and local comdt. of pol., Kyrenia, 1899.

CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE.—2nd clk. to pres. St. Kitts, May, 1875; 3rd landing waiter, treasury, Dec., 1878; 1st clk. to registr. and provost marshal, Apr., 1881; sec. of the comsnn. to enquire into the general condition of Dominica, Nov., 1881; priv. sec. to gov. Leeward Is., 1882, to 1883; clk. to mag., dist. C, St. Kitts, July, 1883; dep. coroner May, 1885; qtrmr. with St. Kitts Militia, June, 1885.

CHANDLER, WILLIAM KELLMAN, B.A. LL.D.—St. John's Coll., Camb. (1875-79); law tripos, 1879-1880; called to the bar, Inner Tem., June, 1879; ag. escheator-gen. of Barbados, 1880-81; J.P., 1880; ag. pol. mag. of Bridgetown, Aug. to Nov., 1880; ag. solr.-gen., Nov., 1880, to Mar., 1881; ag. judge of asst. ct. of appeal, Mar., 1881, to June, 1883; master-in-chancery, May, 1882; judge of asst. ct. of appeal, June, 1883; mem. of house of assem., Mar., 1881; represented parish of St. Peter until Nov., 1884; M.L.C., 1884; represented Barbados in negotiations at Washington in connection with McKinley Tariff Act, 1891.

CHAPMAN, ARTHUR.—Assessor of taxes, Hong Kong, 1889; ag. asst. snpt. fire brigade, 1891-2; J.P. 1894; lieutenant, Hong Kong volrs.

CHAPMAN, HENRY B. HOGHTON.—Dir. of P.W., Lagos. Dec. 1896; sent on special service to report on water supply of Sierra Leone, Jan., 1898.

CHASTELLIER, E.—Surg. supt. Cannoeier Point, Mauritius, 1866; poor-law med. offr., Sept., 1869; surg. supt. Barkly Asylum, 1 Feb., 1873; ag. sanitary warden, 1883 and 1887; ag. poor law comsnnr., 1884; ag. registr.-gen., 1885-86; ag. med. offr. immigr. dept., Oct., 1890, and Nov., 1892; mem. legis. coun., 1893; ch. med. offr., dir. med. and health dept., Nov., 1895.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.—Ed. Roy. High Schl. and Univ. Edin.; asst. to Messrs. Thos. Meik and Son, C.E., Edin., 1880; res. engrn. Bo'ness Drainage Works, 1883; asst. engrn. dock engrns.' office, Bristol, 1885; exec. engrn. P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1890; ag. dir. of pub. wks., 1893-94-97; mem. legis. coun. 1897; asst. dir. P. W., 1898.

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CHICHESTER, CHARLES RENFRIC.—Ed. Stonyhurst coll. and Dublin Univ., B.A. Dub. L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Ireland; diplomate in public health; licentiate in midwifery, Rotunda, Dub.; dipl. in pub. vaccination; asst. col. surg., Gambia, Mar., 1896; ag. col. surg., Apr. to Nov., 1896, May to Dec., 1898; pres. of bd. of health whilst ag. col. surg.; mem. quarantine bd.

CHILD, A.—Called to bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1876, went S.-E. circuit; stip. mag., co. Victoria, Trinidad; ag. ditto, Port of Spain, July to Dec., 1885, and from Aug., 1886; ag. puisne judge, 1887; capt. comdg. San Fernando rifle volrs., 1888; ch. justice, St. Lucia, 1890, admnstd. govt. Nov., 1894 to Feb., 1895.

CHIPPENDALL, GEORGE HERBERT.—Sub.-lieut. 3rd foot, 1874; lieut., East Kent regt., 1874; capt., Nov., 1883; maj., W. Riding regt., Dec., 1893; lieut.-col., Nov., 1898; comdt. defence force, W. Australia, Dec., 1898.

CHITTY, LOUIS OHLVY.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Dub.; asst. mr., Harrison Coll., Barbados, 1888-91; headmr. gram. schl., St. Vincent, Sept., 1891, to Dec., 1893; inspr. of schls., St. Vincent, Jan., 1894, to Dec., 1896; inspr. of schls., Jamaica, Jan., 1897, to Mar., 1898; audr. and inspr. of schls., Seychelles, Apr., 1898.

CHOMLEY, H. M.—Chief comsnnr. of pol., Victoria.

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand), 2ND BISHOP of (founded 1856), RIGHT REV. CHURCHILL JULIUS.—Ed. Worcester Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1869; M.A. 1873; Hon. D.D. 1893; consec. May, 1890.

CHURCH, THE HON. C. E.—Mem. for Lunenburg in Nova Scotian legis. assem.; comsnnr. for pub. wks. and mines.

CHURCHILL JOHN SPENCER.—Ed. at Winchester; ensign 46th regt., 1854; served at siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasp); capt. 36th regt., 1866; A.D.C. to Lord Lisgar, when lord high comsnnr. of the Ionian Is., 1857; pres. of Virgin Is., 1879; ag. pres., Nevis, 1879, and of Dominica, 1882 to 1887; pres., Montserrat, 1887; comsnnr. of St. Kitts Nevis, 1888; col. sec., Bahamas, 1895.

CLANGLIS, J. B.—Chief clk. Port dept., Gibraltar; supplementary clk. Port dept., Sept., 1880; 3rd cl. clk. and clk. to registr. of shipping, Feb., 1883; 2nd cl. clk., Jan., 1892; 1st cl. clk. and clk. to shipping mr., Jan., 1898.

CLARE, HENRY LEWIS.—Ed. Rathmines schl. and Trin. coll., Dub.; B.A. (1879), M.B., and B. Ch. (1880); jun. res. med. offr. pub. hosp. Kingston, Jamaica, Apr., 1881; dist. med. offr. Dry River dist. and hosp., July, 1882; transfd. to Vera dist., 1883; to Chapelton, 1888; to Spanish Town, 1892; surg. to St. Catherine dist. prison and to Middlesex and Surrey ctys. gaol; dist. med. offr. Kingston, June, 1896.

CLARENCE, BEVERLEY CHARLES.—Clk. to registr., sup. ct., Natal, Apr., 1875; asst. clk. of the peace, and prosecutor of the native high ct., Natal, Apr., 1880; clk. of the peace, 1896.

CLARK, ANDREW INGLIS.—Atty.-gen. of Tasmania, in the Fysh govt., 29th Mar., 1887-92; mem. of the fed. coun. of Australasia, Jan., 1888; and of fed. convention, 1891; puisne judge, 1898.

CLARK, FRANCIS W., M.B., D.P.H. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.—Ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Middlesex Hosp.; med. offr. of health and supt. Fever Hosp., Lowestoft, 1893; health offr., Hong Kong, May, 1895; mem. sanitary board; J.P. 1896.

CLARK, ROBERT, M.A., Edin.—(1st class classics, 1873), Ferguson scholar (classics); ex-

hibitioner and M.A., New Coll. Oxford, 1877; 1st class classical mods., 1874, 2nd class, final classical schl., 1877; asst. prof. of Latin, Edin. Univ., 1878; headmr., govt. high schl., Maritzburg, Natal, Oct., 1879; ag. sec. to coun. of educn., 1882; called to the bar, Inner Tem., May, 1886.

(CLARK, WM.—Ed. Roy. High Schl., Edin.; called to the bar (Mid. Tem.) June, 1883; scholarships internat. and constid. law, 1881 and 1882, and common and crim. law, 1882; admitted Br. Guiana bar, 1883; acted on several occasions as crown prosecutor; revising barrister, Oct., 1892; master sup. ct. and registr.-gen. S. Leone, Sept., 1894; J.P., Jan., 1895; dep. judge sup. ct., Feb., 1895; ag. ch. justice, Mar., 1895; pol. mag., coroner, and judge ct. of requests, May, 1895; crown prosecutor Jan., 1896; dep. judge, Jan., 1897; ag. atty.-gen., June, 1897; atty.-gen., Gold Coast, Nov., 1897.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-GEN. THE HON. SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G. (1885), C.B. (1869), C.I.E. (1876).—Entered R.E. 1844; A.D.C. to Sir William Denison when gov. of Van Diemen's Land, 1846; served in New Zealand during 1848-9, and was at the close of the war sent on a mission to Hiki; in the same year, rejoined Sir William Denison as priv. sec.; M.L.C., 1861; survr.-gen. of Victoria, 1853; on the proclamation of the new constitution he was returned to the assem. for the city of Melbourne, and joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as min. for pub. lands, resigning with it in 1857; on its 2nd resign., in 1858, he declined to form a new admnstr., and returned to Europe. He was comdg. royal engnr. of the E. and midland dists. till 1863, when he proceeded on special service to the W. Coast of Africa; dir. of wks. of the navy, 1864 to 1875; gov. of the S. Stitlms., 1873, when he initiated the operations which led to the pacification of the Malay peninsula; pub. wks. mem. of Coun. of India, March, 1875; comdt. of schl. of mil. engineering, Chatham, 1881-2; inspr.-gen. of fortifications and dir. of wks., 1882; ag. agt.-gen. for Victoria, 1892-4 and 1897-8; agt.-gen., 1898; also agt.-gen. for Tasmania, Jan., 1901.

CLARKE, ERNEST D.—Dep.-registr., sup. ct. Trinidad.

CLARKE, SIR FIELDING, KT. BACH. (1894), LL.B.—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Easter 1876, N.E. circuit; atty.-gen. of Fiji, 1881; ag. ch. just. and ch. judicial comsnr. for the W. Pacific, 1882 to 1883, and again 1884; confirmed 1885; puisne judge, Hong Kong, 1888; ch. just., 1891; ch. just., Jamaica, 1896.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE S., R.E., K.C.M.G. (1893), C.M.G. (1887).—Entered R.E., 1868; capt., 1880; major, 1887; served in Egypt, 1882 (medal and star); in Suakin expedn. 1885, mentioned in despatches (clasp); sec. col. defence comtee., 1885-92; supt. of carriage factory, Woolwich, 1893-8.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL. SIR MARSHAL JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G., 1880, (late R.A.).—Res. mag., co. Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1874; A.D.C. to Sir T. Shepstone, H.M.'s special comsnr., S. Africa, 1876; polit. offr. and special comsnr., Lydenburg, 1877; served in Transvaal campaign, 1880-1, in command of Landrost's office, Potchefstroom; mentioned in despatches; res. mag. Quithin, Basutoland, 1881; comsnr., Cape pol., King William's Town, 1882; col. comdg. Turkish regt. Egyptian gendarmerie, 1882; 3rd class order of Medjidie; ret. from the army, with rank of lieutenant-col., 1883; res. comsnr., Basutoland, 1884; res. comsnr. and ch. mag., Zululand, 1893; res. comsnr., Rhodesia, 1898.

CLARKE, WILLIAM JAMES.—Joined Natal mounted pol., 1878; served through Zulu war of 1879 (medal with clasp); accomp. ex-Empress Eugenie to Zululand, 1880; served in Transvaal campaign, 1881; present at battle of Laing's Nek; accomp. mission to Pondoland, 1887; mission to Tongaland, 1888, and Portuguese-Swaziland bndry. comsn., 1888; ag. R.M. and admnr. native law. Ixopo div., 1889-90; Crim. Investign. offr., 1895.

CLAVIER, ALEXANDER.—Ed. Stonyhurst; super. clk. col. sec. office, St. Lucia, Mar., 1860; clk., audit office, Jan., 1862; comptroller and auditor, June, 1868; also registr. roy. ct. and of deeds and mortgages, Mar., 1870, with title of dep. registr. and accountant; registr. and accountant, July, 1875; prothonotary and registr., Oct., 1879; also sheriff, Apr., 1886; is also registr.-gen. of births and deaths, a mem. of the legis. coun., Castries town bd., and a J.P.

CLAYTON, A. G.—Ed. Marlbro' Coll.; 3rd class clk. col. sec. office, Jamaica, Sept., 1886; ch. clk., col. sec. office, Br. Honduras, July, 1892; clk. of councils, Jan., 1898; priv. sec. to Gov. of Br. Honduras, Jan., 1897, to Oct., 1898; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec. Ceylon, 1900.

CLAYTON, L. H.—B.A., Camb.; Cadet, S. Stitlms., Nov., 1895; ag. asst. prot. of Chinese at Singapore, May, 1897; also of Penang, Aug., 1897; passed final exam. in Chinese, Mar., 1899; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, Feb., 1899; confirmed 4th mag., Aug., 1899; ag. asst. protector of Chinese, Singapore, Oct., 1899.

CLELAND, W. L., M.B., A.M., Edin. (1876).—Asst. med. offr. Derby county asyl., Eng., 1877; res. med. offr. Parkside lun. asyl., S. Australia, and asst. col. surg., 1878; res. med. offr. Adelaide and Parkside lun. asyls., and col. surg. S. Australia, 1896.

CLEVELAND, R. A.—Dist. med. offr., Cyprus, 1894; ag. ch. head offr., 1900.

CLEMENTI, C.—Ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Magdalen Coll. Oxford (Demy, 1894; B.A., 1898), hon. mention Hertford Schl., 1895; 1st cl. mods., 1896; hon. mention Ireland and Craven Schl., 1896; Boden Sanskrit scholar, 1897; prox. acc. Gaisford (Greek Prose), 1897; 2nd cl. Lit. Hum., 1898; prox. acc. Chancellor's Latin essay, 1899; cadet, Hong Kong, 1899.

CLEMENTS, W. LEE.—Capt. 5th Btn. the Rifle Brigade; supervisor of Customs, Cape Coast, 1891; paymr. and qrtmr. G. Coast constab., Aug., 1891; in charge of specie and stores with Attabubu expedn., and received thanks of S. of S. forCols., 1893-4; in charge of col. transport, Ashanti expedn., 1895; received "star;" ag. adjt. G. Coast constab., July, 1897; inspr. preventive ser. G. C. col., July, 1900; attached to Ashanti Field Force, 1900.

CLIFFORD, HUGH CHARLES.—Joined Perak service, 1883; passed in Malay, Feb., 1885; collr. land rev., Kwāla Kangsar, March, 1885; on special service to Pahang, 1887; ag. gov.'s agt. there, 1887-8; collr. and mag., 1889; supt. Ulu Pahang, 1889; ag. Br. res. Pahang, Sept., 1890 to Mar., 1891, Apr. to Dec., 1891, and from Feb., 1893; sec. to govt. Selangor, Dec., 1894, but continued to act as res. of Pahang; res. Pahang, July, 1896; gov. of Br. North Borneo and Labuan, 1899 to 1900.

CLIFTON, ROBERT OECIL.—Landing waiter and postmr., Bunbury, W. Australia, 1873; 2nd clk., lands and survey dept., 1874; 2nd clk., customs, 1876; ch. clk., lands and survey dept., Apr., 1880; under sec. for lands, 1891.

CLINCKETT, R. J.—Entered provost marshal's office, Barbados, as jun. clk. in 1869; acctnt. in 1870; acted as provost marshal from Feb. to Sept., 1879; again in 1880; resig. 1880; apptd. official assignee 1st Oct., 1882.

CLUTSAM, S. H. O.—Called to bar, Bahamas, July, 1868; ag. sec. to bd. of educn., 1882; ag. stip. and circuit mag. in 1887; asst. clk. and sergt.-at-arms, house of assem., 1866; ch. clk., 1890.

COBHAM, C. DELAVAL.—Ed. Rugby, and Univ. Coll., Oxon; B.A. (honours), 1866; B.C.L., M.A., 1869; M.R.A.S. asst. comsnnr., Larnaca, Cyprus, Oct. 1, 1878; comsnnr. of Larnaca, Mar. 18, 1879; ag. ch. sec. to Govt., 1880; ag. ch. collr. of customs, 1886; has edited a Bibliography of Cyprus, and *Excerpta Cypria*, and translated Mariti's *Travels in Cyprus*, the story of Omm Haram, and Graziani's narrative of the siege of Nicosia and Famagusta.

COBLEY, WALTER HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.—Asst. engnr., Natal rlys., Feb., 1876; ag. maintenance engnr., Jan. 1880, to 1881; maintenance engnr., 1882; dist. engnr., 1883.

COCHRANE, C. S., M.I.C.E.—Grad. at Trin. Coll., Dub., 1868; was employed on rly. wks. in S. America, 1871-74; asst. engnr. on the Cape Govt. rlys., 1874; ag. dist. engnr., 1877; engnr. in the pub. wks. dept., Trinidad, 1878; engnr. in charge of surveys, 1879.

COCHRANE, HON. THOMAS, H.A.E., M.P.—Ed at Eton; served in 93rd Highlanders and Scots Guards; Hon. Major, 4th Batt., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; J.P., Fife, D.L. for Renfrewshire; M.P. for North Ayrshire; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, June, 1895 to Feb., 1901; on active service in the S. African War, 1900.

COCKBURN, THE HON. SIR JOHN ALEX., K.C.M.G. (1900); M.D. (Lond.).—Mem. of House of Assem., S. Australia, 1884-1898; min. of educn., 1885, to June, 1887; premier and ch. sec., 1889-90; again min. of educn. and agricul., 1893; agt.-gen. for S. Australia in London, 1898.

CODRINGTON, STEWART.—Cadet, S. Stlmts., Nov., 1898; ag. sub-inspr. of schls. Malacca, May, 1900; ag. supt. Malay college, Mar., 1900.

COEN, GEORGE.—Deputy min. of finance and sec. treasury board, Newfoundland, 1898.

COGHLAN, T. A.—Public service comsnnr. of New S. Wales; ed. Sydney Gram. Schl.; apptd. to pub. wks. dept., 1873; assoc. mem. Inst. of Civil Engnrs., 1882; asst. engnr. Harbours and Rivers Dept., 1884; Govt. statistician, 1886; regisr. of friendly societies, 1892; honry. fellow roy. statis. soc. 1893; mem. of pub. ser. bd., 1896; justice of the peace, 1896; roy. comsnnr. to enquire into the working of the marine bd., 1896; roy. comsnnr. to enquire into working of Sydney Water Supply and Sewerage Bd., 1897; supervised the N. S. Wales Census of 1891; Pres. of the Confee. of Australian Statisticians to determine the population of the colonies and to arrange for a uniform census of Australasia, 1900; author of "Wealth and Progress of N. S. Wales," "The Seven Colonies of Australasia," "Childbirth, a Study in Statistics," "Notes on the Financial Aspect of Australian Federation," "Report on the Eleventh Census of N. S. W.," "Treatise on the Deaths of Women in Childbirth," &c.

COHEN, HON. H. E.—Col. treas., N. S. Wales, Dec., 1877, to Dec., 1878; judge, Metropolitan Ct., May, 1881; min. of just., Jan., 1883 to 1885.

COKER, S. D. A.—Asst. clk. treasury, Gambia, May, 1873; 2nd landing waiter, customs, Aug., 1875; asst. clk. treasury, Feb., 1879; ch. clk. treasury, and P.O., Mar., 1883; ag. gov.'s clk.;

clk. to leg. comr. and dep. coroner, June to Nov., 1889; cashier, Jan., 1892; in charge of the treasury, June to Nov., 1892.

COLE, FRED. EDWARD.—Ed. at Marlboro' Coll. and King's Coll., Lond.; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Feb., 1886; dist. comsnnr., G. Coast Coll., May, 1888; clk. of cts., St. Elizabeth, Jamaica Nov., 1890; ag. res. mag. Apr., 1891.

COLE, G.—Inspir. of pub. schls., Bahamas, and sec. to the educn. bd., and J.F., Sept., 1882.

COLLE, ROWLAND.—Supernum. clk., Queen's advoc.'s dept., S. Leone, Aug., 1867; postmr., Cape Coast, Nov., 1870; ditto, Accra, Apr., 1879; col. postmr., G. Coast, 1887; acted as dir. of telegraphs for a short period in 1892; postmr.-gen., G. Coast Coll., 1892.

COLE, SAMUEL SILVANUS.—Govt. 2nd printer, Lagos, 20th Jan., 1865; acted as head printer from Dec., 1866, to Feb., 1867; again from May to Oct., 1874; govt. head printer, G. Coast, Mar., 1875.

COLENBRANDER, HERMAN JAMES.—Clk. for Immigr., Zulu Border Agency, Lower Tugela Div., Natal, Nov., 1881; dep. clk. of peace, Umsinga, Nov., 1887; clk. and interp. to R.M., Umvoti, Aug., 1889; clk. of the ct. Klip River div., 1895.

COLES, THE HON. SIR JENKIN, K.C.M.G. (1894).—Mem. of house of assem. S. Australia, 1875-8, and since 1881; comsnnr. cr. Jds., June, 1884, to Feb., 1885; June, 1887, to June, 1889; comsnnr. P. W. Feb. to June, 1885; speaker house of assem., S. Australia, 1890.

COLL, ANTHONY MICHAEL.—Ed. Haileybury, and Exeter Coll., Oxon; M.A. and B.C.L., 1888; called to the bar, Inner Tem., Jan., 1887; pol. mag., Gibraltar, 1892; also inspir. of schls., 1894; ag. atty.-gen., 1892 to 1899; ag. ch. just., 1894 and 1899; col. treas. and ag. col. sec., 1895-97, and 1898.

COLLARD, WILLIAM ALFRED.—Clk., treasury, Oct., 1882; promoted to customs outdoor dept. as 6th examining officer, Cape Town, Sep., 1888; second class clk. and asst. acct. to paymaster-gen., treasury, Jan., 1889; priv. sec. to Hon. J. X. Meriinan, treasurer, July, 1890; priv. sec. to the Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, treasurer, May, 1893; and prin. clk. treasury, Oct., 1893; asst. stamping comsnnr., Nov., 1895, to June, 1896; priv. sec. to the Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, prime minister, Jan., 1896; chief clk., treasury, July, 1896; accounting officer, 1st July, 1898; deputy asst. treasurer, 1st July, 1900.

COLLENS, JAMES HENRY.—Supt. of the Normal and Boys' Model Schls., Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1878; lieut. Trinidad volrs., 1880; capt., 1885; ag. inspir. of schls., Sept. to Nov., 1886; elected on 1st bd. of dirs. Civ. Serv. Widows and Orphans Fund, 1890; author of "Guide to Trinidad," and other works; ag. supt. Govt. printing dept., Dec., 1890, to Nov., 1891.

COLLET, WILFRED, C.M.G. (1897).—Ed. at Univ. Coll. Schl., Lond.; 1st class hon. interp., LL.B., Lond., 1889; provisional 2nd clk., native dept., Fiji, Jan., 1881; inspir. of imigrts. and asst. native comsnnr., Jan., 1883; sec. W. Pacific High Comsnn., Oct., 1884; dist. comsnnr. Cyprus, 1897; ag. rec.-gen., 1900.

COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Third clk. govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, Nov., 1869; 2nd clk., Dec., 1870; record clk., Jan., 1877; ch. clk. and sec. to the quarantine bd., Dec., 1879; has acted as asst. govt. sec., and clk. to the ct. of policy and the combined ct. on several occasions since July, 1880; postmr.-gen., 1888.

COLLINGWOOD, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM POIR. C.M.G. (1880); for services in the Zulu war.

COLLINS, A. E.—Ed. at the City of Lond. Schl. and Camb.; L. Rothschild scholar and Foundation scholar of Trin. Coll., 1890; prizeman, 1891-2; 1st class classical tripos, 1893; B.A., 1893; M.A., 1899; apptd. after compet. exam., a clk. in office of S. of S. for Cols., June, 1894; priv. sec. to Mr. (now Sir Edward) Wingfield, Mar., 1897; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Feb., 1898; 1st class clk., Nov., 1898.

COLLINS, HON. GEORGE.—Chief secretary in the present Lewis Ministry, Tasmania.

COLLINS, ROBT. MURHEAD.—Retired lieutenant; entered R.N., 1866; served in flying squadrons in 1868 and 1872; sub-lieut., June, 1872; served on Channel and Australian stations to 1876; lieutenant, June, 1876; apptd. to Victorian Naval Forces (Australia) Dec. 1878; comdr. Victorian Naval Forces, 1884; sec. for Defence for Victoria, 1888.

COLLINSON, EDWD. DE LISLE.—Ed. Winchester and Univ. Coll. Oxon (scholar); called to the bar (Inner Tem.), 1890; admitted Lagos 1892; dist. comsnnr., Lagos, 1895.

COLLYER, W. R., M.A. Cantab.—Ag. ch. just., S. Leone, 1879; ag. puisne judge, G. Coast, 1880, and ag. Queen's advoc., 1880; Queen's advoc., Cyprus, 1881; puisne judge, S. Stittms., 1892; atty.-gen. S. Stittms., 1893; ag. puisne judge, Oct., 1894, to Apr., 1895; ag. ch. just., S. Stittms., July to Dec., 1897.

COLLYMORE, CHARLES H.—Audit clk., Barbados, 1874; treas. acctant, St. Vincent, July, 1878; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Grenada; and dist. registr. of births and deaths for St. George's, Feb., 1881; dep. registr. and sec. sup. ct., Sept., 1881, to Dec., 1882; ag. provost marshal, Aug., 1884, to May, 1885; ag. clk. of couns., Nov., 1886, to Nov., 1887, and May to Nov., 1888; ag. auditor, Aug., to Nov., 1887, and June to Dec., 1889; keeper immigr. records, Feb., 1890; postmr., Grenada, 1893; registr. sup. ct., 1896.

COLLYMORE, H. W.—Supernum. G.P.O., Barbados, Oct., 1876; ag. 3rd clk., 1878; 3rd clk., record branch, col. sec.'s office, Mar., 1879; 3rd clk., correspondnce. branch, Jan., 1881; ag. 2nd clk., 1883; ag. pub. librn., 1884; 2nd clk. correspondnce. branch, col. sec.'s office, July, 1884; ag. ch. clk., June, 1893, to Apr., 1894; Aug. to Dec., 1895, and July to Nov., 1896; sec. highways comsnn., 1893-6; ch. clk. col. sec.'s office, and clk. of legis. coun., Jan., 1898.

COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (1888).—Priv. sec. to first high comsnnr. for Canada, and sec. of emigrn. dept. of Canadian govt. offices, Lond., 1880; apptd. sec. to office of high comsnnr., 1881; acted as interim sec. to Colonization Bd. since its formation, Dec., 1888, and formally apptd. as such Nov., 1891.

COLOMP, SIR JOHN C. R., M.P., K.C.M.G. (1888), (C.M.G. 1887).—Was M.P. for Bow and Bromley, 1886 to 1892; formerly capt. R.M.A., in which corps he served 1854-69; has been variously employed with naval, military, and auxiliary forces; author of many works and lectures on imperial defence and protection of commerce in war; received the thanks of gov. of Br. Columbia, 1877.

COLOMBO, 4th BISHOP of, RIGHT REV. REGINALD STEPHEN COPLESTON, D.D.—Formerly fellow and tutor, St. John's Coll., Oxford. Consec. Dec., 1875.

COLTON, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892).—Was a mem. of the house of assem., S. Australia; comsnnr. of pub. wks., Nov., 1868, to May, 1870; treas., June 3, 1875, to Mar. 25, 1876;

comsnnr. of pub. wks., June, 1876, to Oct., 1877; ch. sec., June, 1884, to June, 1885.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH, 2nd BISHOP, RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WILCOX PERRIN.—Trin. Coll., Oxon., B.A., 1870, M.A., 1873; vicar of St. Luke's, Southampton, 1881-93; cons. 1893.

COLVILLE, J. W.—Clk., lands dept., Victoria, apptd. 1863; head of registry of that dept., Jan., 1878; sec. cent. bd. of health, May, 1885.

COMISSTONG, ALBERT.—Clk., col. sec.'s office, Grenada, Oct., 1879; 2nd clk., registr.'s office, Jan., 1883; clk., audit office, May, 1883; ch. clk., ditto, June, 1885.

COMISSIONG, W. S.—Admitted to the bar, Grenada, 1867; escheator-gen., July, 1872; has acted on various occasions as atty.-gen. and as ch. just.; is an unofficial mem. of legis. coun.

CONROY, J. G., K.C.—Cent. Dist. Ct. judge, Newfoundland, 1880.

COOK, ALEX.—Auditor Br. N. Borneo, Oct., 1880; treas. and aud.-gen., Aug., 1881; mem. of coun., June, 1883.

COOK, WALLACE HAYNES.—Clk. Penal Settlement, Massaruni, Br. Guiana, Feb., 1881, steward, July, 1883; ag. sec. to Poor Law comsnnrs. and supt. of Girls' Reformatory, Apl., 1890, to Jan., 1891, and May, 1895, to Feb., 1896; clk. of supplies prison dept. and sec. to bd. of prisons, Nov., 1890; supt. Almshouse, Georgetown, June, 1892; amalgamated offices of supt. Almshouse, and sec. to Poor Law comsnnrs., May, 1899.

COOKE, FREDERICK.—Accntnt. (afterwards manager), English and Australian Copper Co., S. Australia, 1862-82; represented Flinders in Parlt., 1875-82; J.P., 1875; mem. of various select comtees.; chmn. roy. comsnn. on finance, 1880-2 mem. roy. comsnn. on educn., 1882-3; 1st comsnnr. of audit, 1882.

COOKE, JOHN HAMILTON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.—Trin. Coll., Dub., honours in classics, 1882-3, in anatomy, 1885-6; sen.-house surg. Western Gen. dispensary, Marylebone, Lon., 1890-1; med. offr. Dist. C., Dominica, 1891; Dist. St. Kitts and Nevis, 1892; Yaws Hosp., 1892-7; mem. bd. of health, 1893; surg.-capt. of local forces, 1898.

COOKE, WILLIAM ERNEST, M.A., F.R.A.S.—Cadet, Adelaide observatory, 1878; B.A., Adel. Univ. 1883; asst. astronomer, Adel. obs., 1884; M.A., Adel. Univ., 1889; govt. astronr., W.A., 1896.

COOM, JOHN.—M.I.C.E., Engrn. N. Zealand, P.W.D., 1876 to 1881; res. engrn. working rlys., 1881 to 1897; inspecting engrn. for rlys., 1897 to 1899; ch. engrn., 1899.

COOMBS, W. H., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.—Comdr. Roy. Navy, Assoc. Inst. C.E.; ent. R.N. 1866; served on the Mediterranean, N. Amer., W. Indies, China, and other stations; lieutenant, 1875; served under Indian govt. 1876 to 1884 as asst. supt. marine surveys, chiefly on harbours, Madras, Colombo, Chittagong, &c.; passed as interp. in Hindi, Urdu, and Persian, 1877-8; ret. as comdr. R.N. 1894; apptd. by S. of S. for Cols. prot. of immigrts., Trinidad, Feb., 1896; M.L.C. and J.P. for the isld.

COOPER, BART. (1863), G.C.M.G. (1888) K.C.M.G. (1880) (Kt. Bach. 1857), SIR DANIEL.—Elected to the legis. coun. of N. S. Wales 1849; chosen 1st speaker of the legis. assem. under the new constitution, 1856; mem. of the senate of the Sydney Univ., pres. of the Bank of N. S. Wales; ag. agt.-gen. for N. S. Wales in 1888 and 1897.

COOPER, FRANCIS ALFRED, C.M.G. (1901), M.I.C.E.—Fellow Sanitary Inst., Gt. Britain; ed. at Rossall, and Loughborough gram. schll.; asst. to

Mr. James Mansergh, C.E., Westminster, 1879; sanitary survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1887 to 1890; survr. to sanitary bd., 1888 to 1892; inspr. of buildings, P.W.D., 1888 to 1890; ag. asst. engr., 1889; ag. survr.-gen., 1889; ag. asst. survr.-gen., 1889 to 1890; res. engr. in charge of water and drainage dept., 1890 to 1892; dir. of pub. wks., Oct., 1891; mem. exec. and legis. couns., Mar., 1892; dir. pub. wks., Ceylon, 1897; pres. of sanitary bd., H. Kong, 1895-7; rec. thanks of govt. for services in settlement of claims under the Taipingsham resumption ordnce, 1895; and from S. of S. for cols. for services during the plague, 1896; M.L.C.; comsnr. of rds., waterwks. engr., and mem. of harbour bd. and mun. coun., Colombo, 1897.

COOPER, P. A.—Atty.-gen. Queensland, Dec., 1880; northern judge, 5th Jan., 1883; 1st puisne judge, *sup. ct.*

COPELAND, THE HON. H.—Mem. legis. assem., N.S. Wales; sec. for lands in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-4; ag.-gen. for N.S.W. in London, 1900.

CORBET, FREDERICK H. M.—Hon. cor. Philos. Soc., &c.; priv. sec. to Mr. Justice Lawrie at various periods from 1885 to 1888; librn. Colombo museum, June, 1886; hon. sec. to gen. comtee., Ceylon, for Paris Exposn., 1889; ag. sec., cent. irrigation bd., June, 1890, to May, 1891; resig. librnshp., Dec., 1893; has represented col. at Imp. Inst. as hon. exec. offr., since July, 1893; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, Jan., 1897; rec. jub. gold med. of Ceylon, 1897.

CORK, WM.—Clk. and locker, Jamaica, Aug., 1868; 3rd class asst. collr. of taxes, Jan., 1869; 3rd class collr. of taxes and parochial treasr., 1870; 2nd class collr. of taxes, 1879; now 1st class collr.

CORNEY, BOLTON GLANVILL.—Ed. at *Pontainebleau*, in London, and at *Schwerin*; St. Thomas's Hosp., 1870; M.R.C.S., England, 1874; entered the col. service in 1877 as govt. med. offr., Fiji; also health offr., Suva, 1877; med. offr. for the immigr. dept., 1881; ag. agt.-gen. of immigr., Jan., 1885, to Mar., 1887; M.L.C. and of native regulative bd., 1885; ch. med. offr., June, 1887; M.L.C., June, 1888; ag. supt. lun. asyl., 1887; ag. rec.-gen. Jan. to Mar., 1892; comsnr. to enquire into decrease of native populn. 1893; comsnr. to enquire into misgovt. of Prov. Tallevu, May, 1895; in 1897 recd. thanks of coral comtee. of Roy. Soc. for assistance to the geolog. expdn. to Funafuti, Ellice islds; then from the Roy. Soc. for renewed services *t. expdn.*, 1898.

CORNISH, CHARLES COX.—Clk., land titles office, S. Australia, 1864; ch. clk., crim. business, 1865 to 1887; sec. to atty.-gen., law dept., 1888.

CORNWALL, C. F.—Graduated B.A. *Magdalen Coll.*, Camb., 1857; called to bar of Inner Tem., 1861; many years mem. of legislature of col. of Br. Columbia; on confederation of that prov. with Canada, in 1871, summoned by H.M. to the Senate of the Dominion; lieut.-gov. of Br. Columbia, 1881-6.

CORNWELL, G. F.—Called to bar (*Linc.'s Inn*), 1859; one of H.M.'s counsel for Gibr., 1885; coroner and J.P., 1895.

COSTIGAN, THE HON. JOHN.—Mem. of Canadian house of commons and of privy coun.; min. of inland rev., 1885; sec. of state for Canada, Dec., 1892; min. of marine and fisheries, 1894 to 1896.

COTTLE, H. C.—2nd asst. govt. printer, Ceylon, Nov., 1885; asst. govt. printer, 1888.

COULL, W.—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Leeward Is., Mar., 1878; acted on occasions as ch. clk. and as clk. of the Antigua and federal exec. and legis. couns.; dep. coroner for Dist. A, Oct., 1880; mag. and coroner for Dist. E, Roseau, and

registr.-gen. of births, marriages, and deaths, Dominica, Aug., 1882; mem. of the bd. of Poor Law Guardians; a visiting justice of the gaol, and nominated M.L.A., 1883; escheator-gen., 1885; mem. exec. coun., 1895.

COULTER, ROBERT MILLER, M.D.—Deputy of postmr.-gen. of Canada, Aug., 1897.

COUNSEL, E. A.—Secretary for lands and surveyor-gen., Tasmania, 1889.

COURTNEY, JOHN MORTIMER, C.M.G. (1897)—Asst. sec. and acctnt. to the treasury, Canada, 1869; dep. min. of finance, dep. rec.-gen., and sec. to treasury, 1878; mem. of coms. of inquiry into the civ. ser. of Canada, 1891.

COURTNEY, RT. HON. LEONARD H., P.C. (1889).—Ed. St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. (2nd wrangler) 1855; called to bar, *Linc.'s Inn*, 1858; reprinted *Liskeard*, Dec., 1876, to Dec., 1885, when he was returned for the co. div. in which that borough was merged until 1900; partly under-sec. for the home dept., Dec., 1880; partly under-sec. for the cols., Aug., 1881; sec. to the treasury, May, 1882; resig., 1885; chmn. of ways and means, 1886-92.

COUZENS, CHARLES.—Apptd., after exam., 3rd cl. messenger C.O., Jan. 1889; promoted 2nd cl. mess., Nov. 1899.

COWAN, JAMES.—Clk. to res. mag., York, W. Australia, 1864; clk. to pol. mag., Perth, 1870; clk. to legis. coun., 1874; registr. and master sup. ct., &c., Nov., 1878; also curator of intestate estates, Nov., 1883, R.M., Guildford, Mar., 1886; govt. res. N. dist., 1889; pol. mag. Perth, 1890; mag., Perth local ct., 1897.

COWAN, W. D.—Clk. to R.M., York, W. Australia, Mar., 1870; to govt. res., Geraldton, Jan., 1876; ag. R.M., Newcastle, Dec., 1858; R.M., Bunbury, 1886; govt. res. at Roebourne, 1891; res. mag., York, 1897.

COWIE, CAPT. ERNEST, L.—Ed. Sandhurst; joined W. Ind. regt., 1889; lieut. 1891; with expdn. to Tambaku country, 1892; at capture of Tambi (med. and clasp); with expdn. at Lagos, 1892, against the Tebus; with Gambia expdn. against Fodey Seelah, 1894; ag. adjt., qrtmr., and paymr., Gambia, 1894; inspr., Gambia frontier pol., 1895; transfd. to Hausa Force, Lagos, 1896; A.D.C. and priv. sec. to ag. gov., Dec., 1896, to Feb., 1897; ag. adjt. 1896-7; ag. instr. of musketry, 1897; capt. 1897; took Diam. Jub. detachment of Lagos Hausa Force to England (jub. med.).

COWPER, SYDNEY.—Clk. in office of comsrs. exhibn. of 1851, in 1871, in educn. dept. S. Kensington, 1875; 3rd class clk. in col. sec. office Capetown, 1879; priv. sec. to premier 1880-1; 2nd class clk., 1881; priv. sec. to premier, 1884-5; 1st class clk., 1885; sec. to prime min., 1887; ret. on abolition of office, 1891; prin. clk. dept. of agricult., 1892; sec. to premier (office re-established), 1897; J.P. for Cape and Wynberg; civil ser. examiner and Art Trustee.

COWPER, VERY REV. WILLIAM MACQUARIE, Magd. Hall, Oxon.—B.A., 1833; M.A., 1835; d. 1833; p. 1834; dean and archdeacon of Sydney, 1858; vicar-gen., 1877; formerly chapl. of St. Petrox, Dartmouth, 1833-6; chapl. to A. A. Co., Port Stephen's, 1836-56; principal, Moore Coll., Liverpool, 1856; incumbent of St. John's, Bishops-thorpe, 1856-8; of St. Philip's, Sydney, 1858.

COX, CHARLES T.—Third clk., govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, July, 1874; 2nd clk., 1876; record clk., 1879; sen. clk., 1883; ch. clk. and sec. to the quarantine bd., 1888; was sec. to the comsrs. apptd. in Jan., 1882, to inquire into the state of the admstr.-gen.'s dept. of Br. Guiana; called to



the Bar Mid. Tem., 1899; compiled "Index to Laws of Br. Guiana," 1887 (2nd edition 1891), also "Some Notes for Govt. Officers," 1894; asst. govt. sec., and clk. to ct. of policy and combined ct., 1889; also clk. of exec. coun., 1892; ag. govt. sec., Mar. to July, 1893, Dec. 1894, to Jan., 1895, and Feb. to Mar., 1898, with seat in exec. coun. and legislature; chmn. of comtee. on pensions, 1898; ag. andr.-gen. on several occasions; admsr. of St. Kitts and Nevis, 1899.

COX, E. A. W.—Cadet Sarawak civ. ser., Mar. 1885; asst. res., May, 1891; of Lundr., June, 1896; res., 2nd class, Mar., 1898, of Trusan; again May, 1899.

COX, HUGH BERTRAM.—Ed. at Westminster Schl. and Chr. Ch., Oxford; 1st class classical mods., 1881; 1st class final class. schl., 1883; M.A. and B.C.L., 1884; called to the bar, 1885, and joined S. Wales circuit; assisted the atty.-gen. (Sir R. Webster) in parly. and offl. work, 1886-1897; jun. counsel to the treas. in peerage cases, 1892, and to H.M. Customs, 1896; employed in connection with the Br. Guiana bndry. question, and as one of the jun. counsel in the preparations of the Br. case in the arbitrn.; legal asst. under-sec., C.O., Nov., 1897.

COX, SIR WILLIAM HENRY LIONEL. KT. BACH. (1896).—Substitute procureur and advoc.-gen., Mauritius, Feb., 1880; puisne judge of the sup. ct., Aug., 1880; procureur and advoc.-gen., Aug., 1886; ch. justice, S. Stlmts., 1893.

CRAIG-SELLAR, GERALD HENRY.—Ed. at Eton, and Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A., 1893; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1896; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, S. of S. for Cols., July, 1897.

CRAIGIE-HALKETT, MONTAGU C.—Ag. priv. sec. to gov. Falkland islds., Mar., 1897; writer, col. sec.'s off., Apl., 1897; priv. sec. to admsr., Apl., 1897; clk. col. sec.'s off., Oct., 1897; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Nov., 1898.

CRAMER, CAPT. J. H.—Capt. 3rd Batt. Highld. L.L.; served in Roy. Canadian Mtd. Inftry., 1888; apptd. to G. Coast constab., 1891; served in Atabubu expdn., 1893-4 in command of guns, and received thanks of sec. of state; gunnery instructor and intelligence offr., 1895.

CRANE, S. LEONARD, C.M.G. (1888), M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., F.R.G.S.—Asst.-surgn. "Tenedos" hosp. ship, convict estabmt., Bermuda, July, 1880; entered the service of H.M.'s comsrs. of emigrn. as surg.-supt. of an emigr. ship, Aug., 1885; surg.-gen., Trinidad consulting surg. col. hosp., Apr., 1871; mem. of gen. bd. of health, Mar., 1871; mem. of quarantine bd., Dec., 1871; and med. officer of health for the col., Jan., 1872; one of the dirs. of the botanic gardens; July, 1874; J.P., 1884; ch. med. offr., Jamaica, 1893; ret., 1896.

CRAUFURD, COMDR. C. Q. G., R.N.—Harbour-master and supt. of mercantile marine, Mauritius, Nov., 1879; master atndt. S. Stlmts., 1888.

CRAWFORD, HENRY LEIGHTON.—Ed. at Clifton and Corp. Christi Coll., Camb. (scholar); writer, Ceylon service, 1877; pol. mag., Kalpitiya, 1883; ditto Gampola, 1883; office asst. to govt. agt., W. Prov., 1884; 2nd asst. col. sec. and clk. of legis. coun., 1890; prin. asst. col. sec., Apl., 1896.

CRAWFORD, WALLACE.—4th clerk, immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Sept., 1880; 3rd clk., Aug., 1884; 2nd clk., Oct., 1885; acted as sub-agt. of immigr., June, 1883, to June, 1884, and Oct., 1885, to Jan., 1886; Sept., 1886, to July, 1888; July, 1889, to Mar., 1890; ag. emigrn. agt., Barbados, Oct., 1890, to Nov., 1891; ag. sen. sub-agt., July, 1892; awarded 1st certif. for proficiency in Hindustani, Mar., 1885.

CREAGH, C. V., C.M.G. (1892).—Barrister-at-law (Mid. Tem., called May, 1892); was asst. dist. supt. of the 1st class in the Punjaub pol.; in 1866 passed the highest pol. examn., and the 2nd standard in Oriental languages; in 1867 raised the Sikh pol. for the Hong Kong govt.; dep. supt., 1867; J.P. in 1868; sheriff in 1874; received thanks of govt. for services in typhoon, Sept., 1874; acted as supt. of pol. in 1869-70 and 1877-78; ag. A.D.C. in 1878; supt. of fire brigade, 1878; acted as pol. mag. and coroner, 1878 to 1880; passed with credit the six exams. in Chinese colloquial prescribed by the Govt.; in 1879, mem. of comtee. of public gambling, and on the defence of Hong Kong; arbitrator under the Opium Ordinance (7 of 1879); asst. Br. res., judge, and mem. of state coun., Perak, Mar., 1883; gov. and comr.-in-ch. and ch. judicial offr., Br. N. Borneo, Mar., 1888 to 1896; also gov. Labuan, 1889 to 1895, when he ret.

CREASE, SIR HENRY PERIM PELLEW, KT. BACH. (1896).—Grad. at Clare Coll., Camb., B.A., 1847; called to the bar at the Mid. Tem., June, 1849; admitted to the bar, Br. Columbia, 1858; atty.-gen., 1869; puisne judge, from 1870 to 1896, when he ret.; served on various legal comsns.

CREASY, LEONARD, M.I.C.E.—Pioneer offr., Ceylon, 1874; suptdng. offr., 1877; dist. engnr., Feb., 1886; prov. engnr. N. Prov., July, 1890; financial and office asst., Nov., 1894; prov. engnr. E. Prov., Jan. 1895; ditto Prov. Uva, May, 1895; on deputation to Seychelles, Oct., 1896, to Feb., 1897; prov. engnr., Cent. Prov. Kandy, Sept., 1897.

CREED, HENRY.—Apptd. after exam. 3rd class messenger in C.O., July, 1900.

CRESWELL, MARGARET S.—Apptd. post-mistress of Gibraltar and supt. of govt. telegraphs, Imp. P.O., Sept., 1877, as a mark of the estimation of the services of her late father, the dep. postmr.-gen. at Gib.; transfd. to col. govt. in Jan., 1886, when the col. assumed the control of the local P.O.

CRISSE, JOHN C.—Cashier of the pub. bank, Turks' Is., Mar., 1864; clk. of the crown and prothonotary, and clk. col. sec.'s office, June, 1867; postmr., July, 1868; auditor, 1869; acct. and clk. comsrs.'s off., 1873; ag. asst. comsrs., Apr., 1884, to Sept., 1886; registr. of shipping, Aug., 1889; is a J.P.

CROFTON, FRANCIS BLAKE.—B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1863; provincial librarian, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1883; author of "The Major's Big-Talk of Stories," "Haliburton the Man and the Writer," "Hairbreadth Escapes of Major Mendax," "For Closer Union"; a vice-pres. of the internat. library conf., 1897.

CROOK, JOHN ROWLAND, A.M.I.C.E.—Entered Crystal Pal. Engng. Schl., 1881; asst. to E. F. Griffith, C.E. (consulting sanitary engnr.), 1883; supt. of drawing office, C. P. Engng. Schl., 1888; gained 1st prize for civ. engng., City of Lon. Coll., 1889; asst. engnr. water and drainage dept., Hong Kong, 1891; in charge of new sewerage wks., city of Victoria, 1891-94; sanitary survr., 1892; exec. engnr. P. W. D., 1893; and water authority during absence of dir. of pub. wks., 1893-94.

CROSS, J. W.—Clk., Zulu interp., and sub-distributor of stamps in the res. mag.'s office, Ixopo, Natal, 23rd Oct., 1876; dep. clk. of the peace for Ixopo, 2nd Mar., 1877; and on 3rd Mar., 1879, apptd. in command of the Ixopo, Natal native foot contingent, 800 strong; and subsequently transfd. to command of the mounted contingent during the Zulu war; acted on several occasions as res. mag. of Ixopo; clk. to R.M., Weenen, July, 1886; admsr. of



native law, Pagadi's location, 1889; mag., Lower Tugela div., 1894; R.M., Alfred div., 1895; mag. Lions River div., 1898.

CROSSKILL, HERBERT.—Dep. prov. sec., Nova Scotia, 1868-78; again since 1882.

CROSSMAN, COL. SIR WILLIAM, R.E., K.C.M.G. (1884). C.M.G. (1877), M.P.—Visiting mag. W. Australia, 1852-6; sec. of Canada Defence Comsn., 1862; comsnr. to inquire into the resources, finances, and admnstr. of Griqualand W., 1875; mem. of the W. Indies finance comsn., 1882; returned to parlt. for Portsmouth, Dec., 1885, and again 1886-92.

CROUCHER, F. M. B.—House surg., gen. hosp., Singapore, 1893; col. surg., Malacca, Jan., 1897.

CUDDEFORD, WM.—Employed on financial mission in Bahamas; May, 1885, to May, 1886; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, Jan., 1887; local auditor, Lagos, under C. and A.G., London, Dec., 1889; ditto, S. Leone and Gambia, Sept., 1893.

CUMMINGS, HENRY.—Ed. at Derby and Ober Lahustein, Germany; admitted solr. sup. ct., May, 1880; dist. comsnr. G. Coast Col., May, 1891; asst. Queen's advoc., Accra, May to Aug., 1891; Northern Nigeria, Dec., 1899.

CUNLIFFE-OWEN, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1886). —For services in connection with the Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886.

CUNYNGHAME, PERCY F.—Cadet, Sarawak civ. ser., July, 1886; asst. res. of Trusan, May, 1890; res. (2nd class), Mar., 1896; lieut. 3rd battn. Middlesex Rifles, May, 1897; ag. res., Limbang, May, 1899.

CURREY, CHARLES.—Entered the col. sec.'s office, Cape, June, 1871; apptd. 3rd class clk., Aug., 1872; 2nd class, July, 1874; promoted dept. of crown lands and pub. wks., Oct., 1879; ch. clk., office of crown lands and pub. wks., Apr., 1881; sec. to the diamond mining comsn., Sept., 1881; from 1882 has frequently acted as asst. comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks.; asst. comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., Apr., 1892; permanent head of dept. of lands, mines, and agricul., Sept., 1892; under sec. for agricul., 1893; mem. of geologl. comsn.

CURRIE, SIR DONALD, G.C.M.G. (1897), K.C.M.G. (1881), C.M.G. (1877).—Chmn. of the Castle Mail Packets Co. In July, 1876, at the time of the negotiations between the Earl of Carnarvon and Pres. Brand, he assisted by his good offices in bringing about the success of these negotiations, and thus ending the long dispute between the Br. Govt. and the Orange Free State in reference to the Diamond Fields; has been M.P. for Perthshire since 1880.

CUSACK-SMITH, SIR BERRY, K.C.M.G. (1898).—Ed. at Eton; barrister, Middle Tem., 1884; law scholarship, 1883; formerly lieut. 1st V.B., Essex Regt.; apptd. H.M. Consul at Samoa, Jan., 1890, and H.M. dep. comsnr. for the W. Pacific at Samoa, May, 1890; proceeded in H.M.S. "Curaçoa" to Union Group to report on land claims, Aug., 1892; dep. comsnr. for the Samoan and Union Groups, and authorised to perform the duties of res. in the Union Group, Oct., 1892; special judicial comsnr., Apr., 1893; apptd. to license and superintend employment of Gilbert is. natives in Samoa, Jan., 1894; consul-gen., Valparaiso, 1897.

CUSCADEN, W. A.—Sen. Sophister, Trin. Coll., Dub.; capt., 4th Roy. Dub. Fus.; asst. inspr. of constab., G. Coast, 1879; civil comsnr., Tacquah, 1881; ch. inspr. of pol., Singapore, 1883; asst. supt. of pol., Penang, 1884; ag. pol. supt.,

Malacca, 1889, and July, 1897; Singapore, 1891, and April, 1893; asst. supt. of pol., P.W., 1893; supt. pol. Malacca, July, 1897; ag. supt. pol. Singapore, Apr., 1898.

CUTHBERT, SIR HENRY, M.L.C., K.C.M.G. (1897).—Min. of justice, Victoria, 1886-90; solr-gen., 1894.

D'AETH, JOHN.—Ed. at King's Coll., Lond.; asst. draughtsman, P.W.D., Jamaica, Jan., 1879; ch. ditto, Mar., 1875; dist. engr., N. (now W.) Dist., Jan., 1883; engr., Kingston Dist., 1886.

DALE, AUGUSTUS CHARLES.—Entered Cape service Aug., 1880; promoted to 2nd class, Jan., 1873, and to 1st class, 1881; prin. clk., col. sec.'s office, 1881; registr. of statistics, col. sec.'s office, 1891.

DALE, CHARLES ERNEST.—Fell. soc. acnts. and auditors, Fell. Roy. statistical soc.; apptd. dir. customs Niger Coast Protec., Jan., 1895; asst. postmr. gen., April, 1896; ag. dir. gen. customs and postmr. gen., Feb. to Sep., 1896; Oct., 1897, to June, 1898, Oct., 1899, to Feb., 1900,—still acting; treasr. Southern Nigeria, Feb., 1898; ag. sec. Feb. to April, 1900; dir. pub. officers' guarantee fund, April, 1900.

DALE, H. E.—Ed. at St. Paul's Schl. and at Oxford; class. schol., Balliol Coll., 1894; Hertford schol., 1895; Craven schol., 1895; Ireland schol., 1896; 1st class mods., 1896; 1st class lit. hum., 1898; B.A., 1898; Fell. New Coll., 1898; Derby schol., 1899; apptd., after complet. exam., 2nd class clk., C.O., Oct., 1898.

DALE, HAROLD ROSS.—Entered atty.-gen.'s office, Cape, Dec., 1879; 2nd class clk., July, 1883; ch. clk. to solr-gen., Grahamstown, Mar., 1885; ch. clk. to atty.-gen., Nov., 1886; J.P. for dist. of Albany.

DALE, LANGHAM.—Ch. clk., health and local govt. branch, col. sec.'s office, Cape, 1891.

DALGARNO, JAMES.—Clk. in the G.P.O. at Sydney, 1860; ch. clk., 1869; now asst. sec.; visited England, America, and New Zealand, as sec. to Sir Saul Samuel, who was specially comsrd. by the N.S. Wales govt. to organise a mail service between the U.K. and the Australasian cols. by way of the U.S.A.; elected vice-pres. art. soc., N.S.W., 1885; and pres. Sydney mechanics' schl. of arts, 1886.

DALLAS, FRANCIS HENRY.—Ed. Univ. Coll. School; asst. sec. Penang municipality, 1895; ag. sec., May, 1896; Sarawak civ. ser.; ag. editor Sarawak Gazette, and manager Sarawak govt. printing off., 1897.

DALTON, THE REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G. (1882).—Was gov. to T.R.H. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and ag. chaplain to H.M.S. "Bacchante;" chaplain in ord. to Her Majesty, 1886; canon of Windsor, 1885.

DALY, SIR MALACHY BOWEN, K.C.M.G. (1900).—Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1890.

DALY, T.—Lieut., Georgetown Militia, Br. Guiana, Oct., 1857; adjt.-gen., Sept., 1868; also inspr. of villages, Apr., 1875; sec. to cent. bd. of health, Mar., 1883.

DALY, THE HON. THOMAS MAYNE, K.C.—Mem. for Selkirk, Manitoba, in Dominion house of commons.; min. of interior, Canada, 1892-6.

DALY, T. ST. FELIX.—Clk., and. off., Br. Guiana, 1878; 4th-class clk., P.O., Mar., 1879; 3rd-class clk., 1881; 2nd-class clk., 1883; acted as ch. clk., 1884-5, and 1887; ch. clk., Dec., 1887; acted as postmr.-gen., 1888-9, 1892-3, and 1896-7-8-9-1900; accont. sup. ct. of civ. just. and accont. registrs. off., Aug., 1900.

DANAVALL, JOHN MARTIN.—Barrister, Mid. Tem, 1877; ag. solr.-gen., Leeward Is., 1883; again in 1884; ag. mag. Dist. C., 1883, and again in 1885; 2nd puisne judge, Leeward Is., June, 1888; also dep. judge of the vice-admiralty ct., 1889.

DANDY, JOSEPH HENRY.—Ed. Oakes Inst., Liverpool, certif. as inspr. of nuisances and sanitary inspr. from sanitary inst., 1896; 1st cl. advanced hygiene, S. Kensington, 1897; surveying (1st cl.) and certif. of sanitary knowledge, Victoria Univ., 1898; certif. sch. of hygiene, Univ. Coll., 1898; practical bacteriology, Univ. Coll., 1899; mem. of san. inst., 1900; san. insp., Liverpool, chief sanitary inspr., Hong Kong, June, 1899.

DANE, ROBT., M.R.L.S., L.S.A. (1887), L.R.C.P. (1889).—House Physician, Middlesex Hosp., 1890; house surg. gen. hosp., Singapore, June, 1890; col. surg. Prov. Wellesley, Mar., 1893.

DARLEY, CECIL W.—Engr. in-charge for harbours and river navign. and water supply, N. S. Wales, 1891.

DARLEY, SIR F. M., K.C.M.G. (1897), Kt. BACH. (1887).—Barrister, 1853; Q.C., 1878; vice-pres. exec. coun. N. S. Wales, 1881-2-3; ch. ust., N. S. Wales, 1886; lieut.-gov., 1891.

DARNLEY, E. R.—Scholar of Trin. Coll., Camb., 1893; of Lond. Univ., 1897; B.A. (sixth wrangler) and B.Sc., 1897; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd class clk., C.O., 11 Oct., 1898.

DARTNELL, MAJOR J. G., C.M.G. (1881).—Late of the 27th and 86th regts.; comdt. of the volr. and mounted pol., Natal, 1874.

DASHWOOD, CHAS. JAMES.—Govt. res. and judge of the N. Territory of S. Australia, 1892.

DAUBENY, CHAS. W. (late 3rd batt., Chesh. Regt., Jan. 1880).—Joined Sarawak civ. ser., Apr., 1883; offr. in charge, Baram, Apr., 1885; inspr. of pol. and prisons, Aug., 1888.

DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, Kt. BACH. (1884), K.C.M.G. and LL.D. (1886).—Crown nominee of the legis. coun. S. Australia, 1846-7; non-official mem. of the partly elective legis. coun. which passed the Constitution Act, 1855-6; elected mem. of legis. coun., 1857-66; twice min. of pub. wks.; hon. exec. comsnr. at the Lond. Internat. Exhibn., 1851; Philadelphia, 1876; Sydney, 1879; Melbourne, 1880; Col. and Ind., London, 1886; seven years pres. of the Roy. Agricul. and Horticul. Soc. of S. Australia and nineteen years pres. of the Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers.

DAVEY, WILLIAM B.—2nd clk., Antigua treasry, Dec., 1878; a landing waiter, Sept., 1879; now 1st landing waiter.

DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edin.; M.R.C.S. Eng.; Fellow Royal Physical Soc.—Formerly physician to the ct. of Madagascar, visiting and suptndg. surg. civil hosp., Mauritius, Feb., 1877, and govt. analyst, Dec., 1877; acted as pol. and prison surg. in 1878; prof. of chem., Roy. Coll., Apr., 1879; supt., lun. asyl., Nov., 1879; author of numerous med. wks.; sec. to cattle plague comsn., &c.; medical adviser of the C.O., Edinburgh, 1897.

DAVIDSON, ALASTAIR, M.A., LL.B. (with honours).—A mem. of the faculty of advocates, Scotland; called to the bar, 1889; legal adviser to the comsnr., and comndt. of the West African Frontier Force, Apl., 1899; attorney-gen. N. Nigeria, Jan., 1900; chief justice, S. Nigeria, Sept., 1900.

DAVIDSON, WALTER EDWARD.—Scholar and exhibitor of Christ's Coll., Camb.; writer, Ceylon civ. serv., Aug., 1880; attached to Kandy

Kachcheri, Dec., 1880; writer, col. sec.'s office, Apr., 1881; transfd. to Colombo Kachcheri, Sept., 1881; attached to the Negombo pol. ct., May, 1882; acted as asst. agt., Negombo, July to Oct., 1882; extra office asst., Colombo Kachcheri, May, 1883; and ag. office asst., Nov., 1884; sec. to Ceylon comsn., Col. exhibn., 1886; ag. asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Apl., 1888, Mar., 1892, and Feb., 1895; ag. pol. mag., Kalutara, Apl., 1889; Galle, Dec., 1890; pol. mag., Matale, Feb., 1887; Haldunmulla, Oct., 1890; ag. dist. judge, Kalutara, Apl., 1889; ag. govt. agt. and fiscal, prov. of Sabaragamuwa, July, 1896; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Oct., 1896; N. Eliya, Feb., 1899; chmn. mun. coun., and mayor of Colombo, Apl., 1898; resig. as chmn. of mun. coun. on going on leave.

DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, CAPT. J. H., M.A.—Ed. in Germany and Trin. Coll., Dub.; entered Roy. Innis. Fus., Jan., 1888; served in Cameron Highlanders, 1892; extra certif. Schl. of Musketry, Hythe, and Instr. of Musketry; B.A. (1889); M.A. (1893); sub-inspr. Br. Honduras Constab., Feb., 1893; bronze medal Roy. Hum. Soc., 1896; asst. supt. of police, S. Sttlmts., 1898; wing offr. in Malay States Guides, and goes shortly to Kwala Lumpur; F.R.G.S. and J.P.

DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, W. B.—Lieut. 5th Batt. Roy. Dub. Fusiliers, 1887; asst.-adj. 1888-90; capt. 1892; served in Br. S. African pol. force in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, 1890-91; asst. inspr. Gold Coast, 1894; on special mission to interior, Feb., 1894 and Feb., 1896; Ashanti expedn., 1895-6; commd. advanced guard main column—mentioned in dispatches (star); Jubilee celebrations Lond., 1897, with Hausa detachment (medal); operations in G. Coast hinterland, 1897-8 (medal); ag. res. Kumasi, May, 1899; inspr. G.C., Jan., 1898.

DAVIES, HON. SIR LOUIS HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1897).—Called to the bar, 1856; Q.C. in 1880; was one of the Canadian counsel before the Internat. Fishery Comsn. at Halifax in 1877; solr.-gen. of P.E. Is., 1869, and again in 1872-3; led the Opposition in P.E. Is. Legislature until Sept., 1876, when he became premier and atty.-gen; resig. in Mar., 1879, and was defeated at the gen. elections which followed; was first returned to the House of Commons at the gen. elections in 1882, and has since sat for Queen's; min. of marine, and fisheries in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896; mem. joint high comsn., Quebec and Washington, 1898-9.

DAVIES, THE HON. SIR MATTHEW HENRY, Kt. BACH. (1890).—Solr.; late mayor of Prahra; mem. exec. coun. Victoria; min. without portfolio, Feb., 1886; speaker legis. assem., 1887-92; vice-pres. and an exec. comsnr. for the Centennial internat. exhibn., 1888.

DAVIES, WM. REES MORGAN.—Ed. Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb.; B.A., 1885; called to bar (Inner Temp.), 1887; went South Wales circuit; J.P. and dep. lieut., Pembrokehire; M.P. for Pemb., 1892-3; atty.-gen. Bahamas, Dec., 1897.

DAVIS, C. G. H.—Ent. col. ser. of Br. Guiana as asst. cl. audit. offe., Nov., 1887; 5th cl. clk., Apl., 1889; 4th, Sept., 1889; 3rd, Jan., 1894; sec. to comtee. of combined court on col. expenditure, 1893-4; 2nd cl. clk., Nov., 1896; ag. 1st cl. clk., 1895-6-7-8; ag. acct. to snp. ct., July, 1899, to Sept., 1900; 1st clk. and acct. Post Office, Sept., 1900.

DAVIS, C. T.—Ed. Christ's Coll., Brecon, and Oxford; classical scholar, Balliol Coll., 1892-6; 1st class classical honrs., 1894; Jenkyns exhibnr. 1896; 1st class lit. hum., 1896; apptd., after

compet. exam., 1st-class clk., acct.-gen.'s dept., Admiralty, Oct. 5, 1896; transfd. to sec.'s dept., inland rev., Mar., 1897; 2nd class clk., col. office, Apr. 15, 1897; went to Gibraltar as sec. to Rt. Hon. Sir R. Thompson on a mission to enquire into the currency question, May and June, 1898; sec. Pacif. Cable Comtee., July, 1900.

DAVIS, L. A. R.—Permanent supernum. aid waiter, cust. dept., Oct., 1882; 5th cl., Apl., 1883; 4th cl., Oct., 1884; 4th cl. offr. of custs., Jan., 1886; 3rd cl., Oct., 1887; 2nd cl., June, 1896; ag. 1st grade comsry. of taxation and offl. asst. to comptlr. of cust. in excise matters, July, 1898, to Mar., 1899.

DAVIS, NICHOLAS DARNELL, C.M.G. (1895).—Was for some years in Grenada, in the priv. sec.'s office; priv. sec. to Admstr. Baynes for a short time. In Br. Guiana served as clk. in several depts.; Aug., 1870, to Feb., 1871, sec. to the comsrs. of inquiry into the treatment of imigrts.; sec. to roy. comsrs. of inquiry into the treatment of imigrts. in Mauritius, Feb., 1872; comdt., Br. Sherbro, S. Leone, 1874; postmr.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1876; acted as rec.-gen., Dec., 1880, to Sept., 1881; comptroller of customs, 1st Oct., 1881; ag. auditor-gen., mem. of the ct. of policy, and sen. comsnr. of the Vlissingen Estate, 1882; mem. ct. of policy again in 1886; mem. exec. coun. Br. G., Feb., 1901.

DAVIS, S. SPENCER.—Extra rev. offr. St. Kitts, 1893; 4th ditto, 1895.

DAVSON, CHARLES SIMON, B.A., LL.B.—Ed. at Westminster and Trin. Hall, Camb.; called to the bar, Middle Tem., Jan., 1881; admitted to bar of Br. Guiana, 1882; acted as solr.-gen., 1887, 1888, and 1890, and June, 1891, to Nov. 1892; stip. mag., 1888.

DAWE, HON. CHAS.—Newfoundland; M.H.A., Harbor Grace, 1878-1889; for Port-de-Grave since 1898; mem. exec. coun. (without portfolio) 1894, and again in 1897.

DAWSON, GEORGE MERCER, C.M.G. (1892), D.S., F.G.S.—Asst. dir. and geologist, Geolog. Surv. of Canada, July, 1883; dir., 1895; entered the Canadian service, July, 1875; joint comsnr. with Sir G. Baden Powell on the Behring Sea Seal Fishery, 1891-2.

DAWSON, J. B. H.—M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., 1893, St. Mary's Hosp. med. schll., Lond.; dist. med. offr. Leeward Islds., Oct., 1894; dist. surg. of Sierra Leone, Aug. 1893.

DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, F.P.S., F.R.G.S.—Ed. at the Catholic Instit., Freetown, and at King's Coll., Lond.; extra writer, gov.'s office, S. Leone, 1878; asst. clk. of pol. ct., 1879; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s dept., 1881; 2nd clk., 1884; ch. clk., 1889.

DAWSON, SAMUEL EDWARD.—Queen's printer, Canada, and controller of stationery, Nov., 1891; doc. of letters, Laval Univ., Quebec, and fell. of Roy. Soc. of Canada.

DAY, H. R. A.—Cadet, Sarawak civ. service, July, 1886; asst. res., Lundu, June, 1891; asst. res., Bintulu, June, 1893; res., 2nd class., Mar., 1896; res. of Lundu, 1898.

DEAKIN, THE HON. ALFRED.—Comsnr. of pub. wks. and min. of water supply, Victoria, Mar. 8, 1883; and also vice-pres. bd. of land. and wks; solr.-gen., Nov. 13, 1883; pres. of roy. comsn. on water supply, Dec., 1884; ch. sec. and min. of water supply, 1886; resig. Nov. 1890; sen. deleg. to col. confce., 1887; one of the Austr. delegates sent to Eng. in connection with Austr. Federation Bill; joined 1st ministry of the Commonwealth as att.-gen. and min. of justice, Jan. 1901.

DEALY, THOMAS KIRKMAN.—Ed. at St. Mary's Coll., Hammersmith; Marquis of Ripon's 1st prize and a double first (head of each list), 1880; matric. (1st div.) Lond. Univ. 1883; 1st B.A. (1st div.) 1884; headmr., St. Mary's, Derby, 1881-84; asst. master Govt. Central Schl., now Victoria Coll., Hong Kong, 1884; hon. examr. in physics to Coll. of Medicine for Chinese, 1888; passed 2nd standard higher grade Chinese, Aug., 1890; ag. 2nd master, Victoria Coll., Apr., 1890, to Sept., 1891, Apr., 1894, to Apr. 1895, Mar. 1899, to Apr. 1900, and from May, 1900.

DEANE, W. M., C.M.G., 1870.—B.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1862; M.A., 1866; student interp., Hong Kong, Mar. 28, 1862; extra A.D.C. to Sir H. Robinson, 1864; passed as interp., 1865; priv. sec. to admstr., 1865; J.P., 1865; ag. registr.-gen., June, 1865; capt.-supt. of pol., July, 1868; wounded severely on duty, 1878; ag. col. treas., 1881; ag. col. sec., 1881 and 1882; mem. exec. coun., 1887, and of legis. coun., 1888; ret. 1892.

DE BOUCHERVILLE, ANATOLE.—Fourth clk., registry sup. ct., Mauritius, Dec., 1868; clk., registration and mortgage dept., Jan., 1870; iuspr. of Roman Catholic aided schls., 1882; ag-supt., of schls., July to Oct., 1886; ag. jun. asst. col. sec., Apr. to July, 1889; ag. registr.-gen., June to Oct., 1895.

DE CELLES ALFRED DUCLOS.—Joint librarian of parliamt., Canada, 1885.

DE CHARMOY, L. G. J. D'EMMEREZ.—Admitted an atty.-at-law, sup. ct., Mauritius, May, 1879; clk. to the puisne judge of the sup. ct., Apr., 1884, and interp. procureur-gen.'s dept.; 2nd class clk., registr. sup. ct., Apr., 1893; ag. acemnt. in bankruptcy, Feb., 1890, to Sept., 1891, and Apr., 1895, to May, 1896; ch. clk. registry sup. ct., 1896.

DE GRAST, RUDOLPH.—Called to bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1884; elected financial representative, combined ct., Br. Guiana, 1887 and 1889; ag. stip. mag. W. Coast dist., Demerara, July, 1891, to Nov., 1892; dist. comsnr. G. Coast, June, 1893; master sup. ct., and registr.-gen. S. Leone, May, 1895; ag. dep. judge, June to Nov., 1895; ag. pol. mag., supt. of pol., &c., at various times; solr.-gen., S. Leone, May, 1896; ag. atty.-gen., Sept., 1896.

DEIGHTON, H., M.A., F.R.A.S.—Formerly scholar of Queen's Coll., Camb., 21st wrangler, 1854; 2nd class in moral science tripos, 1855; prin., Queen's Collegiate Schl., Trinidad, 1860; prin. of Harrison Coll., Barbados, Aug., 1872; sent in 1879 to inspect the schls. and report on the educn. of Grenada; examined and reported on the govt. gram. schll. in St. Vincent in 1885.

DELAFAÏE, LOUIS VICTOR.—Called to bar Mid. Tem., 1863; mun. councillor, St. Louis, 1870; prov. judge sup. ct., Mauritius, Mar., 1879; mem. prison bd., Jan., 1884; mem. civ. ser. enquiry comsn., Feb., 1884; mem. civ. ser. comsn., 1884-1895; ag. puisne judge, 1884-5, and May, 1890, to July, 1892; Q.C. Aug., 1892; puisne judge, Nov., 1894; ag. chief justice, June, 1898; chief judge, Dec., 1898.

DÉLFOSSE, LOUIS EDWARD.—Clk. in H.M.'s Naval Dockyard from Aug., 1869 to Aug., 1871; 3rd-cl. clk. in the med. office, Aug., 1871; 1st-cl. clk. in head office of the island med. dept., Jamaica, Dec., 1890.

DE LIVERA, F. J.—Writer, Ceylon civ. ser., 1868; ag. mag., Panadure, 1869; pol. mag., Bala-pitimódara, 1870; ag. pol. mag., Jaffna, Mar., 1873; ag. comsnr. of requests, Colombo, May, 1873; pol. mag., Jaffna, June, 1873; ag. dist. judge, Ratnapura; 1875; ag. pol. mag., Colombo, 1878; confirmed

1879; dist. judge, Negombo, 1880; comsnr. of requests, Colombo, Jan., 1886; pol. mag., Colombo, Nov., 1887; dist. judge, Batticaloa, Nov., 1888; Kalutara, Dec., 1891; Jaffua, Oct., 1895; Galle, Dec., 1895.

DEMPSTER, T. ERSKINE.—Ed. at Adelaide House Acad., Jersey, and Hartley Inst. Southampton; entered the "non-regulation comsn., " Bengal, 1872, as extra asst. comsnr. Hayaribagh in 1874, special duty during Bengal famine; dep. mag. and dep. collr., Durbhunga, Tirhoot; in charge treasury, judicial, and revenue work, 1875; extra asst. comsnr., Nya, Dumka; Sonthal Pergunnahs; the same year special duty as asst. sttlmt. offr. during Sonthal sttlmt., determining measurements and adjudicating land disputes; 1876, subdivisional offr. in charge Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs; stip. mag. Mauritius, 1877.

DENMAN, ROBERT.—Ed. Marl. Coll. and Guy's Hosp.; M.R.C.S. Eng., 1886; L.S.A. Lond., 1886; govt. med. offr., Seychelles, 1886; pres. of bd. of health, Seychelles.

DENNEHY, CHARLES, M.R.C.S.I., L.A.R.C.S.I., L.A., Rotunda, Dublin, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1883.—Med. offr., St. Mary's Dist., Antigua, Jan., 1871; med. offr. and registr., St. Philips, Aug., 1875; col. surg., St. Lucia, May, 1877; health offr. Castries, Sept., 1877; prin. med. offr. for immigr., 1878; J.P., 1885.

DENTON, SIR GEORGE CHARDIN, K.C.M.G. (1900). C.M.G. (1891).—Ensign, 57th regt., Oct., 1869; lieut., May, 1871, adjt., Aug., 1876; capt., Jan., 1878; chief of pol., St. Vincent, Apr., 1880; apptd. one of the comsurs. to enquire into the pol. force, Barbados, Oct., 1880; mem. of exec. coun., Oct., 1881; represented St. Vincent at the telegraphic confce. at Barbados, May, 1882; admstd. govt. St. Vincent, May to July, 1885; again in 1886, and from Nov., 1887, to Mar., 1888; ag. col. sec., 1886 to 1888; col. sec., Lagos, Mar., 1888; admstd. govt. on many occasions, 1889-1900; apptd. lieut.-governor, 1900; admstr. of Gambia, Oct., 1900.

DE PETRI, EMILIO.—Entered the Malta civ. ser., after compet. exam., as clk., Dec., 1857; asst. sec. to govt. and clk. to the coun. of govt., Jan., 1886; ag. ch. sec., May to Sept., 1886, Oct. to Dec., 1887, June to Oct., 1890, July to Sept., 1892; rec.-gen. and dir. of contracts, July, 1894, with a seat in exec. coun. and in coun. of govt.; retired 1899.

DE PIRO, GIUSEPPE LORENZO, MARCHESINO, C.M.G. (1887).—Late hon. sec., comtee. of privileges, Maltese Nobility.

DERBY, 16th EARL OF (England, created 1485); BARON STANLEY, 1832 (United Kingdom); BART. 1627 (England); BARON STANLEY OF PRESTON, 1886; G.C.B. (1886); A.D.C.—THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, younger son of the 14th Earl of Derby; ed. at Eton; entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, and was apptd. lieut. and capt. in 1862; retired from the army, and entered Parlt. as mem. for Preston in 1865; was a Lord of the Admiralty from Aug. to Dec., 1868; elected mem. for N. Lancashire at the gen. election of 1868, and again in 1874, 1880, and 1885; was financial sec. for war from Feb., 1874, to Aug., 1877, when he was apptd. financial sec. to the treasury, Mar., 1878, sec. of state for war, which office he held till the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield's admsta. in 1880; S. of S. for Cols.; June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; resig. Feb., 1886; pres. Bd. of Trade in Lord Salisbury's 2nd admsta., Aug., 1886; gov.-gen. of Canada, 1888-93; succeeded his brother as Earl of Derby, 1893; Lord Mayor, Liverpool, 1895.

DE ROUGEMONT, CHARLES GLENNIE.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, Dec., 1898; ag. 2nd asst. ed. sec. Apl.—June, 1900; passed fin. exam. in Malay; June, 1900; ag. asst. supt. pol. Singapore, Aug., 1900.

DE SARAM, J. H.—Writer to the govt. of Ceylon, 1865; pol. mag. of Balapitimidara, 1866; dist. judge, Badulla, Oct., 1867; comsnr. of requests, Colombo, 1868; dist. judge, Kurunégala, 1875; registr.-gen., Colombo, 1886; dist. judge, Kalutara, Dec., 1883; registr.-gen., May, 1886; dist. judge, Jaffna, Aug., 1891; ditto Galle, Dec., 1891; ditto Kandy, Aug., 1893.

DESHON, HARRY FITZGERALD.—Cadet, Sarawak civ. ser., Feb., 1876; A.D.C. to H.H. the Rajah; G.C.M.G., Sept., 1882; res., 2nd class. 3rd div., Jan., 1883; res. 4th div. and mem. sup. coun., June, 1892; res. 3rd div., July, 1896.

DESHON, EDWARD.—Mem. of land bd., Queensland; ensign in 68th L.I., June, 1854; lieut., Dec., 1854; served with 68th L.I. at siege and fall of Sebastopol, from Nov., 1854, to end of the war; medal and clasp, and Turkish medal; instructor of musketry to the 68th L.I. from Nov., 1857, to Oct., 1861; passed compet. exam. for admission to Staff Coll., in July, 1861; ret. by sale of comsn. in Oct., 1861; audit.-gen., Queensland, 1890.

DESMARAIS, HENRY EUGENE.—Called to the bar Mid Tem., Apr., 1866; pol. mag., Rodrigues, June, 1875; dist. judge and stip. mag., Seychelles, Nov., 1879; ag. ch. civ. comsnr. on several occasions; ag. mag., Moka, Apr. to Sept., 1882; dist. mag., Moka, Aug., 1884; ag. pol. and additional mag., Port Louis, Nov., 1884; dist. mag., Moka, Dec., 1885; ag. jun. dist. mag., Port Louis, May to Oct., 1886; Mar., 1887, to Jan., 1888; dist. and stip. mag., Moka, July, 1889.

DE SMIDT, HENRY, B.A. (Cape Univ.), F.S.S.—Entered the service in Mar., 1865; permanent under col. sec. of the col. of Cape of Good Hope, and perin. head of convicts and prisons dept., holding in addition the following offices: (1) accounting offr., col. sec.'s dept.; (2) controller printg. and statuary; (3) mem. civ. ser. comsn.; (4) mem. tender bd.; (5) custodian stamps; (6) admstr. Food and Drugs Act; (7) Insp. enigr. coolie ships. Was specially charged with the duties of dir. of the census of 1891; received congratulations of the govt., and was awarded an honorarium of 500*l.*, specially voted by parlt.; elected fellow of Roy. Statistical Soc., 1892; asst. treasr., July, 1898.

DE VETREUIL, SIR LOUIS ANTOINE AIMÉ, K.C.M.G. (1895). C.M.G. (1889).—Sen. unofficial mem. of the legis. coun., Trinidad.

DES VŒUX, SIR GEORGE W., G.C.M.G. (1893), K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1877).—Ed. Charterhouse, and Balliol Coll., Oxon. Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1861; stip. mag., Br. Guiana, 1863; admstr. of the govt., St. Lucia, 1869; ag. gov. of Trinidad, Jan., 1877, to Jan., 1878; ag. gov. of Fiji, June, 1878, to Sept., 1879; gov. Bahamas, 1880; gov. Fiji, 1880-6; asst. high comsnr. W. Pacific, 1880, and high comsnr., 1882-5; gov. of Newfoundland, 1886; of Hong Kong, 1887; ret. 1891.

DE VILLIERS, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, P.C. (1897) K.C.M.G. (1882), K.T. BACH. (1877).—Ch. justice of the sup. ct. C. of Good Hope, 1874; atty.-gen. from 1872 to 1874; for several years mem. of the legis. assem.; pres. of the legis. coun. and mem. of the coun. of the Univ. of C. of Good Hope in 1873; one of the roy. comsn. for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal 1881; represented the Cape

at the col. confce., Ottawa, 1894; mem. of judicial comtee., H.M. Privy Coun., 1897.

DEW, ARTHUR TOMKYNs.—Naval cadet, 1867; took part in the expdns. to the Linggi and Lukut rivers in 1874, and in suppression of piracy on the Malayan coast (Indian medal, with Perak clasp); mag. and collr., Perak, 1881; supt. Br. territory of Dindings, 1884; dep. master attendant, shipping master, Singapore, 1886; is a J.P.; mag.; Singapore and Penang; comsnr. ct. of requests; mag. and collr., dist. mag. and harbmr., Matang, Perak, 1888; dist. mag.; Krian, Apl., 1899.

DEWDNEY, THE HON. EDGAR.—Lieut.-gov. of N.W. Territories, 1881; min. of interior, Canada, 1888; lieut.-gov., Br. Columbia, 1892-7.

DE WET, THE HON. SIR JACOBUS ALBERTUS, K.C.M.G. (1890).—Mem. Cape house of assen. and exec. coun.; min. for native affairs, 1884; Br. Agent, S.A. Republic, June, 1890; ret. on pension, Sept., 1896.

DE WINTON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR FRANCIS WALTER, R.A., G.C.M.G. (1893), K.C.M.G. (1884), C.M.G. (1882).—Entered Roy. Artillery in 1854, served in the Crimea, and was mil. attaché to the embassy at Constantinople, 1877-8; mil. sec. to the gov.-gen. of Canada, 1878 to 1883; admsr.-gen., Congo Free State, 1884-6; comdr., Order of Leopold, 1886; commanded expdn. against the Yonques, 1887; comsnr. to inquire into Swazi affairs, 1889; comptr. of the household of the Duke of York, Feb., 1892.

DE WOLF, JAN. A.—Med. offr., St. Joseph, Trinidad, 1876; ag. health offr. of shipping, med. inspr. of imigrts., Port of Spain, 1877-9 and 1883-4; ag. surg.-gen., Aug., 1884, to June, 1885; health offr. of shipping, med. inspr. of imigrts., &c., Aug., 1890.

DEWS, ALBERT, M.A.—Classical master, Codrington Coll., Barbados, 1893.

D'HOTMAN, HENRI JULES JOSEPH.—Joined Mauritius civ. ser. in 1865 as volr., procureur-gen.'s dept.; Mar., 1865, passed exam., and apptd. extra mechanical clk. (same office); 1866, ag. jun. clk., mag.'s office; 1867, ag. clk. pol. ct.; Mar., 1867, ag. asst. clk., mag.'s office; 1868, 2nd clk., magistracy, Plaines Wilhelms; May, 1876, ag. ch. clk.; Aug., 1876, registrar, and clk. (same office), 1878; clk. and Creole interp. to R.M., Inanda, Natal, 1878; sec. water pollution comsn., 1880; clk. of ct., etc., 1884; registr., Victoria county, 1884; 2nd clk., R. M. Durban, 1887; 1st clk. to R.M., and registr., circuit ct., Mar., 1891; registr., sup. ct., 1897.

DÍAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., Trin. Hall, Camb.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., May, 1887; pol. mag. and comsnr. of requests, Gampola, Ceylon, Oct., 1889; crown counsel for the island, July, 1893.

DÍAS, SIR HARRY, KNT. BACH, 1893.—Barrister-at-law, Middle Tem., 1847; jun. puisne justice, Ceylon, July, 1879; ret., July, 1892.

DIBBS, THE HON. SIR GEORGE RICHARD, K.C.M.G., (1892).—Col. treas., N. S. Wales, Jan., 1883, to Oct., 1885; premier and col. sec., Oct., 1885; treas. and premier, Oct. to Dec., 1886; col. sec. and premier, Feb., 1886, to Feb., 1887, and Jan. and Feb., 1889; again premier and col. sec. 1891-4; one of the representatives of N.S.W. at federation convention, 1891.

DICK, GEO. ROYER, M.A.—Ed Royal Coll., Mauritius, and Gonville and Caius, Camb. (late Fellow) called to the bar, Linc.'s Inn, Mar. term 1869; prof. of math., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, 1879; registr.-gen., 1886; mem. legis. coun., 1890; census comsnr., 1890; ag. auditor-gen., 1893; ag. rec.-gen.,

June to Oct., 1895, and Apr., 1896, to Mar., 1897; aud.-gen., Apl., 1899.

DICK, JOHN NORMAN.—Govt. engrn. survr., Penang, 1888; ag. govt. marine surv., Singapore, June, 1895, to June, 1896.

DICKEN, CHARLES SHORTT, C.M.G. (1891).—Ed. at Charterhouse; ensign 87th Royal Irish Fusil., July, 1859; lieut., 1861; 1st class certif., schol. of musketry, Hythe, Nov., 1861; ret. in 1864; ag. sub-inspr. of pol., Queensland, June, 1866; clk. of petty sessions, Springsure, Oct., 1867; pol. mag., Springsure, July, 1872; gold comsnr. and pol. mag., Ravenswood, July, 1874; pol. mag. and Gold Fields warden, Charters Towers, May, 1875; pol. mag., Townsville, Dec., 1878, to May, 1880; called to bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1883; hon. sec. to Queensland comsn. in Ind. and Col. Exhibn., Lond., 1886; J.P. of the colli. and sec. Queensland govt. office, Lond.; ag. agt.-gen., Oct., 1895, to Nov., 1896, Jan. to Aug., 1897, and Jan. to Apr., 1898.

DICKSON, HON. JAMES ROBERT, K.C.M.G. (1901), C.M.G. (1897).—Ed. at Glasgow; has been extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits in Victoria and Queensland; entered Queensland legis. assen., 1873; sec. for pub. lands and wks., 1876; col. treas., 1876 to 1879; led the Opposition during part of 1881; col. treas., 1883 to 1887; mem. of fed. coun. of Australasia, Jan. and Feb., 1886, and 1887; offered speakership of assen. in 1893, but declined; represents Bulimba in assen.; premier Queensland, chief sec. and home sec. 1898-9; joined first Commonwealth ministry as min. of state for defence, Jan., 1901.

DICKSON, ROBERT.—Clk. in the pol. mag.'s office, Bridgetown, Barbados, Mar., 1864; 4th-class landing waiter in the customs, after a compet. exam., Jan., 1867; 3rd-class landing waiter, Sept., 1869; 2nd clk., May, 1871; 1st clk. and warehouse keeper, Nov., 1876; landing survr., Dec., 1890; ag. comptr. of cust. at various periods in 1893-6-8.

DIDIER, ST. AMAND E.—Called to bar, Mid. Tem., 1864; dist. stip. mag., Mauritius, Aug., 1869; has acted at different times as substitute to the master of the sup. ct. and to the procureur and advoc.-gen.; jun. dist. mag., Port Louis, Mar., 1881; chrmn., forest lands purchase comsn., 1883-84; sen. dist. mag., 1884-85; master sup. ct., June, 1886; puisne judge, Dec., 1898.

DIFFORD, ABRAHAM.—Somerset and Dorset rly., 1855 to 1877, of which he was sec., supt., and goods man.; traffic man. E. rlys., Cape, Aug., 1878; ditto, W. rlys. Aug., 1882; sec., rly. dept., Oct. 1884; agt. at Johannesburg, 1893.

DILLON, A. BARROW.—Ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trinidad; clk. to inspr. of schls., Br. Honduras, 1893; ag. clk. to audr. and in the treasury and cust., 1893; clk. of distct. Belize, 1893; clk. to col. engrns., 1895; ag. inspr. of schools, 1865-8; 2nd clk. treasury and cust., 1897; inspr. of schls., June, 1898.

DILLON, P. L.—4th-class landing waiter, Barbados, 1866; 3rd class, 1868; senior, 1880; landing survr., 1886; comptr. of customs, Dec., 1890.

DIX, THOMAS H.—Supernum. clk., col. sec.'s office, St. Lucia, Jan., 1862; ag. ch., excise dept., May, 1867; ag. stip. mag., Jan., 1871; mag., Dominica, Sept., 1871; stip. mag., 2nd dist., St. Lucia, May, 1872; is *ex officio* judge of the ct. of requests, chrmn. poor law comtee., dist. coroner, and mem. of road comtee.; called to the bar Jan., 1879; mem. legis. coun., 1883; is local corrpdg. agt. for Imp. Inst.; promoted to 1st dist., Nov., 1892; chrmn. quarantine bd., Nov., 1892, to Aug., 1894.

DOBBIE, EDWARD DAVID.—Crown solr.,

Tasmania (also clk. of the peace and registr. of building socs.), May, 1887; barrister, &c., sup. ct., Tasmania, admitted July, 1882; joined civ. ser., Tasmania, Mar., 1883; was parly. draftsman and afterwards solr.-gen. from Mar. to May, 1887.

DOBELL, HON. RICHARD REID.—Went to Quebec in 1857, and, entering into the lumber business, became the head of one of the largest firms in the country; elected mem. of House of Commons for Quebec West, and became mem. of Sir W. Laurier's govt. (without portfolio), June, 1896.

DOBSON, HON. ALFRED.—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., Jan., 1875; mem. legis. assem., Tasmania, 1877-87; atty.-gen. and mem. exec. coun., 1877; speaker, legis. assem., July, 1886; solr.-gen., June, 1887; mem. of coun. of educn., and church advoc. for the diocese of Tasmania.

DOCKER, E. B.—Dist. court judge, N. S. Wales, June, 1884.

DODDS, THE HON. SIR JOHN STOKELL, Kt. Bach., C.M.G. (1889).—Atty.-gen., Tasmania, Dec., 1878, to Oct., 1879, and in the Giblin ministry Oct., 1879; col. treas. from Dec., 1881, to Aug., 1884; atty.-gen. in the Douglas ministry from Aug., 1884, to Mar., 1886; also premier, Mar. to Dec., 1886; judge, sup. ct., 1886; deleg. col. confce., 1887; ch. just., 1898; adminstr. of govt., 1899, and again 1900-1.

DODDS, WILLIAM JOHN, M.D. (Edin.), 1879, gold medallist, M.B. and C.M., 1876, 1st class honours, D. Sc., 1878.—Insp. of asyls. and med. supt. of Valkenburg Asyl., Cape, 1889.

DOHERTY, C. J.—Puisne judge, super. ct. Quebec, 1891.

DONNAN, J.—Master attendant, Colombo, Ceylon, 1863; was comdr. of govt. steamers, "Manchester" and "Pearl," from July, 1869.

DONNELLY, W. J. S.—Surv.-gen., Newfoundland, to 1882; rec.-gen., 1882; resig., 1889; M.L.A. for Placentia, 1893; rec.-gen. and mem. exec. coun., Apr. to Dec., 1894, M.H.A. Placentia, 1897; rec.-gen., 1898.

DONOUGHMORE, 5TH EARL OF (creat. 1800), VISCT. SUIRDALE (1800), BARON DONOUGHMORE (1753) in peerage of Irl.; VISCT. HUTCHINSON (1821, U.K.), K.C.M.G. (1879), JOHN LUKE GEORGE HELY HUTCHINSON.—Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford; 2nd class in law and modern history, 1870; hon. priv. sec. to the Earl of Carnarvon, May, 1876, to Feb., 1878; dep.-lieut. for the co. of Tipperary; asst. comsnr. to Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., H.M.'s comsnr. on the European coms. for the organization of E. Roumelia under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

DONOVAN, JUSTIN FOLEY, M.D., M.Ch.L.M.—Med. offr. and health offr., Killeagh dispensary, co. Cork, 1876 to 1879; surg., R.N., 1879; received thanks of the admiralty, 1882 and 1888, "for zeal and devotion to duty" at R.N. hosps., Port Royal and Malta; and of the med. dir.-gen., R.N., for professional work, 1882-4-6; retired from the navy 1889; med. attendant, lepers' home, pub. gen. hosp. and constab. training depôt, Spanish Town, Jamaica, 1889; med. examr., civ. ser. widows and orphans pension fund, 1890.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—Ed. Radley Coll. and Oxford Military Coll.; apptd. a Consular agent in the Niger Coast Protec., Dec., 1894; asst. dist. comsnr., Feb., 1896; accompanied punitive expdn. in Qua Ibo district in Feb. and March, 1898.

DOUGLAS, HON. ADYE.—Was elected a member of the first Tasmanian Parliament, with which he has been associated ever since; chief secretary, 1884-6, and 1892-4; agent-general for the col.

1886-7; president of Legislative Council, 1894-1900.

DOUGLAS, THE HON. JOHN, C.M.G. (1877).—Ed. at Rugby and Durham Univ.; has filled many important political offices in Queensland, including of those agt.-gen. and prime min.; special comsnr. for Br New Guinea, 1885-8, when he returned to duty as res. mag., Thursday Is.

DOUGLAS-DE-FENZI, C. W. P.—Clk. asst. and librarian, Natal, leg. coun., Feb., 1889; clk., leg. coun., 1893.

DOW, THE HON. JOHN LAMONT.—Min. of lands and agricul., pres. bd. of lands and wks., Victoria, Feb., 1886-90.

DOWNER, THE HON. SIR J. W., K.C.M.G. (1887), K.C.—Atty.-gen., S. Australia, June, 1881, to June, 1884, and atty.-gen. and premier, 1885-7; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; ch. sec. and premier, 1892-3.

DOWNES, MAJOR-GEN. M. FRANCIS, C.M.G. (1886), late R.A.—Ret., Oct., 1884; served in the Crimea till June, 1856, medal and clasp and Turkish medal; instructor of fortificn., R.M. Coll., Sandhurst, for two years; commanded artillery in Mauritius and St. Helena for four years; instructor of gunnery at Woolwich five years; col.-comdt., S. Australia, June, 1877; mem. of roy. coms. on defences, Sydney, 1881; sec. of defence, Victoria, Apr., 1885, to Mar., 1888; comdt., S. Australian forces, Apr., 1888-92.

DOWSON, R. W.—Accntnt., Mauritius rlys., Sept., 1867; jun. audit. examr., June, 1878; ch. clk. rly. dept., Apr., 1882; ag. asst. man., July, 1884, to Apr., 1885; head acctnt., Sept. 1891; ag. gen. man., July to Sept., 1896.

DOYLE, E. A. GAYNES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond.; Obstet. Soc., Lond.; mem. Br. Med. Assoc.; late asst. house surg., Westminster hosp.; joined med. service, Trinidad, 1884; ag. dist. med. offr.; 1886; res. surg. San Fernando hosp., Nov., 1892; ag. res. surg. Col. hosp., Port of Spain, 1893.

DUDGEON, FRED. S.—Cadet Sarawak service, Jan., 1886; res. 2nd class, 3rd div., June, 1892; res. 2nd class, Tatan, May, 1899.

DRAYTON, MATTHEW JOHN.—Apptd., after compet. exam., a clk. in the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O. May, 1883; asst. registr., May, 1892; promoted to higher grade 2nd. div., July, 1896.

DRAYTON, EDWARD RAWLE.—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Barbados, Sept., 1878; 2nd clk. in office of gov.-in-ch. of the Windward Is., July, 1879; ag. chief clk., May, 1880, and May, 1881, to Jan., 1882; ch. clk. Jan., 1882; ag. col. sec., Grenada, Apr., 1883; priv. sec. to Maj.-Gen. Browne, July to Oct. 1884; provost-marshal, Grenada, Apr., 1885; ag. col. registr., Sept., 1885; registr. sup. court, J.P. July, 1886; mem. legis. coun., May, 1887; insp. of prisons, Mar., 1888; mem. exec. coun., Nov., 1888; treas., May, 1890; ag. col. sec., Oct., 1890 to June, 1892; col. sec. and registr.-gen., June, 1892; admstd. govt. of Grenada on various occasions, 1890-1897; govt. of St. Vincent, June, 1893; and from Feb. to Sept., 1897; and of Windward Is., Jan., 1897.

DRINKWATER, HENRY MARTYN.—Ed. St. John's Coll., Hurstpierpoint, and at Edin. Univ., 1887 to 1890; 2nd treasy. offr. Montserrat, June, 1891; govt. analyst for testing petroleum, June, 1894; quarantine and visiting offr., Mar., 1899; ag. 1st treasy. offr. on numerous occasions.

DRIVER, J.—Ed. at St. Mark's Coll. (Chelsea), and Owens Coll. (Man.).—Matric. Lond. Univ., 1878; Int. B.A., 1880; headmr., Govt. schl., Seychelles, Jan., 1891; auditor, insp. of schls., and sec. of coun., Sept., 1893.

DRURY, ALBERT VICTOR. — Supernum. clk., War Office, Feb., 1856, to Oct., 1861; clk., col. sec. office, Queensland, Mar., 1862; transd. to exec. coun., Oct., 1863; clk. to exec. coun., Jan., 1867; and priv. sec. to Gov. Sir W. W. Cairns, 1875-6; to admrsr. Sir A. H. Palmer, May to Dec, 1886.

DRURY, R. FREDERICK, A.M.I.C.E. — Asst. land survr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1887; asst. inspr. of bldgs. and asst. sanitary survr., 1888; ag. land survr. and asst. engrn. on extraordinary pub. wks., 1890; annually recurrent wks., 1892 and 1894; duties in connection with black plague, 1894; ag. sanitary engrn., 1895; ag. exec. engrn. for annually recurrent wks., 1897.

DUBERLY, FREDERIC. — Ed. at Chelt. Coll. served in Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., and S. Stlmts. July, 1878, to July, 1882, when apptd. cadet in the service of the Br. N. Borneo Co.; resig., May, 1883; ch. clk. treasury, Perak, Nov., 1884; asst.-collr. and magr., Krian, July, 1885; ag. collr. land rev., Larut, July, 1887; asst. to sec. to govt., June, 1892; ag. comsnr. of lands, Apr., 1894; dist. magr. K. Kangsar, Feb. 1895, but continued to act as comsnr. of lands.

DU BOULAY, ED. — Ag. clk. to audr. and treasr., St. Lucia, Jan. to May, 1890; 4th clk. treasury, Mar. to May, 1892; 3rd clk., May to Dec., 1892; 2nd clk. treasury. and acctnt., Jan., 1893, to Apl., 1894; ag. ch. clk. treasury, Feb. to Nov., 1893; audit clk., Apl., 1894.

DUDER, T. C. — J.P. Newfoundland, 1874; M.H.A. Fogo since 1893; financial sec., 1894; chmn. bd. of wks., 1894; survr.-gen. and chmn. bd. of agricul., 1897; min. agricul. and mines, 1898.

DUFF, BENJAMIN. — Postmr., Swellendam, Cape, Apr., 1863; telegraphist in charge of Swellendam, July, 1864; ch. clk. and acctnt., telegraph dept., Mar., 1875; on active service in Transkei, as lieut. P.A.O.C.V. Artillery, Nov., 1880, to Apr., 1881; ag. gen. man. of telegraphs, June, 1883, to Feb., 1884; ch. clk., postal dept., and supt. of telegraphs, Jan., 1886; ag. sec., G.P.O., June, 1890, to Jan., 1891; sec., G.P.O., and supt. of telegraphs, 1892. Is mem. of the inst. of electrical engrs.

DUFF, GRANT, THE RT. HON. M. E., P.C., G.C.S.I.; C.I.E., F.R.S. (1880). — Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1850; under-sec. of state for India, 1868 to 1874; lord rector of Aberdeen Univ., 1866 to 1872; partly under sec. of state for the cols., Apr., 1880, to Aug. 1881; M.P. for Elgin dist., 1857 to 1881; gov. of Madras, 1881-6.

DUFF, ROBERT. — Record clk., immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Apr., 1883; 4th clk., Aug., 1884; 3rd clk., Oct., 1885; 1st class certificate in Hindustani, Mar., 1885; 2nd clk., Mar., 1893; ch. clk., Jan., 1894; has acted as sub-immigr. agt. on several occasions, and also as sen. sub-immigr. agt.; immigr. agt. and ch. clk., July, 1898.

DUFFERIN AND AVA, 1ST MARQUIS OF (created 1888), Viscount Clandeboye, 1871 (United Kingdom); Baron Dufferin, 1800; Baron Clandeboye, 1800 (Ireland); Baron Clandeboye, 1850 (United Kingdom); Bart., 1863; Privy Coun., 1868; K.G., K.P., 1863; G.C.M.G. (1876); G.C.B. (civ.), 1862; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood. — Ed. at Eton and Chr. Ch., Oxon; Under Sec. of State for India, 1864-6; ditto for War from Feb. till June, 1866; chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster and paymr.-gen., 1868-72; apptd. gov.-gen. of Canada, and gov. of Pr. Ed. Is., May, 1872; ambass. at the ct. of St. Petersburg, Feb., 1879; ambass. at Constantinople, 1881; proceeded to Egypt on special service, 1882; vice-admiral of Ulster, 1884; Viceroy of Ind., 1884; chan. of the

Roy. Univ. Ireland, 1886; ambass. to Italy, 1888; ambass. at Paris, 1891-1896.

DUFFIELD, THOMAS. — Entered Crown Lands office, S. Australia, Mar., 1867; ch. clk. and immigr. off., crown lands and immigr. dept., 1877; capt. mil. force, 1881; sec. crown lands dept.; mem. of central land and pastoral bds., Mar., 1896.

DUFFY, THE HON. SIR CHARLES GAVAN, K.C.M.G. (1877) (Kt. BACH. 1873). — Was called to the Irish bar in 1845, but was early engrossed in politics as editor of the "Nation" newspaper, and one of the leaders of the national party known as Young Ireland. Was a State prisoner along with O'Connell in 1844, and Smith-O'Brien in 1848. Became mem. for New Ross in 1852, defeating Sir Thomas Redington, ch. sec. for Ireland; resig. his seat and emigrated to Australia at the commencement of 1856, and practised for a short time at the bar in Melbourne. Was elected a mem. of the first parlt. of Victoria, and in 1857 became min. of pub. wks. in the first responsible govt. In 1858 became pres. of the bd. of land and wks. In 1861 was recalled to the same office. In 1867, after two years' absence in Europe, was re-elected to parlt. for the first vacancy, and shortly afterwards was apptd. chmn. of a royal comsn. to devise the best means for effecting a federation of the Australian cols. In 1871 became prime min.; and in the same year was chmn. of an inter-col. confce. of Australian cabinet mins. to urge on the C.O. the removal of restrictions on inter-col. legislation, which change has since been effected. In 1876, after two years' absence in Europe, was again re-elected to parlt. by one of the largest constituencies in the col. without personally visiting the dist., and on the assem. of a new parlt. in May, 1877, was unanimously chosen to the office of speaker. After three years' service he resig., in order to return to Europe. Has since published "Young Ireland—a Fragment of History," "Four Years of Irish History," and "The League of North and South."

DUFFY, THE HON. JOHN GAVAN. — Eldest son of the above (Sir Charles Gavan Duffy). Ed. at Stonyhurst. Vice-chancellor's prize, English essay, Melbourne Univ. Succeeded his father in representation of Dalhousie in legis. assem. of Victoria, 1874. Pres. of bd. of land and wks. of Victoria, 1889; postmr.-gen. of Victoria, 1890; also atty.-gen., 1892; mem. of cabinet without portfolio, 1892; resig. Jan., 1893; again postmr.-gen., 1894.

DUGGAN, CHARLES WILLIAM. — Inspr. of pol., Hong Kong, Oct., 1869. 2nd clk., pol. dept., 1874; 1st clk. and acctnt., 1881; was asst. master pol. schll., Oct., 1877, to May, 1882; paymr. of pol., Jan. 1893; asst. mr. of pol. schll., Nov., 1897, to Mar., 1899; sec. to sanitary bd., Mar., 1899.

DUKE, MANSEERH PACE, M.R.C.P., and L.R.C.S.I., L.M. (1875). — Ed. Academic inst., and Meath hosp., Dub.; med. offr. dist. 2, Dominica, 1875 to 1880; asst. surg. Gold Coast, 1880-1; med. offr. dist. 2, Montserrat, May, 1886; offl. mem. leg. coun., Jan., 1888; med. offr. dist. 1, and med. offr. of health, Oct., 1889; mem. exec. coun., Sept., 1895; mem. pub. lib. comtee., Oct., 1896; ex officio mem. bd. of health, Jan., 1897; J.P., Apr., 1897; ag. escheator gen., July, 1898; holds dormant comsn., July, 1898, to act as comsnr., and has so acted on numerous occasions.

DUMARESQ, JOHN D'AUVERGNE. — Extra clk., gov.'s office, Natal, Feb., 1880; 3rd clk., registr.-gen.'s office, Apr., 1880; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s office,



Feb., 1881; 2nd clk., Jan., 1882; 1st clk., Jan., 1888; registr. to special judicial comsn., Zululand, 1889; ag. clk., exec. coun., Natal, 1889; 1st clk. registr. of deeds dept., 1889.

DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F. (late lieut. R.N.)—Joined R.N., July, 1868; served in Mediterranean, S. America, Cape, India, Australia, and W. Coast of Africa; resig. Nov., 1883; passed exam. in theoretical survey, July, 1883, and practical survey, 1884, at the Cape Univ., in honours (first of his year on both occasions); from Apr., 1884, employed by the survr.-gen. of the Cape, and in priv. practice; mem. land comsn. of Br. Bechuanaland, Sept., 1885; survr.-gen. of that col., July 1886; survr.-gen. to Br. S. Africa Co., 1891.

DUNCOMBE, H. FRIVERSHAM.—Pay clk. army pay off commissariat, Balanias, 1889; 2nd master Nassau gram. sch., 1890; 4th clk. treas., 1891; 3rd ditto, 1895; ag. dist. justice and collr. of rev. in various dists. in 1895 and 1896; J.P., 1896; res. justice and collr. rev. Abaca, 1897; dist. comsnr. Lagos, 1898.

DUNEDIN, 2ND BISHOP OF (founded 1864), Rt. Rev. SAMUEL T. NEVILLE, D.D.—Consec. 1871; Magdal. Coll., Camb. B.A. 1865; curate of Scarisbrick, Lancs., 1860-64; rector of Skelton, Staffs., 1864-71.

DUNKERLEY, Rev. W. H., M.A.—Ed. Pembroke Coll., Oxon.; col. chaplain, Malacca 1891; ag. col. chaplain, Singapore, May to Oct., 1892, and May, 1896; col. chaplain, Penang, July, 1897.

DUNLOP, C. E.—Writer, Ceylon civ. ser., Apr., 1871; pol. mag., Galagbara, 1873; Kalpitiya and Puttalam, 1874; landing survr., Galle, 1874 office asst. to govt. agt., E. prov., 1877; dist. judge, Badulla, 1878; office asst. to govt. agt., N.-Cent. prov., 1881; asst. collr. of customs, Galle, 1883; dep. ditto Colombo, 1884; dist. judge, Tangalla, 1887; ditto, Kalutara, 1895.

DUNLOP, COLONEL SAMUEL, R.A., C.M.G. (1884).—Ag. comsnr. of pol., S. Stlmts., Nov., 1870; ag. pol. mag. and comsnr. of Ct. of Requests, P.W., Apl., 1871; ag. dep. comsnr. of pol. and coroner Apl., 1871; ag. dep. comsnr. of pol., Singapore, fire comsnr. and dep. coroner, Aug., 1871; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., Dec., 1872; comsnr. to Perak, Jan., 1874. In Nov., 1874, comsnr. with the forces sent to quell the disturbances in the native state of Sungei Ujong; inspr.-gen., Straits pol., May, 1875. In Nov., 1875, on the murder of Mr. Birch, apptd. special comsnr. (temporarily) for Perak affairs; organized the expedn. which captured the Passir Salak stockades, and was present at the capture, Nov., 1875; comsnr. to forces during operations in Perak, Dec., 1875; accompanied Gen Colborne's force up the Perak River, and across country to Kinta; ag. res. coun., Penang, 1884 to 1885; pres. of Singapore mun. comsn., 1889; ret., 1890.

DUNN, ROBERT ERNEST.—Clk. and interp. to the R.M., Umgeni div., Natal, 1880; to R.M., Lions River, Mar., 1883; to R.M., Alfred, Oct., 1887; to R.M., Upper Umkomazi, 1894.

DUNN, SAMUEL ARTHUR.—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. and assigned to the C.O., Oct. 1899.

DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT-EARL (4th Earl of), WINDHAM THOMAS WINDHAM-QUIN, K.P.—Parly. under-sec. of state for the cols., June, 1885, to Feb., 1886, and again Aug., 1886, to Feb., 1887.

DYER, THOS. T. R.—Ent. pub. ser. of St. Vincent as cust. offr., Jan., 1890; ag. clk. treasury, 1891; asst. clk., P.O., 2nd clk., govt. off. to Apl.,

1892; ag. 2nd clk. in off. of gov., Windward Islds., May, 1892; transfd. to St. Lucia; 4th clk., treasury, May, 1892; 3rd clk., Jan., 1893; ag. 2nd clk., Feb. to May, 1893; 2nd clk., govt. off., May, 1893; also sup. of govt. printing; ag. 2nd clk. in off. of admstr., Wind. Islds., 1894; hurricane relic offr., St. Vincent, Sept. to Dec., 1898.

DYER, SIR WILLIAM T. THIBELTON, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.M.G. (1899), C.M.G. (1882), Chr. Ch., Oxon, 1873.—Asst. dir., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1873; dir., 1885.

DYETT, EDWARD F.—2nd treasury. offr., Montserrat, Aug., 1886; admeasurer of vessels, 1889; 1st treasury. offr., June, 1891; comsnr. oaths, Nov., 1895; clk. of waterworks comsurs. 1896; sec. bd. of health, Jan., 1897; holds comsn. to act as treas. of Montserrat in absence of the comsnr., and has so acted on numerous occasions since Dec. 1897; offl. receiver in bankruptcy, Aug. 1898; holds comsn., dated Feb. 1899, to admsnr. oaths of office to ag. comsnr. in absence of comsnr. and govrn; mem. leg. coun. Mar. 1900.

DYETT, HENRY.—Comsnr.'s and mag.'s clk., Montserrat, Feb., 1896; ag. 2nd treasury. offr. in. portions of Apl., May, Sept., 1897; clk. of exec. and legis. couns., Mar., 1898.

DYETT, RICHARD HENRY KORTRIGHT.—Served in pres.'s office, Virgin Is., 1879 to 1881, and 1882 to 1884; clk., registr.'s office, Nevis, 1886; 2nd clk., registr.'s office, Antigua, 1887; clk. to trustee, sup. ct. lib., July, 1888; comsnr. to admsnr. oaths, 1889; marshal V.-A. ct., L.I., Dec. 1889; clk. to mag., Dist. A., 1890; dep. cor., Dist. A., 1892; ag. postmr., May to Sept., 1894; 1st clk., registr.'s off., Jan., 1895; dep. cor., Dist. B., Oct., 1896; ag. mag., Dist. A., Jan., Feb., Apl. to Nov., 1897; sec. to H.M. Diamond Jubilee comtee., June, 1897; ag. mag., Dist. B., Apl., 1898, to Jan., 1899.

EAKIN, JAS. W.—B.A., M.D., M. Ch. univ., Dublin; govt. med. offr., Trinidad; dist med. offr., South Naperima, and consulting surg. col. hosp., San Fernando; surg.-major, local force.

EARLDLEY-WILMOT, COLVILLE.—Writer, Ceylon service. Sept., 1879; in Colombo Kachcheri, Dec., 1879; pol. ct., Badulla, Aug., 1881; in Colombo Kachcheri, Aug., 1882; Kegalla, May, 1883; Anuradhpura, Aug., 1883; asst. collr. and landing survr., Trincomalee, June, 1886; ag. asst. collr. of customs and landing survr., Galle, Apr., 1888; ag. dist. judge, Kegalla, Nov., 1894; pol. mag., Galle, May, 1895.

EARL, ROBT. STEPHEN, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab., 1891).—Med. offr. Lasoye dist., Dominica, July, 1892; med. offr. No. 5 dist. Antigua, 1896.

EASTON, JAMES.—Asst. acctnt. dept. of crown lands and pub. wks., Cape, Nov., 1877; sec. to gen. man. of rlys., Jan., 1881; subsequently also sec. to rly. bd.; ch. acctnt. dept. of crown lands and pub. wks., Nov., 1882; ch. acctnt. and accounting offr. for the crown lands and pub. wks. div., Apr., 1892.

EATON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Clk., col., store-keeper's office, Melbourne, Jan., 1853; transfd. to civil commissariat, Feb., 1854; acctnt., govt. stores, Feb., 1855; transfd. to treasury, Mar., 1865; ag. acctnt. treasury, 1869-70, 1876, 1886-7; acctnt. to treasury, 1887; capt., volr. artillery, 1876; under treas., Sept., 1889; ag. under sec., col. sec.'s dept., Feb., 1898.

EGERTON, RICHARD—Ed. Westminster and Chr. Ch., Oxford; B.A. 1867; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1869; asst. res. mag., Kingston, May, 1892; res. mag., Jamaica, Feb., 1893.

EGERTON, WALTER.—Ed. Tonbridge Schl.;



cadet, S. Stlmts., Oct., 1880; asst. to the Chinese prot., Jan., 1881; mag., Singapore, Jan., 1881; passed final exam., Malay, May, 1882; collr. of land rev., Penang, and P. W., Jan., 1883; 2nd mag. of pol., Penang, May, 1883; also official assignee under the Bankruptcy Ordinance (Sept., 1882); ag. sen. dist. offr. Butterworth, P.W., Apr., 1890; a J.P. and coroner for S. Stlmts., and a visiting justice for Penang; offr. in char., Sungai Ujong, July, 1893; ag. res., Pahang, May to July, 1894; offl. assignee and registr. of deeds, Singapore, June, 1896; inspr. of prisons, S. Stlmts., May, 1897; dep.-pres. of mun. comsurs., Singapore, Mar., 1897; 1st mag., Penang, Apr., 1897; ag. 1st mag. Singapore, Jan., 1898; ag. res. councillor, Malacca, Mar., 1898, and Mar., 1899; 1st mag., Singapore, Oct., 1898, but continued to act as res. coun.; ag. col. treas., S.S., Nov.-Dec., 1898; ag. col. sec. S. S. Apl. 1900.

EGGETT, W. H.—Apptd., after a compet. exam., to be a clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Nov., 1880; promoted to higher grade, 2nd div. Apl. 1896; asst. acctant, 6th Apl., 1899.

EHRHARDT, ALBERT.—Ed. King Edward's High Schl., B'ham. and Worcer. Coll., Oxford; graduated with honours in mods. and lit. hum., 1886; Inner Tem. schlrshp., Roman law, 1888; called to bar, 1889; dist. comsnr. Lagos, 1896; travelling comsnr. on the E. bndry, Aug., 1897; ag. res. of Ibadan, 1898.

ELCUM, JOHN BOWEN, B.A., Oxon.—Ed. Highgate Schl. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; scholar of Queen's Coll., 1878; cadet, S. Stlmts., Oct., 1884; passed in Malay, 1886; ag. dist. offr., S. Malacca, 1887; dist. offr. Bukit Mertajam, P.W., Jan., 1890; ag. dist. offr., Dindings, Dec., 1890, sheriff, Penang, Mar., 1892; ag. sheriff, Singapore, June, 1893; 2nd mag. Penang, Nov. 1893; ag. collr. land revenue, Singapore, Dec., 1893 to Feb., 1894; ag. inspr. of schls., S. Stlmts., June, 1895; also ag. official assignee and registr. of deeds, Singapore, Mar. to June, 1896; collr. of land rev. and offr. in charge of treasury, July, 1897; ag. 1st mag., Singapore, Mar., 1898; inspr. of schls., Aug., 1898, but continued to act as 1st mag. till Feb. 1899.

ELDRIDGE, A. E. G.—Clk., P.O., Antigua, Mar., 1880; clk. to pres. and isld. sec. and clk. to exec. coun., 1882; postmr. of Antigua, Aug., 1891; ag. mag. and coroner, Dist. B., May, 1894.

ELDRIDGE, M. D. B.—Ag. landing waiter, Antigua, June, 1869; ag. overseer roads, May, 1870; seizing offr., Nov., 1871; 3rd clk. and asst. excise offr., 1873; landing waiter and clk., water comsurs., 1878; ag. 1st clk., 1878; 1st clk., Sept., 1879; has acted on several occasions from 1880-6 as harbmr., and as treas. in 1885, and 1894; harbmr., Antigua, Oct. 1894.

ELIOT, EDWARD CARLYON.—Ed. Bradfield coll. and Uppingham; apptd. 5th-class clk., govt. secretariat, British Guiana, 1895; seconded ag. clk. to govt. agent, N.-W. dist. Br. Guiana, for periods 1896 to 1899; 4th class clk., govt. secretariat, 1899; pay and quarterm. to Hausa Force, Gold Coast Col., 1900.

ELIOT, GEOFFREY F.—Clk. to mags., &c., Bunbury, W. Australia, 1872; inspr. of sheep, Wellington, 1876; temporary clk., col. sec.'s office, 1878; customs clk., 1880; 1st clk. and registr., col. sec.'s office, 1884.

ELIOT, LAURENCE S.—Clk. to mags., W. Australia; landing and tide waiter at Bunbury, 1863; also postmr. and asst. dist. registr.; clk. in col. sec.'s office, 1872; sec. to central bd. of educn., and asst. clk. in legis. coun., 1873; registr.

gen., registr. of deeds, and registr. of brands, 1876; ag. ch. clk. col. sec.'s dept., Jan., 1878, to Jan., 1880; 1st clk. and registr.-gen., col. sec.'s dept., Jan., 1880; apptd. to take the census, Apr., 1881, and to superintend its compilation; ch. clk. and acctant, treasury, Apr., 1881; ag. asst. col. sec., Dec., 1889, to Oct., 1890; under treas., Jan., 1891; is a J.P.

ELLERY, R. L. J., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1889).—Astronomer, Victoria, 1863.

ELLIOT, MAJOR SIR HENRY GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1899) (C.M.G. 1879).—Ch. mag. of Tembuland, C. of Good Hope; in command of Tembu levies during Basuto war.

ELLIOT, JOHN WILLIAM.—Entered pub. service at Tobago, Feb., 1869; ag. col. sec., Feb., 1872; clk. of peace, dist. No. 1, Apr., 1872; prov. col. sec., registr., and clk. of enrolments, Oct., 1873, until July, 1874; priv. sec. to the admsr. of the govt., July, 1874; ag. stip. mag., May, 1876; clk. of petty sessions, dist. No. 1, Aug., 1876; 1st rev. offr. May, 1879; dist. mag., Dominica, Feb., 1880; ag. pol. mag., Tobago, Dec., 1884; mag., St. Lucia, 1886.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES BLETTERMAN, LL.B., C.M.G. (1894).—Clk., col. sec.'s office, Cape, 1869; clk. to Justice Watermeyer, 1863; sec. to exams. in literature and science; clk., col. sec.'s office, 1867; ch. clk., dept. of lands and wks, Dec., 1872; advoc., sup. ct., 1875; asst. comsnr., crown lands and pub. wks., 1876; gen. manager, rlys., Dec., 1880; is mem. of coun. of Univ., Cape; examr. and moderator of exams. in science.

ELLIOTT, COL. JOHN, R.M.L.L., C.B. (1877), C.M.G. (1891).—Entered R.N. in 1838; 2nd lieutenant, June, 1846; col., 1869; served in the China expedn., 1842 (medal); served in H.M.S. "Fox" during the Burmese war, 1852 (officially thanked); mentioned in despatches; commanded the Royal Marines in the steam flotilla on the Irrawaddy (mentioned in gov.-gen.'s despatch; medal with clasp for Pegu). Served at the bombardment and surrender of the forts of Bomarsund, in Aug., 1854 (Baltic medal), and during the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, the expedn. to Kertch and Yeni-Kale (medal with clasp, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal); has also the medal for the Kaffir war. Served as maj. of brigade to the force of Royal Marines landed in Mexico in 1863; lieutenant-col., Devonshire Rifle Volr. Corps, 1870; in 1871 J.P. for Plymouth; in 1874 called to the bar, Mid. Tem., and joined the western circuit; in 1876 inspr. of prisons and stip. J.P., Br. Guiana; inspr.-gen. of pol., Barbados, 1881; administ. govt. of St. Vincent, 1884 and 1889; acted as col. sec., Barbados, 1886 and 1894; ret. 1895.

ELLIOTT, W. J. P.—Supervision of customs, G. Coast, July, 1881; sub. treas. and collr., Br. Sherbro, Oct., 1884; collr. of customs, Lagos, 1886; collr. of customs, S. Leone, 1892.

ELLIS, F.—Writer in the Ceylon civ. ser. July, 1871; additional pol. mag., Kurunegala, 1874; office asst. to govt. agt. N. prov., 1876; ag. pol. mag., Kandy, 1878; ag. asst. agt., Matale, 1879; ditto, Mullaitivu, 1880; dist. judge, Ratnapura, 1st Apr., 1883; pol. mag., Colombo, 1885; dir. and inspr.-gen. of prisons, 1891-96; ag. inspr.-gen. pol., May to Nov., 1895; ag. prin. collr. of cust., Jan., 1896; govt. agt., S. prov., Jan. to Mar., 1897; govt. agt., W. prov., Sept., 1897.

ELLIS, WALTER DEVONSHIRE.—Ed. at Winchester and New Coll., Oxon.; scholar 1890-1895; prox. acc. Hertford Univ. Scholarship, 1891; 1st class classical mods., 1892; Univ. jun. Greek testament prize, 1893; 1st class Literæ Humaniores,

1894; B.A. 1894; M.A., 1897; chancellor's prize, Latin essay, 1895; apptd. after compet. exam. to be a clk. in the C.O., Apr., 1895; priv. sec. to Lord Selborne, June, 1897; 1st-class clk., 1899.

ELLIS, WILLIAM GILMORE, M.D.; M.R.C.S.—Med. offr, lunatic asylum, Singapore, 1888; ag. also as municipal health offr. Singapore, May, 1889, to Feb., 1892, again 1894.

ELY, HERBERT WILLIAM.—Clk. in dept. of agt.-gen. for Tasmania; ch. clk., 1895; sec., 1899; acted as priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Braddon, P.C., K.C.M.G.; ex-premier of Tasmania during his visit to England for the Diamond Jubilee celebration, 1897.

EMERSON, GEO. HY., K.C.—Speaker, House of Assen., Newfoundland, 1890-94; mem. of official delegation to London, 1890, and of delegation from legislature in 1891 on the fisheries question; mem. exec. coun., 1895 asst. judge, sup. ct., Nov., 1896.

ENGELBACH, A. H. H.—Apptd. 29th Dec., 1869, after passing an exam. before the civ. ser. comsrs., clk. in the accts. branch in the office of the sec. of state for the cols., having acted in that capacity since Mar., 1868; 1st-class asst. clk., 1st Sept., 1879; book-keeper and sen. asst. to the financial clk., 1884; acted for financial clk., June, 1886, to Apr., 1887; accountant, Apr., 1896.

ESNOUF, E. AMAND.—Dist mag., Seychelles, 1870; Grand Port, Mauritius, 15 May, 1878; dist. mag., Moka, 1883; jun. dist. mag., Port Louis, Aug., 1884; ag. master sup. ct., May, 1886; and Dec., 1887, to Jan., 1888; ag. sen. dist. mag. Pt. Louis, Mar., 1890, to Mar., 1892; Dec., 1892, to Feb., 1893; May to Aug., 1896; ag. dist. mag., Pt. Louis 3rd div., Feb., 1898; ag. dist. and stip. mag. Riv. du Rempart, Mar., 1898; dist. mag., Port Lewis, 3rd div., Mar., 1899.

EVANS, SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G. (1892).—Lord Mayor of London, 1891-2; raised funds for relief of distress caused by the Mauritius hurricane and the fire at St. John's, Newfoundland.

EVANS, FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1881).—Entered the civ. ser., Admiralty, Somerset House, 13th Dec., 1867; transfd. to the sec.'s dept., at Whitehall, Jan., 1872; asst. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, May, 1878; priv. sec. to Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G., Feb., 1879, to Feb., 1881; ag. clk. of legis. coun., Sept., 1879; acted as col. sec., Dec., 1879, to Feb., 1880; ch. sec. and ch. of the staff to Sir S. Rowe during threatened hostilities with Ashanti, 1881; asst. col. sec. G. Coast, 1882; ag. collr. of customs and treas., Oct., 1882, to Jan., 1883; ag. col. sec., Oct. to Dec., 1883, and on other occasions; clk. of legis. coun., Feb., 1882, to Apr., 1884; dep. gov. Lagos, July to Aug., 1883, and May, 1885, to Jan., 1886; dep. gov. G. Coast, Sept., 1883, and Apr., 1885; col. sec. Lagos, Jan., 1886; ag. admstr., July, 1886; col. sec. G. Coast, 1887; Leeward Is., 1888; Jamaica, 1895; ag. 1st. cl. clk. C.O., Feb., 1900.

EVANS, WILLIAM.—Cadet, S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1882; ed. King's Coll. Camb.; ag. asst. protector of Chinese, Singapore, Dec., 1885; ag. collr. of land rev., Malacca, May, 1886; 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, May, 1887; ag. asst. prot. Chinese, Singapore, Feb., 1888; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, July, 1888; passed exams. in Chinese and Malay; J.P., ag. dist. offr., Dindings, 1888; asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, June, 1890; ag. prot. of Chinese, Penang, July, 1890; ditto. S. Sttlmts., Nov. and Dec., 1891, to June, 1893; asst. prot. Chinese, Penang, 1893; prot. of Chinese, S. Sttlmts., Apr., 1895.

EVELYN, CHARLES GREY.—Ag. 2nd master,

gram. schl., St. Kitts, Jan., 1867; 4th clk. rev. dept., June, 1869; 3rd landing waiter, treasury, Dec., 1873; clk. to mag., Dist. C., May, 1875; ag. mag. on various occasions; dep. coroner, Dist. C., May, 1881; escheator-gen., 1881; mag., Dominica, 1883; mag., Nevis, 1889.

EVELYN, EDWARD ERNEST.—Ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; ent. col. sec.'s off., Barbados, 1883; asst. clk., gov't. savings bk., 1883; ch. clk., 1884; rev. offr., St. Lucia, Jan., 1885 to Nov., 1890; accont., P.W.D. Nov., 1890, to Jan., 1893; audit clk., Jan., 1893, to Mar., 1894; ch. clk., gov't. off., and clk. of coun., Apl. 1894.

EVELYN, E. F.—Accontnt. of post office, Barbados, Sept., 1880.

EVERARD, W.—Supernum. col. sec.'s office, Barbados, Sept., 1868; landing waiter, customs, Dec., 1868; ag. inspr. of ind. rev. offrs., Jan., 1884, to Dec., 1885; ch. clk. P.O., Mar., 1885; sen. landing waiter, customs, June, 1886.

EVERETT, COL. SIR W., K.C.M.G.—Apptd. one of Brit. comsrs. in Paris for settlement of W. African affairs, 1895-1898.

EYLES, C. H.—Asst. col. surg. G. Coast Col., 1883; col. surg., Br. Honduras, 1887.

EYRE-KENNY, W.—A.M.I.C.E.; asst. supt. of wks. prov. Wellesley, Nov., 1895; supt. of wks. and surveys, Malacca, Oct., 1897; ag. supt. of works and surveys, Singapore, June, 1898.

EZECHIEL, P. H.—B.A., Bombay, 1889 (*et. 14*); first in Woolwich competn., 1893; B.A., London, 1894 (2nd exhibn. at matricn., 1892); major schlr., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1896; 4th wrangler and B.A., Camb., 1897; appt. after compet. exam., 2nd cl. clk. C.O., 11 Oct., 1898.

FABRE, HECTOR, C.M.G. (1887).—Formerly senator, Canada; hon. comsrs. for Canada, Ind. and Col. exhibn.; now Canadian agt., Paris.

FACEY, LUTHER HERBERT.—3rd cl. clk. prisons dept., Jamaica, June, 1877; 2nd cl. clk. June, 1879; 1st cl. clk. police and prisons dept., Nov., 1892.

FAILLE, GEO. CUNYNGHAM.—Ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; ag. 2nd clk. to gov. Leeward Is., May, 1889; 2nd clk. to col. sec., Jan. 1890; 2nd clk. gov.'s office, June, 1890; ch. clk. col. sec. and clk. exec. coun., Aug. 1891.

FAIRBAIRN, ROBERT.—Second maser, boys schl., Perth, W. Australia, 1859; clk. to bench of mags., landing waiter, and postmr., Vasse, 1862; res. mag., mag. of local ct., and dist. registr., 1875; Newcastle, 1875; Vasse, 1880; Kimberley, 1883; Fremantle, 1886.

FALCONBRIDGE, HON. WILLIAM GLENHOLME.—Ed. Toronto Univ.; B.A. (gold medalist), 1866; M.A., 1870; barrister, 1871; registr., Univ. of Toronto, 1872 to 1881; elected mem. of senate of Univ., 1881; Q.C., 1885; benchr. of law society of Upper Canada, 1885; judge of sup. ct., Ontario, Q.B. Div., Nov., 1887; pres. high ct. and ch. just., Q.B., 1900.

FANNIN, JOHN EUSTACE.—R.M. and admstr. of native law, co. Umvoti, Natal, Mar., 1887; previously at Lower Tugela div., from Mar., 1883; had previously acted as R.M. of Umgazi and Umgeni divs.; was special border agt., Umvoti, during the Zulu war of 1879; a mem. of Natal native comsn. 1881, and of the comsn. to define bndry. between Natal and Orange Free State, 1884; received thanks of sec. of state for services on this occasion; mem. of special judicial comsn. for trial of Zulu chiefs, 1888.

FARRAR, NICHOLAS.—Supernum., P.W. dept., Br. Guiana, 1883; 3rd clk., Jan., 1885; 5th-class clk. rec.-gen.'s office, May, 1889; 4th class, Apr., 1891.

FARRER, ROLAND J.—Ed. at Eton, and Balliol Coll. Ox.; cadet S. Stlmits., Nov., 1896; ag. dist. off., Nibong Tebal, Mar., 1897; to Sep., 1898, Dec., 1898, to Mar., 1900; ag. collr. land rev. Penang, Mar., 1900; ag. dist. off., Dindings, May, 1900; ag. supt. educ., Penang, June to Aug., 1900.

FARRELL, WILLIAM OWEN.—Asst. guard Mauritius rlys., 1882; goods clk., 1884.

FAULKNER, E.—Ed. at the gram. schl., Free-town; brigade office clk., S. Leone, 1876 to 1883; ch. clk., col. secretariat, 1883; asst. col. sec., 1889.

FAURE, HON. SIR P. H., K.C.M.G. (1898).—Sec. for native affairs, Cape, July, 1890; col. sec., May, 1893; sec. for agricult., Jan., 1896, to Oct., 1898.

FAWCETT, WILLIAM, B.Sc. (LOND.), F.L.S.—Asst. botanical dept., Br. Museum, 1880; dir. pub. gardens and plantations, Jamaica, 1886; mem. bd. of govts., Jamaica Institute, 1887.

FAWKES, ARCHIBALD WALTER, K.C.—Ed. Repton Schl.; B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to bar, Inner Tem., Jan., 1879; registr., sup. ct., comsr. of ct. of requests and of stamps, Malacca, 1884; ag. registr., sup. ct., Penang, 1885; pol. mag. and coroner, Gibraltar, 1886; acted as atty.-gen., 1890 and 1891; atty.-gen., Gibraltar, 1892.

FEILDEN, CAPT. R. B.—Capt. R.A.; ed. Wellington Coll.; Lieut. R.A., July, 1884; A.D.C. and priv. sec. to gov., Barbados, May, 1890; to high comsr., Cyprus, 1892; and to gov. Br. Guiana, 1898.

FERGUSON, DONALD.—Elected to provincial legislature, Pr. Ed. Is., 1878; apptd. to provl. cabinet in 1879, with the portfolio of pub. wks.; resig. the latter office in 1880, when he was apptd. provl. sec. and comsr. of pub. lands; served as deleg. to Downing St., in 1886, regarding communication between P.E. Is. and mainland.

FERGUSON, PETER JOSEPH KINNIE.—Ed. at Stonyhurst; admitted to the bar, June, 1855; justice of the peace and dep.-coroner, St. Lucia, June, 1855; mem. of the legis. coun., Mar., 1869; atty.-gen., May, 1876; mem. of the legis. and exec. couns.; mem. of the poor law comtee.; ag. ch. just., 1877.

FERGUSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., P.C., M.P., G.C.S.I. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1874), C.I.E. (1880).—Ed. at Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford; was Lieut. and capt. of the Grenadier Guards; served in the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann (wounded) and siege of Sebastopol; was M.P. for Ayrshire 1854-57 and 1859-68; unsuccessfully contested Sandwich 1859, Frome 1875, Greenock 1878; was under sec. of state for India and the home depts. in Lord Derby's 3rd, and Mr. Disraeli's 1st admsns.; gov. S. Australia, 1863; and gov. of N. Zealand, 1873; resig. 1874; gov. of Bombay, Mar., 1880, to Mar., 1885; M.P. for Manchester 1885 and 1886; under sec. of state foreign affairs 3rd Aug., 1886; postmr.-gen., 1891-92.

FERNANDEZ, HENRY.—Clerical asst. treas., Br. Guiana, 1887; 5th class clk., 1889; 4th class, 1891.

FERNANDO, MARCUS H.—Ed. Royal Coll., Colombo, and Univ. Coll., Lond.; Ceylon Govt. Univ. and Gilchrist scholar, 1883; B.Sc., 1886; M.B., 1888; gold medallist in med. and forensic med.; M.D., 1889; fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond., 1890; col. surg., civil med. dept., Ceylon; registr. of Ceylon Med. Coll., lecturer on pathology, 1890, and analyst to Govt. of Ceylon; reported on

epidemics of malarial fever, 1895; also in Bombay, 1897, on epidemics of plague; phsician, gen. hosp., Colombo, 1897.

FERREIRA, P. J., C.M.G. (1880).—Was comdt. of local cavalry in the Transvaal against Sikukuni.

FFOLIOTT, LIEUT.-COL. O. HUMAN.—Served in Imp. army, 1858-81; mil. sec. col. forces, Cape, June, 1882.

FFRENCH-MULLEN, VINCENT, L.R.C.S.I.—Dist. med. off. Port Maria, Jamaica, Apr., 1881.

FIDDES, GEORGE VANDELEUR, C.B. (1901), B.A.—Ed. at Dulwich Coll., and late scholar of Brasenose Coll., Oxford; 2nd class classical mods., 1879; apptd., after compet. exam., to be a clk. in the office of the sec. of state for the cols., 25th Mar., 1881; priv. sec. to Earl of Onslow, Feb., 1887; and to Baron H. de Worms (now Lord Pirbright), Feb., 1888, to Aug., 1892; priv. sec. to Sir R. Meade, 11th Mar., 1893; 1st class clk., 1896; imperial sec. and acctnt. to Sir A. Milner, G.C.M.G., high comsr. for S. Africa, Sept., 1897; political sec. to Lord Roberts at Pretoria, June, 1900; sec. to the Transvaal administration, Jan., 1901.

FIDDIAN, ALEXANDER.—Ed. Univ. Coll., Cardiff, and Oxford; schlr. Pembroke Coll., 1893; 1st class classical honours, 1895; Goldsmiths Co. exhibn., 1895; 1st class lit. hum., 1897; B.A., 1897; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd class clk. C.O., Oct. 12th, 1897.

FIELD, ALBERT, M.B. and C.M. (Edin.), 1874.—Med. supt. of the lun. asyl. and visiting phsician of the leper asyl. Barbados, Jan., 1879; mem. of the gen. bd. of health, 1876 to 1883.

FIELDING, WILLIAM STEVENS.—Mem. for Halifax, Nova Scotia assem., 1882; declined premiership, but entered govt. without office in that year, and continued in that position till May, 1884, when he resig.; premier, provincial sec., and treas., Aug., 1884; min. of finance in Sir W. Laurier's admsn. Jan., 1896.

FINNEMORE, ROBERT ISAAC, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.S.S., F.S.Sc., F.R.C.I., Hon. Corres. Mem. Vic. Inst.—Entered civ. ser., Natal, 1858; 2nd clk. survr.-gen's dept., Mar., 1859; govt. land survr., 1863; ch. clk. and draughtsman, 1864; transf. to the atty.-gen's dept., Dec., 1865; admitted to the bar, Jan., 1868; postmr.-gen., 1876; R.M., city div., 1877 to 1878; ag. col. treas., 1877; has acted also as survr.-gen.; edited Natal Almanac and Register, 1876-78; digest of decisions of sup. ct.; author Natal Law Reports from 1879, &c.; master and registr., sup. ct., and registr., vice-admiralty ct., 1878; R.M. and admnr. of native law, Durban, Mar., 1881; J.P., 1881; ag. puisne judge, sup. ct., 1883; collr. of customs, registr. of shipping, emigr. offr. and harbour comsr., 1889; dep. chmn. Natal harbour bd.; crown solr. and partly draftsman, 1894; mem. of civ. ser. bd.; is F.R.A.S., Roy. Meteorog. Soc., Roy. Hist. Soc., mem. Soc. Arts, and various other Br. and foreign scientific societies; puisne judge, sup. ct., Natal, 1896.

FINUCANE, MORGAN IGNATIUS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.S.A. (Lond.).—Ed. Roy. Naval Schl., Univ. Coll. (Lond.), and St. Thomas's Hosp. (Lond.). Was sen. asst. med. offr., county asylum, Fareham, Hants; asst. col. surg. and surg., Victoria Hosp., Bathurst, 1890; ag. col. surg., Jan. to Aug., 1891; asst. col. surg., Fiji, 1893; inspr. of natives; provincial inspr., 1899.

FIRMINGER, R. E.—Clk. in the House of Commons, 1874 to 1880; Lieut. Roy. E. Middlesex Militia, 1877; asst. inspr. G. Coast constab., Apr., 1880; dist. comsr., Axim, 1880-1; ditto,

Quittah, 1882-3; inspr., Dec., 1882; 2nd comsr., Assinee budry. comsn. 1883; on special mission to Bey and Baghid, 1884, and to Ashanti, 1886; supt. Colombo convict estabmt., Ceylon, 1889; ag. inspr.-gen. of prisons at intervals in 1892-4-7-8.

FIRMSTONE, H. W.—Ed. at Rugby and Hertford Coll., Oxon. (scholar); cadet, S. Stlmts., 1890; passed final exam. in Chinese, Dec., 1893; ag. dist. offr., South Malacca, May, 1894; ag. asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, Jan., 1896; dist. offr. P.W., Oct., 1896; asst. protec. Chinese, Singapore, Feb., 1897; ag. asst. protec. Chinese; supt. Indian imigrts., and mun. comsr. for Penang, Aug., 1898.

FISHER, F. C.—Writer, Ceylon civ. serv., 1866; comsr. of requests at Chavakacheri, and ag. ditto at Harrispatu, Aug., 1867; ag. pol. mag., Jaffna, July, 1868; ag. asst. govt. agt. Kurunegala, 1869; Nuwara Eliya, Jan. 1870; Jaffna, May, 1872; ag. pol. mag., Colombo, Nov., 1872; dist. judge, Chilaw, Sept., 1873; asst. govt. agt., Matara, Jan., 1875; govt. agt. N.-Cent. prov., Dec., 1883; prov. of Uva, Mar., 1889; E. prov. June, 1895; ag. govt. agt., N. prov. Apl., 1897; ag. conservator of forests, Dec., 1897, to Sept., 1898; govt. agt., N.W. prov., May to Sept., 1898, and Oct., 1899.

FISHER, HON. SIDNEY ARTHUR.—B.A. of Trin. Coll., Camb. He first contested Brome unsuccessfully in 1880. In 1887 he was elected, but was defeated in 1891. Re-elected in 1896, and became min. of agricul. in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

FISHER, WILLIAM WOODHOUSE.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1877; ag. crown counsel, N. circuit, Ceylon, Jan., 1885, to Feb., 1886; ag. dist. judge, Matara, June, 1886, to Feb., 1887; ag. crown counsel, Kandy, Feb., 1887; crown counsel, N.W. prov., Ceylon, Mar., 1887; sec. to comtee. for drafting code of civ. procedure, June, 1887, to May, 1888; additional crown counsel, N. circuit, Jan., 1890; pres. dist. ct., Kyrenia, Cyprus, 1891; ag. puisne judge, 1894; mag. Jamaica, 1895.

FITZGERALD, THE HON. G. P.—Mem. of cabinet, Tasmania, without portfolio, 1888-92.

FITZGERALD, LIEUT. HERBERT SWAYNE.—Durham Lt. Infy., 1st comsn., 1875; capt., 1882; major, 1892; temp. lieut.-col., 1898; intell. dept., Egypt, 1885-87; station staff offr., 1st cl., Bombay, 1888-9; dist. staff offr., 2nd cl., and D.A.A.G.B. Bombay, 1889-94; W. African F.F., Nov., 1897. Active service: Afghan War, 1880; Cabul-Kandahar march, reconnaissance and battle, 1880; med. and star; Sudan frontier field force, action at Giniss; med. and bronze star, 1885-86.

FITZPATRICK, HON. CHARLES.—Born in Quebec, 1853; Dufferin medallist, law faculty Laval Univ., 1876; one of the counsel for the defence of Louis Riel at Regina in 1885; first returned to the Quebec legis. assem. at the gen. election of 1894, and again in 1896; solr.-gen. in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

FLEISCHER, W. M.—Civ. comsr., &c., for E. London, Cape Col., May, 1880.

FLEMING, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G. (1892), C.M.G. (1887).—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem. Nov., 1866; crown solr. for Mauritius, 1869; dist. and stip. mag., 1872; acted as dist. judge Seychelles, 1874; dist. judge, Jamaica, 1876; atty.-gen., Barbados, 1878; acted as ch. just., Sept., 1878, to Mar., 1879; acted as ch. just., St. Lucia, July, 1879; priv. sec. to Sir G. C. Strahan, administering the govt. of the Cape, in 1880; puisne judge, Br. Guiana, 1881; acted as atty.-gen.,

Aug. to Nov., 1882; Queen's advoc. Ceylon, 1883; atty.-gen., 1884; acted as ch. just., Mar., to Dec., 1885; col. sec., Natal, July, 1886, but did not take up apptmt., being apptd. col. sec. of Mauritius, Dec., 1886; administ. govt., July, 1887, to Dec., 1888; col. sec., Hong Kong 1889; administ. the govt. Feb. to Dec., 1890; gov. S. Leone, 1892; ditto, Leeward Is., 1895.

FLEMING, SIR SANDFORD, K.C.M.G. (1897) C.E., C.M.G. (1877), L.L.D. (St. Andrew's), 1884—Engr.-in-ch., Northern Railway, Canada, 1856 to 1863; deleg. to Canadian and Br. Govt. from Red River Settlers, 1863, in reference to Pacific Rly.; nominated by provs. of Canada, N. Brunswick, and N. Scotia Govt. engr.-in-ch. inter-col. rly., 1863; engr.-in-ch., Canadian Pacific Rly., 1871 to 1880; elected chancellor, Queen's Univ., Canada, 1880; re-elected 1883, and again 1886; deleg. from Canadian Inst. and Amer. Meteorological Soc., N. York, to internat. geograph. congress at Venice, 1881; representing the Dominion of Canada at internat. prime meridian confce., Washington, 1884; dir. Hudson Bay Co., Canadian Pacific rly., &c.; author of "The Intercol., an Historical Sketch," 1876, "Old to New Westminster," 1884, memoirs on "A Prime Meridian for all Nations," "Universal Time," and various other wks.; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; representative of Canada, col. confce., Ottawa, 1894; on special mission to Hawaii, 1894, with Mr. Mercer of the C.O., negotiating for landing place for Pacific cable.

FLETCHER, GEO. WM.—Temporarily employed in Imp. commissariat, Hobart, 1851; clk. col. treasury, Hobart, July, 1852; receiver and paymr., Jan., 1886.

FLYNN, EDMUND JAMES, K.C., L.L.D.—Born 1847, at Percé, Gaspé; ed. Quebec Seminary and Laval Univ. (L.L.L. with honours, 1873), L.L.D. (Lav., 1878); Q.C. 1887; called to the bar 1873; prof. of Roman law, Laval Univ., since 1874; mem. legis. assem., Quebec, Apr., 1878; mem. exec. coun. and comsr. crown lands, in Chapeau govt., Oct., 1879, to July, 1882; comsr. of rlys. in Ross govt., Feb., 1884, and solr.-gen., May, 1885.

FORD, CHARLES, F.L.S.—Supt. Botanical and Afforestation dept., Hong Kong, 1871.

FORD, HENRY FRANCIS.—Entered G.P.O., Cape, 1868; promoted to deeds office, 1872; apptd. to inaugurate deeds office at Kokstad, and served as clk. to ch. mag. Transkei; in charge of deeds office, King William's Town, 1884; ch. clk., insolvency branch, master's office, Capetown, Jan., 1888; registr. and master, high ct., Griqualand, July, 1890.

FORD, SIR THEODORE THOMAS, Kt. BACH. (1888).—Called to the bar, Middle Tem., 1866; puisne judge, S. Stlmts., Mar., 1874; ag. judge of Penang, 1874, to Apr., 1876; resig. and returned to England; re-apptd. senior puisne judge, 1876; ch. justice, 1886; ret., 1889.

FORDE, ROBERT MICHAEL.—Asst. col. surg., Gold Coast, Nov., 1891; ag. dist. comsr., Axim, 1892; on special service on Anglo-French bndy. comsn., Feb. to July, 1892; med. offr. special mission to Kumasi, Dec., 1894, to Jan., 1895; col. surg., Gambia, Feb., 1895.

FORDER, JAMES.—B.A., Camb., 1860; headmr. High Schl., Pietermaritzburg, July, 1868; ag. master and registr. sup. ct., Mar., 1878; ag. ch. clk., C.O., 1878; res. mag. 1880; J.P., 1880; now R.M. of Umgeni div., Pietermaritzburg.

FOREST, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1901), K.C.M.G. (1891), F.R.G.S.,

F.G.S., F.L.S., C.M.G. (1882).—Hon. Fellow of the Italian Geog. Socy.; Hon. Fellow of the Imp. Geog. Societies of Vienna and St. Petersburg; knight of the Italian crown; entered the survey dept. of W. Australia, 1865. Commanded exploring expedns. in 1869 into the interior in search of the remains of Dr. Leichardt; in 1870 from Perth to Adelaide along the S. coast; and in 1874 from Champion Bay, on the W. coast, to the overland telegraph between Adelaide and Port Darwin, a journey of nearly 2,000 miles. For these services received thanks of gov. and legis. coun., the gold medal of the Roy. Geog. Socy. of London, 22nd May, 1876, and a grant in fee of 5,000 acres of crown land; dep. survr.-gen. of W. Australia, 1876; in 1878 and 1882 conducted the trigonometrical surveys of the Nichol Bay District, and the Gascoyne and Lyons District, in N.W. Australia, 1878; acted as comsnr. of crown lands; and survr.-gen.; comsnr. of crown lands, and survr.-gen. of W. Australia 1883 to Dec., 1890, during which time was mem. of the exec. and legis. couns.; in Mar., 1883, reported on the Kimberley dist.; in Dec., 1890, was sent for to form first ministry under responsible govt., in which he took the position of premier and treas.; was one of the representatives of W. Australia at the National Australian Federation Convention, held at Sydney, 1891; author of "Explorations in Australia," 1865, "Notes on Western Australia," 1883, 1884, and 1885; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; represented W. Australia at the Federal Convention at Adelaide, Mar., 1897, and in June of the same year was present as rep. of the col. in London at H.M.'s Diam. Jub.; again rep. W. Australia at Fed. Convention, Sydney, 1897; Melbourne, 1898; joined 1st Commonwealth Ministry as Postmaster-General, Jan., 1901.

FORTESCUE, CAPT. EDMUND.—Ensign Rifle Brigade, Feb. 1855; lieut., June, 1855; capt., Sept., 1861; served in Indian mutiny, including siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Koorsee, and taking of Fort Oomerea (medal and clasp); served on N.W. frontier in 1863-64, including action of Shubkhuddar (medal and clasp); passed P.H. in Hindustani, July, 1863; station staff offr. Nowshera, and cantonment mag., Jan., 1865; brigade major, Mooltan, Oct. 1865; Umballa, Oct., 1867, to Sept., 1871; supt. penal stlmnt., Massaruni, Br. Guiana, July, 1878; ag. inspr. of prisons, Apr. to Sept., 1879; inspr. of prisons, 1881; also man. dir. orphan asylum, and inspr. govt. sch. for vagrants and youthful offenders, 1883; inspr.-comdt. pol., Trinidad; inspr. wts. and meas., and capt. volr. fire brigade, and *ex officio* J.P. for the island, 1888.

FORTH, J. OGILVIE.—Audit Clk., Fiji, Aug. 1883; acctnt. native taxes and clk. native accts., June, 1889; ch. clk. audit. office, Oct., 1890; col. auditor, Nov., 1891; Oct., 1890, proceeded to Tonga to audit accts. of Tongan govt., for which he received thanks of King George Tubou's cabinet.

FOSTER, E. ALEXANDER.—Ed. at Kingswood Coll., Bath, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; clk., audit office, Jamaica, Mar., 1866; 2nd clk., May, 1868; ch. clk., island med. office, June, 1882; sec. of cent. bds. of health and quarantine; auditor-gen., Leeward Is., Apr., 1897; mem. of gen. legis. coun., fed.; exec. coun. and exec. and legis. couns., Antigua; J.P., and ag. col. sec., Leeward Is., Sept., 1897; Sept. to Oct., 1899, and Nov., 1899, to Apr., 1900; admsnr., Antigua, in Jan., 1898, Dec., 1899, and in Jan., Feb., Mar., 1900.

FOSTER, THE HON. GEO. E., B.A., D.C.L.—Ed. common and superior schls., King's County,

New Brun.; Douglas gold medallist, Univ. N.B., 1866; B.A., 1868; medallist, ancient rhetoric, Edin., 1873; prof. classics, Univ. N.B. 1873-9; returned to parlt., 1882; min. of marine and fisheries for Dominion, Dec., 1885; min. of finance, 1888 to 1896; represented Canada at col. confce., Ottawa, 1894.

FOWLER FRANK.—Asst. clk., pub. works dept., Brit. Guiana, Feb., 1878; 3rd clk., Jan., 1881; 2nd clk., Apl., 1884; 1st clk. and draftsman, govt. ld. dept., Nov., 1884; 3rd govt. survr., May, 1886; senr. govt. survr., Apl., 1896; ag. asst. crown survr., from July, 1895; ag. crown survr., Dec., 1896, to Mar., 1897; mem. of comtee. for commutation of return passages, East Indian imignts., Nov., 1896.

FOWLER, GEO. MERRICK.—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; writer, Ceylon service, Jan., 1874; pol. mag., Galagedara, Sept., 1876; landing survr., Galle, Feb., 1878; pol. mag., Navalapitiya, Jan., 1880; asst. collr. customs, Galle, June, 1880; dist. judge, Matara, May, 1886; asst. govt. agt., Matara, 1887; ditto, Kalutara, 1888; ditto, N'Elia, 1891; ditto, Trincomalee, 1895; apptmt. confirmed, Dec., 1895; ag. dist. judge, Kalutara, May, 1897, Negombo, Oct., 1897; ag. prin. asst. col. sec., July, 1897; govt. agt., Ratnapura, June, 1898; ag. govt. agt., W. prov., June, 1899; now govt. agt., S. prov.

FOXON, CUTHBERT COLENSO.—Clk. and Zulu interp. to asst. comsnr. and res. mag. Ndzwandwe dist. Zululand, Sept., 1887; transfd. to Entonjaneni dist., Apl., 1891; to Lower Umfolosi dist., Feb., 1892; acted res. mag. there Mar., 1892; ag. sub-inspr. Z'land. pol. for six months, May, 1892, and Apl., 1893; transfd. as clk. and Zulu interp. to Nkandhla dist. Nov., 1892; sub-inspr. Z'land. pol., Apl., 1893; commanded detachment Z'land. pol. with the special comsn. annexation of Sambanas and adjacent territories, May, 1895; Br. res. Amatongaland, Br. Protectorate, June, 1896; deputy comsnr., Sept., 1896; res. mag. Z'land., Dec., 1897.

FOXON, FRANK ERNEST.—3rd class clk. civ. serv., Natal, and 2nd clk. and Zulu interp., Umgeni div., Nov., 1880; ag. clk. of ct., registr. circuit ct., and sub-distributor of stamps, Weenen country, 1886; clk. of ct., dep.-clk. of peace, and sub-distributor of stamps, Upper Umkomang div., May, 1887; admstr. native law, Impendele, Mar., 1889; ditto, Inanda Location, Jan., 1890; ag. mag., Lower Tugela div., Apr. to June, 1890; ag. R.M. at Verulam and Stanger, 1890 to 1894; R.M. for col., and mag., Ndzwedwe div., July, 1894; J.P. for col., 1893; served at commencement of Zulu war, 1879, in Imp. Transport dept., afterwards as lieut. Natal N. Pioneers (medal and clasp); served as levy leader in command of Sibepu's contingent and Yamela's mounted men against Dinuzulu in Zululand, 1888; lieut., Natal Carbineers, Apr., 1889, capt., Dec., 1897; mag. Ixopo div., 1897; served through the Boer war, 1899-1900, including the siege of Ladysmith.

FRANCIS, COL. CLAUDE AUGUSTUS.—Insp. constab. and armed pol., Br. Guiana, 1880; promoted higher grade, 1883 and county inspr., 1891; acted as dep. inspr.-gen. 1892, and from Feb. 1895, to Apr., 1896; commanded force in absence of Col. McInnis while engaged inspecting the frontier line (Br.-Venezuelan), 1896; ag. inspr.-gen., May to Oct., 1896; eulogized in gen. orders; supt. fire brig., 1895-6; mem. excise, quarantine, and health bds.; served with the C.M.R. through the Galeka war and Gaika rebellion, 1877-8 (medal with clasp); author of "A Manual for the Use of Police and Constabulary," "A Criminal Code,"

1895; and "A Police Catechism," 1898; sheriff-comdt., armed constab., supt. civ. pol., and J.P., Fiji, 1897; inspr. weights and measures; marshal sup. ct. in admiralty jurisdiction, 1897; col.-comdnt. Fiji European vol. force, which he raised, organised, and equipped, 1898-9.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM.—Asst. registr. natives, Kimberley and De Beers, Mar., 1877; registr. deaths Kimberley and De Beers, 1878; clk. to civil comsnr. and res. mag., Barkly West, Jan., 1879; issuer of passes, Mar., 1879; inspr. of claims, Barkly West, June, 1879; inspr. of Sivo-nelli's diggings, May-June, 1882; from Oct., 1882, to Aug., 1883, offi. valuator of all diamonds exported from the dist. of Barkly West; apptd. registr. of claims, Barkly West, Sept., 1883; inspr. and registr. mines and diggings, Barkly West.

FRASER, F. BLACHE.—2nd clk. atty.-gen.'s office, Trinidad, Jan., 1865; promoted to col. sec.'s dept. as 3rd clk., Sept., 1867; 3rd landing waiter, customs dept., Jan., 1875; principal landing waiter, Jan., 1883.

FRASER, J. J., K.C.—Atty.-gen. and premier, N. Brunswick; ret., 1882; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1883.

FRASER, J. O.—Surv. gen., Newfoundland, and Dec., 1882 postmr.-gen., 1885.

FRASER, MALCOLM A. C.—Ed. at King Edward's Schl., Bromsgrove; probation clk. in col. sec.'s office, W. Australia, Apr., 1876; 2nd clk., land and survey dept., June, 1876; transf'd. to col. sec.'s office, Aug., 1877; clk. and asst. priv. sec. to gov., July, 1878; also asst. clk. to the exec. coun.; clk. to gov., Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Apr., 1880; corrpdg. clk., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1881; also meteorological reporter; registr.-gen., 1891; also registr. of patents, trade mks., etc.

FRASER, SIMON JAMES.—Barrister-at-law; a stip. mag. of Tobago and J.P., June, 1868; coroner for the is., July, 1868; has acted on several occasions as atty.-gen. from 1868; changed to Windward magistracy, Apr., 1874; acted as inspr. of imigrts., 1875 and 1876; inspr. of schls., 1876 to 1884; ag. atty.-gen., Oct., 1883; comsnr. of roads, Dist. No. 1, Dec., 1883; pol. mag., Leeward dist., Nov., 1884; chmn. Metayer Comsn., Dec., 1884; mem. bd. of educn. and chmn. bd. of health, Aug., 1885, and of quarantine bd., Sept., 1887; judge of petty debt court of Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan., 1894.

FRASER, COL. THOMAS, R.E., C.M.G. (1882).—Apptd. C.M.G. for civ. services in connection with the settlement of the Transvaal question; served in expdny. force in Egypt, 1882, and in the Nile expdny. force, 1884, with brevet rank of col.; 4th class Osmanieh, and 3rd class Medjidie.

FREER, GERALD DUDLEY, L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1888.—House surg. gen. hosp., Birmingham; house surg. gen. hosp., Singapore, July, 1890; col. surg. Malacca, Feb., 1893; col. surg. res. Penang, Jan., 1897; ag. col. surg. Penang, June, 1900.

FREISLICH, J. G.—Res. mag., Prieska dist., Cape Col., Dec., 1882; C.C. and R.M., Middleburg, Sept., 1884.

FREMANTLE, GENERAL SIR ARTHUR J. LYON, G.C.M.G. (1898), K.C.M.G. (1894), C.B. (1885).—Lieut.-col. commanding Coldstream Guards, 1878; A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge, 1881; commanded at Suakin, 1884-5 (2nd class Medjidie); chief of staff, Egypt, Nov., 1885; D.A.G. for auxiliary forces, 1886; commanding troops in Scotland, 1892; gov., Malta, 1894 to 1898.

FREMANTLE, VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON.

EDMUND ROBERT, R.N., C.B., C.M.G. (1874).—Apptd. to the Order of St. M. and St. G. for service during the Ashantee war, 1873-74, having been some time sen. naval offr. on the station.

FRENCH, C. W.—Clk. to the pol. mags., Dist. D. St. Kitts, 1866.

FRENCH, MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE ARTHUR, R.A., C.M.G. (1877).—Ed. at Sandhurst and Woolwich; joined R.A. as lieut. in 1860; proceeded to North America in Dec., 1861, with expeditionary force sent out in consequence of the "Trent Affair"; adjt. R.A., Kingston, from 1862 to 1866; qualified as 1st class gunnery instructor in 1867; 1st class inspr. of warlike stores in 1868; apptd. I.S.W. at Quebec in 1869 on the withdrawal of the Imp. troops; inspr. of artillery, with rank of lieut.-col., in 1870; organized the permanent batteries of artillery in 1871; comsnr. N.W.M.P., and stip. mag. for the territories, in Dec., 1873; raised, organized, and equipped the force; commanded the expdn. sent from the Red River to the base of the Rocky Mountains in 1874; inspr. of warlike stores, Devonport, 1878 to 1883; comdt. Queens-land forces, with rank of col., 1883-91; comdt., N. S. Wales forces, 1896.

FRENCH, S. R., C.M.G. (1896).—Sec. and account., G.P.O., Cape, Aug., 1880; controller P.O. savings bk., 1884; postmr.-gen., 1892.

FRERE, AUBREY TEMPLE.—Cadet, Sarawak service, Oct., 1886; asst. res., May, 1890; res., 2nd class, 4th div., Jan., 1894.

FRERE, BARTLE HENRY TEMPLE.—Pres. dist. court, Cyprus, 1897.

FRETZ, W. H.—L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.; med. offr. dist. 2, Nevis, Feb. 1882; dist. 3, S. Kitts, May, 1886; dist. 1, S. Kitts, Aug. 1896; official mem. Leg. Coun., S. Kitts-Nevis, Nov. 1896.

FROST, THE HON. JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—M.L.A., C. of G.H., field comdt. of Cape vols., and late of C.M.R.; sec. for agricult., Cape Col., 1893-6.

FROUDE, ASHLEY A., B.A., C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. Westminster and Oriel Coll., Oxon.; priv. sec. (unpaid) to Sir Robert Herbert at the C.O., Nov., 1886; sec. to roy. comsnr. for the division of Malta into electoral dists., Jan., 1888; sec. to the Behring Sea coms., June, 1891, and to the joint Behring Sea coms. at Washington, Jan., 1892; on the staff of the Br. agt., Behring Sea arbitration, 1892-3.

FRY, R. S.—Trigonometrical asst., survey dept., S. Sttlmts., Jan., 1881; res. Aug., 1884; rejoined, July, 1885; dist. survr., Sept., 1886; ch. survr., Dec., 1888; observer for time balls and dep.-registr. of shipping, Jan., 1894.

FULLARTON, R.—Harbourmr., Melbourne, 1877; ch. harbourmr., pres. pilot bd., and chmn. steam navign. bd., 1882; capt. comdg. Victorian naval brigade, 1871; mem. of coun. of defence, 1884.

FULLER, F. C.—Cadet, Fiji, 1884; res. comsnr., Rotumah, 1889; dis. comsnr., Lagos, 1892; res. of Ibadan.

FURLONG, L. O'B.—M.H.A., St. John's E. Newfld., 1893; mem. exec. coun. and chmn. bd. of wks., Apr. to Dec., 1894; M.H.A., St. John's E., 1897.

FYSH, THE HON. SIR PHILIP OAKLEY, K.C.M.G. (1896).—Treas. in Mr. Kennerley's ministry, Tasmania, 1873-5, and without portfolio to July, 1876; premier without office, Aug., 1877 to Mar., 1878, and member without office of Mr. Giblin's 1st administration; maj. comdg. Tasmanian volr. rifle regt., 1880-4; again premier, Mar., 1887, to Aug., 1892; treas. in the Braddon Ministry,

1894-9; agt.-gen. for the col. in London, 1899, to 1901.

GABRIEL, J. S., M.R.C.S.E.—Med. offr. Antigua, Dist. 6, 1881.

GAFFNEY, F. SEBASTIAN BURKE—Asst. supt. of works and surveys, S. Stittms., July, 1890; agt. supt. of wks. and surveys, Malacca, July, 1891; confirmed Oct., 1892; supt. of works and surveys, Singapore, Oct., 1897; dep. col. engr. and surveyor-gen. Penang, Nov. 1899.

GALE, CHARLES HENRY.—Assoc. M.I.C.E.; articulated pupil, 1882 5; asst. and ch. draftsman to 1890; ch. draftsman P.W. dept., Hong Kong, Sept., 1890; asst. engr., Jan. 1900, and ag. exec. engr., May, 1900.

GAGNON, CHARLES ANTOINE ERNEST.—Ed. St. Ann's Coll.; notary public, 1869; since 1885 pres. of Quebec board of notaries; elected to Quebec legislature, 1878-81, and since 1883; prov. sec., 1887; sheriff of Quebec, 1890.

GALE, WALTER A.—Ed. high schl., Perth, St. Peter's coll., Adelaide, and Exet. coll., Oxon.; 3rd master, high schl., Perth, 1885; asst. registr., col. sec.'s office, W. Australia, 1886; sec. to cent. bd. of educn., 1888; registr.-gen.; registr. of patents, &c., Sept., 1890; in charge of census for 1891; clk. of legis. assem. 1891.

GALGEY, OTHO, M.R.C.P.I. and L.M.—Med. offr., No. 5 dist., St. Vincent, Feb., 1872; asst. col. surg., Castries, St. Lucia, Nov., 1878; acted in 1888, 1893, 1894, 1897, and 1900 as col. surg., St. Lucia; J.P. and mem. quarantine bd., M.O. in charge Royal Gaol, Jan. 1889; and of drug store, Nov. 1890; ag. mem. of leg. coun., 1900.

GALLWEY, MAJOR HENRY LIONEL, C.M.G. (1899), D.S.O. (1896).—Entered the Army, May, 1878; promoted to be lieut., March, 1881; capt. Oct., 1887; and brevet-major, May, 1897; apptd. dep.-coms. and vice-consul in the Oil Rivers (now Niger Coast) Protectorate and adjoining native territories, Mar., 1891; and dep.-coms. and consul for the Niger Coast Protectorate and adjoining native territories, Jan., 1897.

GALLWEY, SIR MICHAEL HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1883).—Ed. Trin. Coll., Dub.; B.A.; barrister, King's Inns, Dub., Trin. Term, 1853; Munster circuit; atty.-gen., Natal, 1857; mem. exec. and legis. couns.; pres., Transvaal and Zululand bndry. coms., 1878; received the thanks of the Sec. of State; ch. just., Natal, 1890.

GALLWEY, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR THOMAS LIONEL J., R.E., K.C.M.G. (1889).—2nd lieut., R.E., Mar., 1839; served in the West Indies from Jan., 1842, to June, 1845; employed in Ireland during the famine, 1846-47, as inspecting officer, under the Bd. of Works; served in Canada, 1849-58; employed 1858-62 in the construction of fortified position, Gosport; mem. of the ordnance select comtee., 1862-65; mem. of special mil. coms. to the United States during the war of 1864; employed as C.R.E. in building wks. of defence at Quebec, 1865-68; comdt., schl. of mil. engineering at Chatham, 1868-75; comdg. roy. engns., and col. on staff, Gibraltar, 1877-79; inspr.-gen., of fortifications, 1880-82; gov. and comdr.-in-ch. of Bermuda, 1882-88.

GALT, SIR THOS., KT. BACH. (1888).—Ch. just., Com. Pleas, Ontario; ret., 1894.

GANADO, LUIGI.—LL.D., Malta Univ., 1856; admitted to Malta bar, 1856; examr. in law to Univ., 1881; judge of sup. ct., 1886; mem. of Univ. senate, 1887.

GARDINER, JOHN.—Entd. govt. ser., S. Austral. in ch. sec.'s off., 1866; treas., 1871; clk., engr.-in-chief's dept., 1874; acctnt., 1876;

ch. acctnt., 1888, sec. coms. P.W., and chrmn. supply and tender bd., 1899.

GARDNER, HARRY.—Major (ret.) Roy. Scots; served in Bechuanaland expdn., 1884, and Zululand, 1888; ag. col. sec. and rec.-gen., St. Helena, 1886-7; ag. treas., Zululand, 1890; confirmed, 1891; acctng. offr. for prov. of Zululand, 1897.

GARNEAU, PIERRE.—Merchant and mem. of bd. of trade Quebec; late govt. dir. of North Shore Railway; Mayor, 1870-73; M.L.A., Quebec, 1873-78 and 1881-86; mem. of prov. exec. coun. and ministry as coms. of agricult., pub. wks., and crown lands, 1874-78; M.L.C., Quebec, 1887, and again coms. of agricult., pub. wks., and crown lands to 1891.

GARNETT, T. TAYLOR.—Clk. of consolidated bd. Barbados, Oct., 1878, to Mar., 1881; clk. Lock Hosp., July, 1880, to Mar., 1881; clk. of market and inspr. weights and measures, Mar., 1881; ag. clk., exec. comtee., June, 1883; ag. sec. poor law bd., Mar. to Oct., 1884; inspr. of seamen's lodging houses, 1884; sec. to finance coms., 1885.

GARRARD, C. G.—Ed. Haileybury; dep. registr. sup. ct., Penang, Jan., 1892; ag. dep. registr. sup. ct., Singapore, Feb. to Oct. 1893; ag. registr. sup. ct., Penang, July, 1894; ag. dep. registr. sup. ct., and mag., Malacca, Apr., 1895; also ag. collr., land rev., and offr. in charge of treas., Malacca, Aug., 1895; ag. dep. registr., sup. ct., Penang, Mar., 1896; asst. registr. and mag., Malacca, 1896.

GARRAWAY, DAVID G.—Entered the provost-marshal's office, Grenada, in Jan., 1867; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, 1868; clk. of couns., 1868 to 1878; dep.-sec., registr., and clk. of the crown, and sec. bd. of educn., 1871 to 1878; coms. of census, 1871; ag. auditor, 1871 to 1872, and 1875; sec. to exec. comtee., 1875-6; ag. treas. 1876-7-9, 1880-1-2; and *ex officio* a mem. of the legislature; auditor, 1878; notary public, 1880; compiler of census, 1881; ag. pol. mag., St. Vincent, 1883-4; treas., St. Lucia, July, 1884.

GARRAWAY, R. F.—Postmr., Dominica, June, 1881; sec. bd. of health and quarantine bd., Sept., 1881; ag. dist. mag., Dist. G, Apr., 1893.

GARRETT, MARK.—In F.A.M.P., Cape, July, 1876, to Nov., 1879; clk. to C.C. and R.M. King William's Town, Sept., 1880; clk. col. sec.'s office, Capetown, May 1884; sec. civ. ser. coms., Mar., 1886.

GARRICK, THE HON. SIR J. F., K.C., K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1885).—Sec. for public lands and mines, Queensland, 6th Feb., 1878; atty.-gen., Dec., 1878, to Jan., 1879; col. treas. and postmr.-gen., 13th Nov. to Dec., 1883, when he resig. the former office; agt.-gen. for that col. in London, June, 1884, to June, 1888; was deleg. to the col. confce., 1887; again agt.-gen., 1890-5.

GATT, C.—Supt. govt. printing office, Malta, Feb., 1882; was priv. sec. to Sir Richard Wood, H.M.'s diplomatic agt. and consul-gen., Tunis, Sept., 1868, to May, 1871; asst. sec., Gozo, 1892; rec.-gen., 1899.

GATT, L., C.E.—Entered the Malta ser., Mar., 1883, as land survr.; rly. inspr., 1884; asst. engr. waterwks., 1885; survr. P.W.D., 1888; manager and engr. Malta rly., 1895; ch. engr. waterwks. and elect. lighting dept., 1896; supt. of P.W., with a seat in exec. coun. and a seat in coun. of govt., 1897.

GATT, MAJ.-GEN. SAVERIO, C.M.G. (1883).—Ensign, R.M.F.A., 1825; lieut. and adjt. 1837; capt., 1847; major, 1858; lieut.-col., 1861; col., 1866; hon. major-gen., 1877.

GATTY, STEPHEN HERBERT, K.C.—Scholar



Winch. Schl. and New Coll., Oxon.; called to bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1874; went the N.E. circuit; atty.-gen., Leeward Is., June, 1883; ag. ch. just., and local comsnn., W. Ind. Incumbered Estates Ct. for Antigua, June to Oct., 1884; chancellor of the diocese of Antigua, July, 1884; local comsnn. Incumbered Estates Ct. for St. Kitts, Oct., 1884; atty.-gen., Trinidad, Dec., 1885; chancellor of diocese and admgt. advoc., 1887; chmn. roy. comsn. on franchise and electoral dists., 1888; and of roy. comsn. on Metayer system in Tobago, 1890; puisne judge, S. Stitlms., ch. 1892; chief just., Gibraltar, 1895.

GAVIN, J. C.—Sec. to treasy., rec.-gen., and paymr.-gen., New Zealand, Mar., 1860; asst. comptroller and audr.-gen., 1890.

GEIKIE, R.—Ed. at Harrow and Cambridge; undergraduate scholarship, King's Coll., 1895; Winchester prizeman, 1896; 1st class hist. tripos, 1896; elected fellow King's Coll., 1900; apptd. after open compet. exam., 2nd class clk. Local Govt. Bd., Nov., 1897; 2nd class clk. C.O., Mar., 1899.

GELLIBRAND, Hon. W. A. B.—Mem. legis. coun., Tasmania, since 1871; formerly pres. legis. coun.

GEMMELL, EDWARD ALBERT G.—Clk. treasy. dept., Seychelles, June, 1887; clk. to admnstr., Feb., 1889; clk. to admnstr. and clk. of exec. and legis. coun., Jan., 1897.

GEMMEL, GEORGE.—Clk. treasy. dept., Seychelles, Feb., 1887; clerk to admnstr., Oct., 1890; 1st customs offr., May, 1900.

GENIS, MICHAEL CHRISTIAN.—Clk. to state atty., Transvaal, 1874; clk. to R.M., public prosecutor, and postmr., Christiana, 1876; C.C. and R.M., Christiana, 1880; ditto, Rustenburg, July, 1880; pensioned upon retrocession in 1881; registr. of deeds, Stellaland, Sept., 1884; also treas. and distributor of stamps; clk. to land comsn., Br. Bechuanaland, Nov., 1885; registry clk. and J.P., Vryburg, July, 1886.

GENNAIUS, P., dir. of agricul., Cyprus, 1896.

GIBBES, REGINALD PRESCOTT.—Cadet, S. S., Nov. 1889; passed final exam., Tamil, Jan., 1892; ag. 3rd Mag., Singapore, Aug. to Nov., 1892; ag. dist. offr., Nebong Tebal, P. W., Mar., 1894; 2nd asst. prot. of imigrts., Penang, May, 1896; ag. dist. offr. Dindings, Aug., 1897.

GIBBS, LAWRENCE.—A.M.I.C.E., grad. assoc. and country engnr.; asst. engnr. P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1890; ag. exec. engnr., 1896.

GIBBALTAR, 4TH BISHOP.—See SANDFORD.

GIBSON, FRED. ALBAN.—Clk. Mauritius civ. ser., after exam., Oct., 1875; clk. despatch branch, Sept., 1878; ag. précis writer, Nov. 1882 to June, 1883; ag. ch. clk. and sec. to exec. and legis. couns., Mar., 1890; clk. exec. and legis. couns., Sept., 1892; ag. jun. asst. col. sec., Sept., 1892; ch. clk., Mar., 1894; ag. asst. col. sec., June, 1894, to Jan., 1895; June to Dec., 1895, Mar. to Sept., 1896; Jan. to Nov., 1897; ag. registr.-gen., Jan. to Sept., 1899; nom. mem. coun. of govt., Apl. to Sept. 1899; ag. asst. col. sec., July, 1900.

GIBSON, JAS. YOUNG.—Clk. and Zulu interp. to ct. of R.M.; sub.-distrib. of stamps, and registr. circuit ct., Newcastle, Natal, Apr., 1882; also dep. clk. of peace, Mar., 1887; asst. comsr. and R.M., Ngutu dist., Zululand, Feb., 1889; ditto, Ndawndwe dist., May, 1889.

GIDDY, RICHARD WILLIAM SHEPSTONE.—M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.); ag. asst. law adviser, Cape, 1886; confirmed, 1888; is also J.P., and chmn. of gold comsn., Knysna.

GILES, MAJOR JAMES.—Comdt. of volrs., with

rank of major, 1873, and R.M., Alfred co., Natal, 1874; ed. at Eton, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; as cornet in 14th Light Dragoons, 1853; served in Persian campaign under Sir James Outram, 1857, and in Indian mutiny campaign under Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Napier; engaged in several skirmishes and general actions, and at the siege and capture of Jhansi, 5th Apr., 1858, received Central Indian medal and clasp; asst. clk. legis. coun., Natal, 1870-89; mag., Upper Umkomanzi div., 1889.

GILL, C. I.—Puisne judge, super. ct., Montreal prov. of Quebec, 1879.

GILL, THOMAS.—Entered col. service, S. Australia, Feb., 1865; acctnt., treasy., Jan., 1883; under treas., 1894.

GILL, WALTER.—F.L.S., F.R.H.S.; conservator of forests, S. Australia, July, 1890.

GILLIES, THE Hon. DUNCAN.—Premier and treas. of Victoria, also min. of rlys. and min. of mines; resig. Nov., 1890; pres. of the bd. of land and wks., and comsnn. of crown lands and surveys, May, 1868; held the office of comsnn. of rlys. and roads, June, 1872, to Aug., 1875; was comsnn. of crown lands, &c., Oct., 1875, to May, 1877; comsnn. of rlys., &c., Mar. to Aug., 1880; also Mar., 1883, to Feb., 1886, when he took office as premier and treas. on the retirement of Mr. Service; resig. 1891; was one of the representatives of Victoria at the Federation Convention, 1891; agt.-gen. for Victoria, 1894 to 1897.

GIROUARD, DESIRÉ, K.C.—Ed. Montreal Coll.; called to the bar, Canada, 1860; K.C., 1876; represented Jacques Cartier co., 1878 to 1895; judge sup. ct., Canada, 1895.

GISBOERNE, HARTLEY, A.M., Camb., C.E., M.A.I.E.E.—Ed. at Mercers' schl. and Windsor Coll., Canada; asst. geolog. survr., Canada, 1876; tel. engnr., 1880; dist. tel. supt. Manitoba, 1882.

GLADWIN, HENRY JAMES.—Third clk. in the imigrn. dept., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1873; 2nd clk., Aug., 1873; ch. clk., 1884; sub-imigrn. agt., 1885.

GLASGOW, 7TH EARL OF, THE RIGHT Hon. SIR DAVID BOYLE, G.C.M.G. (1892).—Capt. (retired) R.N.; served in the Crimean and China wars, 1857 (medal and clasp); J.P. for Ayrshire, and chmn. of co. coun.; gov. of N.Z., 1892-97.

GLASIER, F. BEDFORD.—Asst. civ. engnr., Bermuda harb. wks., June, 1894; engnr.-in-charge, Coatracoalcos harb. wks., Mexico, May, 1896; dist. engnr. S. Leone govt. rly, June, 1897; dist. engnr. Tarkwa rly., Gold Coast, Oct. 1898; and gen. manager S. Leone govt. rly., May, 1899.

GLASS, DAVID, K.C.—Ed. gram. schl., London (Ont.); called to the bar; Q.C. for Ontario, 1875; elected alderman in 1855; and mayor in 1858-64-65; mem. of commons for E. Middlesex, Canada, 1872; has been pol. mag., recorder, and also dep. judge of Middlesex, and benchor of law soc. Ont.; removed to Manitoba, 1882; solr. of Winnipeg, 1884; mem. legis. assem., Winnipeg, 1886; unanimously elected speaker, 1887 to 1888.

GLYDE, ADOLPHUS YEOVIL.—Apptd. clk. in land titles dept., Perth, W. Australia, 1882; dep. registr. of titles, ag. registr. of deeds, sub. collr. of internal rev., asst. registr. of titles, 1893; ag. registr. of deeds, Nov. to Jan., 1897.

GLYDE, GEORGE FREDERICK.—3rd class clk., pol. dept., W. Australia, 1864; 2nd class clk., 1875; acctnt., treasy., 1878; acctnt., crown lands 1885; ch. clk., lands dept., July, 1896.

GOBEIL, ANTOINE.—Law clk., dept. of pub. wks., Canada, 1879 to 1885; then sec., dep. min. of pub. wks., Jan., 1891.



GOLDBY, WALTER ERNEST.—Clk. col. audit branch; E. and A. dept., Feb. 1890; local auditor, Zululand, July, 1893; inspr., Natal aud. dept., 1898.

GOLDIE, CHARLES.—Apptd., after compet. exam., an exam. offr H.M. customs, Greenock, Sept., 1863; inspr. of invoices and ch. landing survr. H.M. customs, Jamaica, Oct., 1869; one of the comsrs. to inquire into the pilot service of Jamaica, Apr., 1870; ag. collr. of customs, Kingston, 1873, and 1875 to 1876; acted in 1874 as island treas., and as collr.-gen. of customs, 1875 and 1885; collr. of customs and shipping master, Kingston, 1883.

GOLDNEY, SIR JOHN TANKERVILLE, KT. BACH. (1873).—Ed. Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1869, N. circuit; atty.-gen., Leeward Is., Apr., 1880; ag. ch. just., May, 1881; puisne judge, Br. Guiana, June, 1883; judge, sup. ct., S. Sttlmts., Mar., 1887; ch. just., Trinidad, 1892.

GOMPERTZ, H. H. J.—Ed. at Bedford Schl., and Exeter Coll., Oxon. (scholar); 2nd class lit. hum., B.A. (1890); cadet, S. Sttlmts., 1890; passed final exam. Chinese, Dec. 1893; ag. 3rd mag., Penang, Aug., 1895; 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, Penang, Jan., 1896; transf'd. to Hong Kong as asst. registr.-gen. 1897.

GOODMAN, CLIFFORD E.—Entered pub. library, Barbados, Sept. 1890; 5th clk. and -gen.'s office, Apr. 1891; ch. clk. inspr.-gen.'s office, July, 1892; also registr. of births, Dist. A.

GOODMAN, WILLIAM MEIGH.—Ed. at Univ. Coll.; graduated B.A. (honours) at the Univ. of Lond., 1867; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1870; went S.E. Circuit and Surrey Sessions; atty.-gen. Br. Honduras, 1883; ch. just., 1886; comsrr. to revise and consolidate the laws of the col., 1886; atty.-gen., Hong Kong, 1889; ag. col. sec., May, 1891, to Mar., 1892; ag. ch. just., Mar. to Aug., 1895, Jan. to May, 1896, and Apr., 1899, to Feb., 1900; recently apptd. Q.C. of the sup. ct. of H. Kong.

GOODRIDGE, HON. A. F.—Mem. of House of Assem. for Ferryland, Newfoundland, 1880 to 1882, and 1882 to 1885; for Twillingate 1885 to 1889; returned for same dist. 1893; mem. exec. coun. 1886 (without portfolio) to 1889, and again in 1894; after the resign. of the Whiteway ministry in Apr., 1894, he was called upon to form a ministry, and became premier of the col., which office he held till Dec. 1894; was a mem. of the bd. of wks. and rly. comsrs. under the Thorburn admstrn. (1885-1889); he is also a mem. of the Newfoundland Chamb. of Com., and has been its pres. and vice-pres.

GOOLD-ADAMS, MAJOR H. J., C.B. (1898), C.M.G. (1894).—Roy. Scots Fus.; comdgd. a troop, Bechuanaal border police, Aug., 1885; comdt. 1888; major, 1889; again comdt. 1893-95; commanded field force against Matabele, 1893; resident comsrr. for Bechuanaal and Protectorate; Lieut.-govr. Orange River Col., Jan., 1901.

GORDON, ARTHUR JOHN LEWIS, C.M.G. (1877).—Priv. sec. to the gov. of Trinidad, 1866 to 1870; ag. col. sec., Trinidad, Apr., 1870; priv. sec. to gov. of Mauritius, 1870; priv. sec. to the gov. Fiji, 1875-80; priv. sec. to gov.-gen. of Canada (Earl of Aberdeen), 1893.

GORDON, COL. J. M., late Lieut. R.A.—Lieut. R.A., from the R.M. Acad., Woolwich, 1875; lieut. staff instructor R.V. force, S. Australia, Dec., 1881; on the formation of a permanent artillery force in S. Australia, apptd. lieut.-in-comd., Sept., 1882; capt., Aug., 1883; maj., May, 1885; ag. D.A.A.G., Dec., 1886; and hon. A.D.C., May, 1886; comdt. of the S. Australian mil. forces, 1893; lieut.-col.,

1892; col., 1895; inspr. mil. stores for Australian cols., 1898-9.

GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE.—Ed. Edin. Acad.; Clk. to consul-gen. of W. Pacific, Aug., 1879; clk. of exec. coun. and ch. clk. of crown lands in colony of Fiji, May, 1880; also acted as sec. to lands comsrr.; res. comsrr. and stip. mag. for the island of Rotumah, May, 1882; comsrr. to inquire into claims of Europeans to land, Nov., 1882; stip. mag., Fiji, Apr., 1886; priv. sec. to gov., Ceylon, June, 1887; clk., gov.'s office, Leeward, and clk. of fedl., exec., and legis. couns., and of the local legis. coun. of Antigua, Apr., 1889; ag. comsrr., Montserrat, Dec., 1891, to Mar., 1892, Mar., 1894, to June, 1895, and July to Dec. 1899; ag. col. sec., Leeward Islds., Aug. to Nov., 1900.

GORDON, WILLIAM ROSE.—Clk. and Zulu interp. to asst. res. mag. Pietermaritzburg, Mar., 1866; clk. and interp. to res. mag., Alfred co., 1867; ag. clk. of the ct., sub-distributor of stamps, and issuer of licences, 1869; clk. and interp. to res. mag., borough and co. of Durban, 1870; ag. interp. of the circuit ct., Durban, combined cts., and immigr. dept., interp. of the sup. and circuits cts., and native high ct. of Natal, 1878; registr., ct. of appeal, May, 1880; ag. R.M., and admstr. native law, Umsinga, 1883; Alexandria, 1884 to 1885; mag., Mapumulo, 1894.

GORE, LIBUT.-COL. JAMES C.—Audit.-gen. W. Africa Sttlmts. from 1882 to 1887; apptd. to admstr. govt. of the Gambia, June to Nov., 1894; col. sec. S. Leone, 1894; holds a dormant comsrr. to admstr. govt. of the col. of S. Leone under certain circumstances.

GORMANSTON (14th Viscount) (created 1478), and BARON GORMANSTON, United Kingdom, 1868, JENICO WILLIAM JOSEPH PRESTON, G.C.M.G. (1897), K.C.M.G. (1887).—Has been chamberlain to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland and a comsrr. of national educn., and dep. lieut.-col., Dublin; served in the 60th Rifles during the Indian mutiny (medal); gov.-in-ch., Leeward Is., 1885; of Br. Guiana, 1887; of Tasmania, 1893 to 1900.

GOSLING, AUDLEY BLAIR EVELYN.—Employed at H.M. Legation in Cent. America, 1891-1895; acted as interp. to Rear-Admiral Stephenson, C.B., comdr.-in-ch., Pacific station, during the occupation of Corinto, Nicaragua, Mar. and Apr., 1895; sub-inspr. Br. Guiana pol., Nov., 1895.

GOTTILIEB, F. H. VALENTINE.—Entered govt. service, S. Sttlmts., Oct., 1880; ch. clk. G.P.O., Singapore, 1888; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1892; dep. registr. sup. ct. Singapore, Aug., 1895; ag. asst. registr. sup. ct. and mag., Malacca, Mar., 1898; also ag. sheriff, Sep., 1898.

GOUGE, HERBERT DILLON.—Assessor, land tax dept., S. Australia, Apl., 1885; pub. actuary, Mar., 1894.

GOUGH, FREDERICK.—Messenger in office of Woods and Forests, 12th Apl., 1869; apptd., after exam., mess. C.O. 20th Jan., 1871; Queen's mess., Mar., 1880; sent three times on foreign service; acted as Queen's page in waiting on col. premiers during diam. jub., 1897; recd. address of thanks, and jub. medal, 1897; res. off. keeper, C.O., Mar., 1898.

GOULBURN, 1st BISHOP of.—RIGHT REV. MESAC THOMAS, D.D.—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb.; graduated B.A. 1840; M.A. 1843; ordained deacon, 1840; priest, 1841; vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Suffolk; sec. to the Col. and Continental Church Society. Goulburn formed part of the diocese of N. S. Wales until its separation in 1863.

GOURDEAU DE BEAULIEU, MAJOR FRANÇOIS

**FRÉDÉRIC.**—Priv. sec. to Hon. J. Cauchon; mem. of Mackenzie admstn., 1870; ch. clk. and acctnt. dept. of marine and fisheries; dep. min. of marine and fisheries of Canada, May, 1896.

**GOWAN, JAMES ROBERT, LL.D., C.M.G.** (1893).—Lieut., 4th regt., North York, 1838; called to Canadian Bar, 1839; judge of Simcoe, 1842-83; chairman of bd. of pub. instruction, 1844 to 1871; comsnr. for consolidating statute law of Canada, 1858-59; chmn. of bd. of judges, 1869-86; engaged in consolidation of the crim. law for Dominion, 1869; mem. of "The Law Reform Comsn." 1871; roy. comsnr. to inquire into charges against the ministry in reference to the Pacific Rly. contract, 1873; comsnr. for consolidating the statutes of Ontario, 1876-77; apptd. to high ct. of just., 1882; a senator of the Dominion, 1885; chmn. of Barrie Collegiate Inst., by annual election, 1881-87; called to Irish bar, 1889.

**GOWDEY, WM. WALLACE.**—Solr., Barbados, 1881; mem. House of Assem., 1883-93; mem. of comtee. of enquiry into Dodd's reformatory and industrial sch., 1884; mem. bd. of health, 1884-92; J.P., 1885; mem. of financial enquiry comsn., 1885; of general hosp. bd., 1889-92; pol. mag. and judge, petty debt ct., Dist. E., Barbados, 1892.

**GOWEL, JOSEPH.**—Apptd. messenger C.O., 17th Feb., 1865; Queen's mess., 11th Mar., 1875; 2nd office keeper, 30th July, 1891; recd. jub. medal, 1897.

**GRABHAM, MICHAEL, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lon., M.A., M.B., B.C. Camb., 1891.**—Ed. St. John's Coll., Camb.; St. Thomas's Hosp., Lon.; B.A. Camb., 1887; 1st cl. honours nat. sciences, tripos, and exhibitioner, St. John's Coll.; asst. med. offr., City Asylum, Birmingham, 1891; surg. to the Lying-in Hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, 1892; late sec. med. council of Jamaica, 1897.

**GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE (N. S. Wales), 3rd Bishop of, Right Rev. ARTHUR VINCENT GREEN.**—Univ. of Melb. (Trin. Coll.), B.A., 1879; M.A. 1883; LL.B. 1885, LL.D. 1887; consec. 1894; incumb. St. Paul's, Geelong, 1889-90; vicar of Chr. Ch. Pro-Cath., Ballarat, 1890-94; exam. chaplain to Bishop of Ballarat, 1891-94.

**GRAHAM, FREDK., C.B. (1899).**—Apptd. clk. in the office of the sec. of state for the cols., after compet. exam., 30th May, 1870; 2nd class clk. 30th Sept., 1872; priv. sec. to Mr. Herbert, 1st Oct., 1872; to the Rt. Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P., 8th Jan., 1881, to 5th Aug., 1881; to Mr. L. H. Courtney, M.P., 6th Aug., 1881; to the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, 12th May, 1882; and to the Earl of Dunraven, 24th June, 1885; to Sir R. Herbert, 3rd Feb., 1886; and again to the Earl of Dunraven, 3rd Aug., 1886, to Feb., 1887; 1st class clk., Dec., 1887; ag. prin. clk., Feb., 1892; prin. clk., 11th Mar., 1896; asst. under sec. of state, 1st Mar., 1897.

**GRAHAM, JOHN JAMES, C.M.G. (1899).**—Clk. to C.C. and R.M., Albany, 1864; clk. to registr. E. dists. ct., May, 1865; asst. registr., Jan., 1868; asst. registr., sup. ct., Mar., 1872; registr. and master, E. dists. ct., Feb., 1875; ch. clk. to atty-gen. and clk. of peace, Capetown, Jan., 1878; sec., law dept., July, 1882; high sheriff and taxing offr., sup. ct., May, 1884; mem. of the col. tender bd.; a J.P. for the col.; sec. to law dept., 1889.

**GRANDJEAN, Rev. J. F. J.**—Ed. at Bastogne and Floreffe (Belgium); student in theology at Paris, 1864 to 1870; prof. at Nice, 1870 to 1872; priest in 1871; missionary in France, 1872 to 1874; preacher at St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, 1874 to 1876; ag. curate of Grouville and St. Heliers (Jersey), 1876 to 1878; curate of Melton

Mowbray, 1879; civil chaplain of the Seychelles, 1880; senior curate St. Andrew and St. Philip's, N. Kensington, 1891; returned to chaplaincy, Seychelles, July, 1892.

**GRANNUM, ALLEN.**—Asst. auditor of Sierra Leone and Gambia, Aug., 1897.

**GRANNUM, CLIFTON.**—Ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; 2nd clk. to gov. Windward Is., Sept., 1891; ditto, St. Vincent, Apr. 1892; supervisor of customs, G. Coast Col., Oct., 1893; asst. local audr., G. Coast and Lagos, May, 1895; local audr., S. Leone, June, 1896; J.P., S. Leone, 1897.

**GRANNUM, EDWARD T.**—Representative of Bridgetown, Barbados Assem., 1883; J.P., 1886; mem. exec. comtee., 1885-89, and 1890-94; mem. gen. bd. of health, 1885; deleg. to Washington as to tariff arrangements under McKinley Act, 1891; aud.-gen., Barbados, 1894; ag. col. sec. and mem. exec. coun., Aug. to Dec., 1895, and July to Nov., 1896; ag. col. sec.; mem. of exec. coun., May to Sept., 1897.

**GRANT, H. E. W.**—Sec. to the educn. bd., Barbados, 1882; priv. sec. to Sir W. Robinson, 1883; and at Trinidad, 1885 to 1891; went on mission to Venezuela, 1887; sec. to special pub. wks. and road loan bd., Trinidad, 1890-1; priv. sec. to Sir W. B. Griffith, gov. of G. Coast, 1891-2; called to the bar, Inner Tem., Jan., 1896; res. just., Harbour Is., Bahamas, Apr., 1897; ag. ch. clk. col. sec.'s office, and ag. clk. of councils, Br. Honduras, Nov., 1899.

**GRANT, LIEUT.-COL. JAS. MURRAY.**—Served as a volr. against Tambookies in 1857, being then lieut. 85th L.I.; employed in mil. survey of Transkeian territory, 1861-62; ret. from Imp. army in 1867; inspr. F.A.M.P. 1867; served in Basutoland, 1866, and on the frontier border, 1869; mem. of two special comsns. of inquiry into native affairs, 1872; 1st class inspr., F.A.M.P., 1873; in same year commanded a column sent in pursuit of the Zulus under Lngalibalele; ag. ch. mag. E. Griqualand, 1876; employed in making a mil. survey of the country between the Kabousie and the Kei, 1877; staff offr., col. forces in Gcalekaland campaign, 1877; ag. R.M., Komgha, 1878; and transf'd. to C.M.R., 1878, as sen. capt.; honorary majority, Aug., 1879; commanded C.M.R., Mchallie's Hock, Oct., 1880, and in charge of base and lines of communication, Jan., 1881, to end of campaign; commanded left wing C.M.R., Sept., 1881, to Sept., 1883; on a special mission to the Pondo ch. Umquikela, Nov., 1881; in command of all col. troops east of the Kei, Sept., 1884. War medal with clasp (1877-9). Lieut.-Col., 1892.

**GRAVES, THE HON. J. H., M.L.A.** for Delatite, Victoria—Comsnr. of trade and customs, Victoria, 9th July, 1881, to Mar., 1883.

**GRAY, REGINALD.**—Called to the bar, Inner Tem. 1875; compiled Bermuda laws, 1690-1883, in 1884; reviv. offr., Bermuda, 1889-93; counsel to Statute Law Consolidation Comtee., Bermuda, 1898-1900; atty.-gen., 1900.

**GRAY, ROBERT J.**—Under col. sec., Queensland, Jan., 1880; asst. comsnr. of rlys., 1889; comsnr., 1898.

**GRAY, S. BROWNLOW, C.M.G. (1888).**—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1847; inspr. of schls., Bermuda, 1848; atty.-gen. and advoc.-gen., 1861; ch. justice, May, 1900.

**GRAY, THOMAS ALEXANDER.**—Late sergt. R.I.C.; sergt.-major, Leeward Islds Police, Montserrat; gaoler, Jan., 1899.

**GREAVES, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE RICHARD, K.C.B. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1881), C.B.**—Has held several important posts; ch. sec. to govt. in

Cyprus, July, 1878, to July, 1879; adjt.-gen. in India, Oct., 1879, to Oct., 1884; ch. of the staff at Suakin, 1885; in command of Meerut div. of Indian army to 1892.

GREAVES, HARRY SEDDON, F.R.I.B.A.—Suptd. erection of new parlmt. houses, Cape, 1876-1885; architectural asst. P.W.D., in which capacity he has carried out other important pub. wks.

GREAVES, WILLIAM HERBERT, K.C.—B.A., Oxon, honours, juris., 1879; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1880; ag. solr.-gen., Barbados, Aug., 1884, to July, 1885, and July, 1886, to Jan., 1887, when confirmed; J.P., Sept., 1885; escheator-gen., 1887; Q.C. for Barbados, 1890; mem. exec. coun., 1890; acted as atty.-gen., July to Dec., 1887, and June to Dec., 1891; mem. of house of assem. since 1882, and of bd. of educn.; atty.-gen., Mar., 1896.

GREEN, A. PIERCE.—Surg., A.M.D., 1878; med. offr., col. forces in Basuto war, 1881; regtl. surg., left wing, C.M.R., 1881-4; med. offr., Cape rlys., 1885; ditto Bechuanaland border pol. 1885.

GREEN, CHARLES FRANCIS J.—Cadet, Sts. Stlmits., Nov., 1898.

GREEN, JOHN FREDERICK NORMAN, B.A.—Scholar, Emman. Coll., Camb., 1890; bracketed 15th Wrangler 1893; B.A., 1893; 1st class, Part II., nat. science tripos, 1894; 2nd class clk. C.O. after compet. exam., Feb., 1896; priv. sec. to Sir E. Wingfield, Dec., 1898; to Sir M. Ommanney, 1900.

GREENE, SIR WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, K.C.B. (1900). C.B. (1897).—Ed. Harrow, and Pemb. Coll., Ox.; M.A. 1880; entrd. F.O. 1877; ag. 3rd sec. legation at Athens, 1880; ditto Stuttgart, 1883; ag. chargé d'affaires Stuttgart and Darmstadt at various times, 1883-9; 2nd sec. diplomatic service, 1887; 2nd sec. Hague, 1889-91; Brussels, 1891-3; sec. of legation and chargé d'affaires, Teheran, 1893-6; H.M. agt. at Pretoria, S.A. Republic, with rank of chargé d'affaires, 25th Aug., 1896 to 1899.

GREENE, GEORGE BALL.—Jun. clk., 1d. dept., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1887; 5th class clk., Feb., 1888; 4th cl., secretariat, 1891; sec. to comtee. for enquiring into post-office, 1893; sec. pilotage comsn., and 3rd. class, 1895; 2nd class, 1899.

GREENE, JOHN LE SUEUR.—Ed. Roy. Coll.; entered col. sec. office, Mauritius, Jan., 1886; jun. copyist procur.-gen.'s office, Mar. 1887; sen. ditto, Feb. 1888; govt. translator of laws, Nov., 1888; 5th class clk., July, 1890; 4th class clk., Mar., 1896.

GREENE, W. H., M.I.C.E. (Lond.).—Asst. engrn., Victorian rlys., 1885; dist. engrn., 1858; res. engrn., 1868; ch. engrn. of existing lines, 1882; Victorian rly. comsnr., 1887-92.

GREENER, HERBERT.—Clerk, office of survr.-gen., Cape, May, 1884; 2nd clk., money order branch, G.P.O., June, 1884; prin. clk., Jan., 1886; 1st clk., admsr.'s office, Br. Bechuanaland, Mar., 1888; ag. sec. to admsr., June to Sept. 1888; ag. clk. Vryburg, and ag. P.M.G., Jan. to May, 1889; ag. examr. of acct's, Capetown, Mar. to Sept. 1890; paymr. Br. Bech. pol., Mar., 1891.

GREENLEES, THOMAS DUNCAN, M.B., Edin.—Surg.-capt., Graham's Town 1st City Volrs.; late asst. med. offr., Counties Asyl., Carlisle, and City of London Asyl.; prizeman medico-psycho-logical assn.; med. supt., Graham's Town Asyl., and visiting surg. to the chronic sick hosp., Aug., 1890.

GREENWAY, THE HON. THOMAS.—Mem. of legis. assem., Manitoba; pres. of exec. coun.; premier; min. of agric. and immigr. and rly. affairs.

GREENWOOD, ALFRED CRAVEN.—Exec. staff,

Inventions Exhibn., 1885, and Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886, and Royal Jubilee Exhibn., Manchester, 1887; sec. to various charitable institns., 1887 to 1890; priv. sec. to Sir A. Shea, gov. Bahamas, and clk. to coun., 1891-4; treas. of Gibraltar, 1897.

GREENWOOD, THOMAS J.—Insp. Cyprus pol., Feb., 1887; ag. local comdt. Limasol, Oct. to Dec., 1894, and Apr. to July, 1895, Bronze Medal Roy. Hum. Soc. for saving and attempting to save life during Limasol floods, Nov. 12, 1894; local comndt., 1896.

GREGORY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES, C.M.G. (1875).—Surv.-gen. of Queensland; ret. Sept., 1879; trustee of the Queensland museum, 1876; mem. legis. coun., 1882.

GREENFELL, GENERAL, SIR FRANCIS WALLACE, G.C.B., G.O.M.G. (1892).—Gov. and comdr.-in-chief of Malta, 1898; A.D.C. to Sir A. Cunynghame; also staff offr. to Col. Glyn in the Transkei, 1887-8; dep. asst. adjt. and qrtmr.-gen. in the Kaffir war, 1878; the same in the Zulu war, 1879; asst. qrtmr.-gen. in the Boer war, 1881; served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and the Nile expedn. of 1884; was Sirdar of the Egyptian army from 1885 to 1892; commanded the troops employed at Suakin against the Dervishes; after filling various posts at home, went again to Egypt in 1897 to command the British troops; with Lord Kitchener in the Nile campaign, 1898; gov. of Malta, 1899.

GREY, 4TH EARL OF (creat. 1806), VISCOUNT HOWICK, BARON GREY, BART.—Ed. Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.P. 1880-6; dir. B.S.A. Co.; admsr. of Rhodesia, 1896 to 1898.

GREY-WILSON, WM., C.M.G. (1891).—Ed at Chelt. Coll.; priv. sec. to Sir William Grey, gov. of Jamaica, 1874; to lieut.-gov. Edwd. E. Rushworth, Mar., 1877; admsr., Major-Gen. J. R. Mann, R.E., Aug., 1877; to lieut.-gov., F. P. Barlee, Br. Honduras, Sept., 1877; and clk. of the exec. and legis. couns., June, 1878; ag. mag., Orange Walk, in charge of frontier scouts, Dec., 1879, to Apr., 1880, and June, 1880, to Mar., 1881, asst. col. sec. and treas. S. Leone, 1883; special comsnr., Sulymah, Dec., 1883, to June, 1884; 4th asst. col. sec., G. Coast Coll., 1884; col. sec., St. Helena, July, 1886; ag. gov., 1887; gov., 1890; gov. Falklands, 1897.

GRIEVE, R., M.D., C.M.G. (1894).—Med. supt., lun. asyl., Berbice, Br. Guiana, Sept., 1875; ag. med. offr., immigr. dept., Aug., 1885; surg.-gen. of col., Oct., 1885; ret. 1894.

GRIFFIN, EUGENE PATRICK.—Third clk., treas., Gibraltar (after compet. exam.), Feb. 1883; pol. clk., 1883; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, 1886; 2nd class clk., Jan. 1890; 1st class clk., Jan., 1893; ch. clk. and cashier, P.O., Nov., 1893; transfd. to col. sec.'s office, July, 1896.

GRIFFIN, FREDERICK.—Entered army from Sandhurst, 1866; served on W. Coast of Africa, Barbados, and Br. Guiana; ret., 1871; inspr. of pol., Br. Guiana, 1871, and was in command of the pol. at the Devonshire Castle Riots, 1872; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Sir J. Scott, 1870-71; transfd. to immigr. dept., 1878.

GRIFFIN, MARTIN J.—Called to the bar in 1868 from offices of Hon. James McDonald (now ch. just. of Nova Scotia) and of Hon. Wm. Miller (speaker of Senate of Canada); edited Halifax "Express" till 1874; contested Halifax co. for local legislature in 1874; edited Halifax "Herald" till 1878; apptd. asst. on fishery comsn. under Washington Treaty in 1873; priv. sec. to min. of just. in 1878; sec. of civ. serv. comsn. in

1881; edited Toronto "Mail" till Aug. 6, 1885; when apptd. joint parly. librarian.

GRIFFITH, ARTHUR GERALD.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; entd. H.B.M.'s Niger Coast Protectorate service, Mar., 1894, as conslr. agt.; ag. dir.-gen. of customs from Aug. to Oct., 1894; as dist. consmr. of O. C., Apl., 1896, to Jan., 1897; as dist. consmr. of Degama (New Calabar) Oct., 1897, to Feb., 1898, and again as dist. consmr. of O. C. from Mar. to Oct., 1898.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES DUNCAN, C.M.G. (1877).—Was lieut. Uitenhage Hottentot levy in Kafir war of 1846-47; lieut. Kafir pol. Jan., 1848, to Dec., 1850; cept. commanding the Albany Hottentot levy in Kafir war of 1851-52 (medal); several times mentioned in gen. orders; comdt. of the 2nd div. of the armed mounted pol. force, Nov., 1852; 2nd in command during the operations in 1857-58 against the Tembu chief Fadana, and the Galeka chief Krel; captured the chief Fadana; C.C. and R.M., Albert, 1858; Queenstown, June, 1859; Albany, Nov., 1868; King William's Town, July, 1869; gov.'s agt. and ch. mag., Br. Basutoland, July, 1871; comdt. of the F.A.M.P. upon the outbreak of the Galeka tribe under the chief Krel, Sept., 1877; Jan., 1878, comdt.-gen. of col. forces, and from that date in command of the col. forces in the col. until the end of the Galeka war and Gaika rebellion; in July, 1878, received thanks of houses of parlmnt. for his services; Aug., 1878, re-apptd. gov.'s agt. in, and ch. mag. for, Br. Basutoland; ret. 1882.

GRIFFITH, F. W.—Matric. Lond. Univ., 1885; supernum. P.O. St. Vincent, Sept., 1885; clk. P.O., Jan., 1886; clk. to col. registr., June, 1886; ag. clk. to registr. sup. ct., Jan., 1887; marshal V.-A. ct., Nov., 1887; ag. registr. sup. ct., 1888; 2nd clk. govt. office, Apr., 1889; ag. col. postmr., Nov., 1889, to Oct., 1890, Dec., 1891 to Jan., 1892, and May to June, 1892; escheator-gen. and casual receiver, Nov., 1890; inspr. of schls., Dec., 1890; ch. clk. govt. office and clk. of couns., June, 1893; J.P. Apr., 1894.

GRIFFITH, HORACE MAJOR BRANDFORD.—Ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; confidential clk. to admstr. of Lagos, Oct., 1880; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov., 1880, and clk. of legis. coun., 1882; 1st clk. and warehouse keeper at Lagos, 1883; attached to audit office, Accra, in 1884; priv. sec. to gov., G. Coast, 1885 to 1886; controller of customs, Lagos, 1889; treas., Gambia, 1894; ag. asst. col. sec. on several occasions; treasr., 1891; ag. col. sec., 1894; has admstd. govt. on various occasions between 1896 and 1899.

GRIFFITH, HON. SIR SAMUEL WALKER, P.C. (1901), G.C.M.G. (1895), K.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.—Ed. at Univ., Sydney, N.S.W., B.A., 1863; Mort Travelling Fellowship, 1865; M.A., 1870; called to the Queensland bar, 1867; Q.C. 1876; entered the legis. assem., 1872; atty.-gen., 1874 to 1878; sec. for pub. instruction, 1876 to 1878; sec. for pub. wks., 1878 to 1879; led the opposition in the assem., 1879 to 1883; premier, col. sec., and sec. for pub. instruction, Nov., 1883; deleg. to the inter-col. convention held at Sydney, Dec., 1883; resig. office of sec. for pub. instruction, Jan., 1885; mem. of the federal coun. of Australasia, and chmn. of the standing comtee. of the fed. coun., 1886; resig. office of col. sec., Apr., 1886, and accepted newly created office of ch. sec.; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; ch. sec. and treasr., Aug., 1887; pres. of fed. coun., 1888; resig. office after gen. election, June, 1888, and became leader of opposition in assem.; again

premier, and ch. sec., 1890; ch. just. of Queensland, 1893; lieut.-gov., Nov., 1899.

GRIFFITH, SIR WM. BRANDFORD, KT. BACH. (1898).—Gilchrist scholar, 1877; B.A. (Lond.), 1880; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1881; ag. Queen's advoc., G. Coast Col., Apr. to Oct., 1884; dist. consmr., 1885; ag. puisne judge, Lagos, Jan., and Cape Coast, May, 1885; ag. Queen's advoc., 1886 and 1887; compiled ordinances of G. Coast Col., 1887; res. mag., Jamaica, 1888; R.M., St. Catherine, Feb., 1893; ag. atty.-gen., May to Dec., 1893; ch. just. G. Coast Col., May, 1895; admstd. govt. of Lagos, July to Aug., 1896; dep. for gov. G. Coast, Aug. to Nov., 1897; revised ordinances of G. Coast Col., 1898.

GRINDLE, G. E. A.—Scholar of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; 1st class classical mods., 1889; 1st class in final classical schol., 1891; B.A., 1891; elected fellow of C.C.C., 1891; Chancellor's English Essay, 1892; M.A., 1894; 2nd class clk. in Local Govt. Board, Feb. 1893; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 1895; 2nd class clk., after compet. exam., in office of S. of S. for Cols., 10th Feb., 1896; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Nov., 1898; 1st class clk., 30th June, 1900.

GRINLINTON, F. A., F.R.G.S. and A.I.C.E.—Apptd. to Ceylon Survey Dept., Apl., 1870; dist. survr., Jan., 1877; ch. survr., Nov., 1881; ag. survr.-gen., Aug., 1894; survr.-gen., Dec., 1896.

GRINLINTON, SIR J. J., KT. BACH. (1894), F.R.G.S. and A.I.C.E.—Was employed for seven years on the Ordnance Survey of England; gazetted ensign in the 65th Regt.; apptd. depôt adjt.; served in the Crimean campaign of 1855-6 as lieut. 4th King's Own Regt., and asst. engr. during the siege of Sebastopol; was also engaged making a mil. survey of the allied positions; was mentioned in despatches on the fall of Sebastopol, 8th Sept., 1855; Crimean medal with clasps; 5th class of the Order of Medjidie, and the Turkish medal; asst. survr.-gen. of Ceylon, Sept., 1857; ret'd. from the army by the sale of his comsn. Oct., 1858; apptd. an offl. councillor of the municipality of Colombo at its formation in 1866, and served for six years; resig. the public service, Oct. 1872, and subsequently followed mercantile pursuits; mem. of the central irrign. bd., July, 1887; a councillor of municipality of Colombo, 1887, and mem. legis. coun., Ceylon (to represent the gen. European community), Nov., 1888; consmr. for Ceylon, Chicago Exhbn., 1893.

GROOM, THE HON. WM. HENRY.—Emigrtd. to Queensland, 1857; alderman of Toowoomba, 1861; and mem. of legis. assem. for that place, 1862; elected speaker of the assem., 1884; has been several times mayor of Toowoomba.

GROSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN.—Mag.'s clk., Br. Guiana, 1884; compiler of handbook on labour ordinances, 1890.

GRUBER, JASPER WM.—Employed under vestry of St. Ann, Jamaica, in 1854; collr., 3rd class customs and internal rev., Feb., 1868; parochial treas., May, 1870; harbmr., St. Ann's Bay, Aug., 1872; 1st class collr., Montego Bay, Oct., 1875. Is also treas. parish of St. James.

GUERITZ, EDWARD PEREGRINE.—Cadet and dist. offr. and res., Sarawak Govt., 1874 to 1877; asst. pres., Br. N. Borneo, 1882-84; collr. of land rev., Sungei Ujong, 1885; collr. and mag., Jelebu, June, 1885; ag. res. Labuan, May, 1890; asst. govt. sec., Br. N. Borneo, 1891; res. Labuan, 1893; sess. judge, Br. N. Borneo, 1894; mem. coun., 1894; judge of chief ct., 1895; govt. sec., 1898; apptd. one of the consmr. to admnsr. the govt., Br. N. Borneo and Labuan.

GULLICK, JOSEPH WM.—Clk., examiner's office Imp. customs, Dec., 1862; transf'd. to E. and A. dept., Somerset House, Feb., 1873; supt. col. audit. branch of that dept., Feb., 1892.

GUN MUNRO, J. POYNTR.—Admitted to the bar, Grenada, 1869; mem. for St. George and St. John in assem. until introduction of single chamber; acted as atty.-gen. on three occasions; pol. mag., E. Dist., Sept., 1876, also coroner *ex officio*; comsnr. of census, 1881; comsnr., sup. ct., comsru. of wrecks, &c.

GURDON, SIR W. BRAMPTON, C.B., K.C.M.G. (1882).—Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. (1863); apptd. a clk. in the treasury, 1863; and received the K.C.M.G. for services on special missions in 1879 and 1881 to S. Africa for the settlement of financial questions; resig. 1885.

GURNER, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Ed. at Chelt. Coll., and Jesus Coll. (Camb.), LL.B.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1877; partly draughtsman, Victoria, May, 1882; now one of the crown prosecutors.

GUTTERON, W. B.—Rev. offr., Br. Honduras, Apr., 1883; keeper, Queen's warehouse, Jan., 1888; ch. clk. treasury, customs, and P.O., Feb., 1891; postmr., 1897.

GWYNNE, J. W.—Puisne judge of sup. ct. and ct. of excheq., Canada.

HABENS, REV. W. J., B.A. (Lond., 1862).—Minister, Congregational church, N. Z., 1864-78; sec., bd. of educn., Christchurch, Jan., 1877, to May, 1878; inspr.-gen. of schls., 1878; mem. (and sec.) of roy. coms. to enquire into operations of N.Z. Univ. and its relation to secondary schls., 1879-80; fellow N.Z. Univ., 1880; sec. and inspr.-gen. educn. dept., Wellington, 1888.

HADDON-SMITH, GEO. BASIL, C.M.G. (1901).—Lieut. Royal Guernsey Militia, 1879; attached 32nd (D.C.L.I.) regt., 1880; attached 107th (Royal Sussex) regt., 1881; asst. inspr., Lagos constab., 1886; adjt., 1887; priv. sec. to ag. gov. and clk. of couns., 1887, 1889, and 1893; ag. inspr.-gen. and sheriff of Lagos, 1888, 1890, 1891, and 1893; ag. dist. comsnr., 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1891; took part in Jebu expedition, 1892, mentioned in despatches (medal and clasp); political offr. on Sir G. Carter's mission to Yorubaland, 1893; asst. col. sec. Lagos, 1894; ag. col. sec., 1895; priv. sec. to Sir F. Scott in Ashanti expdn., 1896; ch. asst. col. sec., G. Coast, 1896; ag. col. sec., 1896-7; mem. of exec. and legis. coun., G. Coast Col.; political offr. to Col. Sir J. Willcocks in the Ashanti expdn., 1900.

HADEN, FRANCIS SEYMOUR, B.A., C.M.G. (1890).—Ed. at Westminster sch., and at Chr. Chr., Oxford; priv. sec. to Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., lieut.-gov. of Natal, Mar., 1877; ag. ch. clk. col. sec.'s office, Mar., 1880; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1881; acted as col. treas. and also as col. sec., 1885; col. sec., 1887; was chmn. of Natal trade coms., 1885-6; deleg. to customs and rly. confce., Cape Town, 1888; dep. gov., Natal and Zululand in Dec., 1890; dep. gov. in Aug., 1891; ret., 1893, on introduction of responsible gov.

HAGGART, THE HON. JOHN G.—Postmr.-gen., Canada, 1888; min. of rlys. and canals, 1892-6.

HAHN, D. M., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Realschool, Hamburg; apprenticeship under J. A. Biernatzki, architect, Altona; theoretically instructed at the Technological Instn., Hamburg; in charge govt. saw mill, Trinidad, Jan., 1887; foreman, pub. wks., Jan., 1888; ag. asst. engr., N. Div., in 1889, 1890-1; asst. engr., N. Div., 1891; asst. engr. of works and buildings, Feb. 1894; asst.-engnr. office and wks. Nov., 1899.

HAINES, REV. FRANK WM., B.A. (Oxon.)—

Ed. Christ's Coll., Brecknock, and Jesus Coll., Oxford; govt. tutor; chaplain, Selangor, 1890; inspr. of schls., Selangor, 1891; col. chaplain, Malacca, 1899; also ag. headmr., High Schl., Malacca, 1898.

HALCOMB, FRED. M.A. (Wadham Coll., Oxon.).—Parly. librarian, S. Australia, Jan., 1870; clk., asst., and sergt.-at-arms, legis. coun., Apr., 1874; clk., house of assem. May, 1887.

HALE, A.—Ag. mag., Perak, 1884; inspr. of mines and asst. mag., Kinta, 1885; mag. and collr., Tampin, 1887; acted for supt. Negri Sembilan, 1888.

HALL, OSCIL G.—Volr. col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, Nov., 1866; clk., gen. bd. of health, June, 1867; clk. med. dept., Nov., 1868; acct.; imigrn. dept., June, 1872; senior clk., Oct., 1880; and ag. ch. clk. several times from 1880 to 1886; inspr. of imigrts., 1886; ag. storekr.-gen., Aug. to Nov., 1898.

HALL, GILBERT AMOS.—Ed. at Harrow Schl.; cadet, Straits, 1888; passed final exam. in Malay, Apr., 1891; ag. 3rd mag., Penang, July, 1891; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, July to Sept., 1893; ag. dist. offr., Dindings, Mar., 1894; supt. of educn., Penang Oct., 1894; ag. dist. offr. Malacca, Nov., 1896; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, May, 1897; sheriff and dep. registrar, sup. ct., Singapore, July, 1897; ag. collr. ld. rev., Penang, Mar., 1898; 2nd asst. col. sec., S. Stilmts., Aug., 1898, but continued to act as collr. ld. rev. Penang till Mar., 1900; ag. collr. ld. rev. and offr. in charge of treasury, Malacca, Sep., 1900.

HALL, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1882).—Emigrated to N. Z., 1852; mem. legis. assem., 1855; col. sec., 1856; mem. legis. coun., 1862-6; postmr.-gen., 1866-9; col. sec., 1872-3; premier, 1879-82.

HALLETT, W. CARDY.—Clk. to Col. Survr., Bermuda, Aug., 1881; asst. supt. pub. wks., Jan., 1887; supt., July, 1887; col. survr. Oct., 1887.

HALLIFAX, EDWIN RICHARD.—Ed. Blundell's Schl.; Blundell's Scholar, Balliol Coll. Oxford; B.A., 1896; Cadet, Hong Kong, 1897; passed Cadet, 1900; ag. police mag., New Territory, 1899; J.P., 1900.

HALLIFAX, F. J.—Cadet, S. Stilmts., Mar., 1893; passed final exam. in Malay, June, 1894; ag. dist. offr. Penang, Apr., 1896, and Malacca, Nov., 1896; supt. of educn., Penang, July, 1897; dist. offr., June, 1898.

HATY, AMYRALD.—Dir. Colombo museum, June, 1875.

HAMBLIN, R. A.—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the Civil Ser. and temporarily employed in the Science and Art Dept. from Mar. 21 to May 26, 1899; assigned to C. O. July, 1899.

HAMILTON, CHARLES BOUGHTON, C.M.G. (1895).—Entered the service, 1865; 2nd clk. rec.-gen.'s office, Br. Guiana, 1873, 1877; col. book-keeper, 1879; ag. rec.-gen. 1881; and ag. aud.-gen., 1883 to 1886; received thanks of coun. on leaving for post of rec.-gen., &c., Trinidad, 1886; J.P.; ag. aud.-gen., M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1886; mem. of bd. of educn., 1887; of bd. of health, 1888; M.L.C., 1889; chmn. of comtee. for widows' fund, 1889; ag. col. sec., 1890; chmn. hrbr. improvement comtee., and ag. aud.-gen. and col. sec., 1891; mem. coll. coun., 1891; rec.-gen., Br. Guiana, Dec., 1892; ag. aud.-gen. and mem. ct. of policy, May, 1893, to May, 1895, and again Oct. 1895; sen. comsnr., Vlissingen estate; chmn. spirits coms., "Trotman," Trust Comtee.; dir. Widows and Orphans' Fund, &c.; mem. exec. coun., Dec., 1895; off. mem. Ct. of Policy, July, 1898.

**HAMILTON, CHARLES EDWARD.**—Called to the bar, Ontario, 1865; elected mayor of Winnipeg, 1885; elected to Manitoba legislature, 1885; atty.-gen., Manitoba, Feb., 1887-8.

**HAMILTON, JOHN DOUGLAS.**—Entered 4th Batt. Roy. I. Fus., 1885; joined 14th (King's) Hussars 1887; resig. 1892; capt., 4th Batt. Roy. I. Fus., Feb., 1893; asst. inspr. Lagos constab. Apr., 1893; ag. dist. comsnr., Lagos, Dec., 1893; adjt., Apr., 1894; comsnr. of pol., sheriff, &c., Jan., 1896.

**HAMILTON, R. W.**—Ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Trin. Hall, Camb.; B.A., 1889; M.A., 1892; sec. coms. of enquiry, Dominica, 1893-4; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1895; dist. comsnr., Lagos, 1895.

**HAMILTON, SIR W. A. B., K.C.M.G.** (1897), C.B. (1892), C.M.G. (1887).—Ed. at Harrow; apptd. a jun. clk. in the C.O., May, 1864, after compet. exam.; sent on secret service to N. America, 1867; 2nd class clk., 30th Sept., 1st class clk., July, 1879; and priv. sec. to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (now Lord Brabourne), M.P., 9th Oct., 1872; called to the bar (Inner Tem.), 18th Nov. 1872; priv. sec. to Mr. James Lowther, M.P., under sec. of state for the cols., 25th Feb., 1874, to 14th Feb., 1878; priv. sec. to the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., ch. sec. for Ireland, 15th Feb., 1878; capt. in the E. Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, 5th June, 1878; major, 18th June, 1883; hon. lieut.-col. and comdg. regt., 1894; comdg. 12th Yeomanry Brigade, 1895; author of "Mr. Montenegro: a Romance of the Civil Service"; priv. sec. to Mr. Stanhope, 3rd Aug., 1886; and to Sir H. Holland (now Lord Knutsford), Jan., 1887, to Aug., 1892; sec. to col. confce. 1887; prin. clk., 1st Jan., 1894; ch. clk., Mar., 1896.

**HAMLEY, WILLIAM WYMOND, M.A., F.R.M.S.**—Clare Coll., Camb. (Hon. classics, 1873); 1st class prof., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, Jan., 1879; sen. prof., May, 1887; ag. rector, May, 1891, to July, 1892, and Apr. to Nov., 1894, again May, 1900.

**HAMMOND, E. J.**—Govt. med. offr. Savanna Grande District, Trinidad, 1 Jan., 1876.

**HAMPDEN, 2ND VISCT. (creat. 1884), BARON DACRE** (creat. 1807), G.C.M.G. (1899).—Dep.-lieut. and J.P. for Sussex; J.P. Herts; was M.P. for Hertfordshire, 1868 to 1874; for Stroud, July, 1874 (unseated Dec. 1874); and again 1880-5; and for Mid-Gloucester, 1885-6; survr.-gen. of ordce., 1883-5; Gov. N.S. Wales, 1895-9.

**HANCOCK, HERBERT HENRY, M.A.**—Scholar St. John's Coll., Oxon; 2nd class classical mods., 1876; 2nd class classical finals, 1878; B.A., 1879; M.A., 1883; asst. master Cheltenham Coll., 1879; 2nd master Bosworth schl., 1880; prof. classics and moral philos., Codrington Coll., Barbados, 1883; ag. prin., 1889-91; 2nd master, Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, 1892; ag. prinl., Apr. to Dec., 1894; clk. to coll. coun., 1892; lieut. Trinidad field artillery.

**HANCOCK, WILLIAM J., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E.**—Ed. Glasgow Univ.; supt. of telephones, W. Australia, 1886; supt. of telegraphs and telephones, 1890; hon. local sec. and treas. for W. Australia of the Instit. of Electrical Engineers of London; Govt. electrician, 1894.

**HANTSCH, KARL RICHARD, Ph.D. (Jena).**—Demonstrator of Zoology, Univ. Coll., Liverpool, 1887; curator and librarian, Raffles library and museum, Singapore, 1895.

**HANNAFORD, G.**—Second clk. asst. legis. coun., Natal, Feb., 1889; clk. asst. and librarian legis. assam., 1893.

**HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M.I.C.E.**—Apprentice to M. Du Bays, C.E., Reading; asst. survr., Melb. and River Murray Rly., Victoria, 1860;

engnr. Moreton Bay Tramway Co., Brisbane, 1861-63; dist. engineer (S. dist.) Queensland govt. rlys., 1863-8; contractor's engnr. on same, 1868-72; dist. engnr. and in charge of surveys, cent. div., Queensland rlys., 1872-85; ch. engnr., N. div., 1885; has been engaged on survey of 1,060 miles of rly., and directed survey of 250 miles more.

**HANNAY, W. M.**—For ten years in Glasgow and S. W. Rly.; entered N. Zealand Govt. Rly. service May, 1876; asst. traffic man., June, 1878; traffic man., 1879; asst. gen. man., 1880; rly. comsr. under Govt. Rlys. Act (1887), June, 1889.

**HANSON, CHAS. RASTRICK, M.I.C.E.**—Cape Govt. rly. staff, 1874; Ceylon, ditto, 1879; res. engnr. and man., Perak State rly., 1887.

**HARBIN, JOHN ALPHONSO.**—Ch. clk. to registr., Grenada, July, 1884; ditto to registr. sup. ct., July, 1886; marshal V.-A. ct., Mar., 1887; ag. registr. sup. ct., May, 1888, to Apr., 1890; acctnt., treasury, July, 1890; sec. to coms. pub. wks. dept. enquiry, Dec., 1890; ag. ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, July, 1892 to Feb., 1893; inspr. of schls. Mar., 1894; mem. bd. of educn. Apr. 1895.

**HARDING, MORGAN H. M.**—Lieut., N. Tipperary Militia, 1878; in transport train, Trinidad, 1881; clk., savings bk. dept., 1882; 6th clk., and. office, Jan., 1888.

**HARDING, WILLIAM.**—Apptd. after exam., messenger to emigrn. coms., Aug., 1873; transf'd. to C.O., Dec., 1877; Queen's messenger, Aug., 1891.

**HARDY, BENTWORTH MARMADUKE.**—Entered survey dept., S. Australia, Oct., 1865; accompanied the survr.-gen. as survr. and draughtsman to Port Darwin, Dec., 1868; rose step by step, till apptd. Jan., 1878, trigonometrical survr. In 1884, at the recommendation of the survr.-gen. of Victoria, and to carry out his suggested reformation, appointed inspr. of surveys and prof. adviser survey dept., Tasmania.

**HARE, FREDERICK ARTHUR.**—Ed. St. Columba's Coll., Wicklow; clk. to mags., Vasse, W. Australia, 1880; clk. and asst. priv. sec. to Sir William Robinson, during various periods from 1880, to 1882; inspr. of pol. for the S. dists. of the col., 1882; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Sir F. N. Broome; ag. govt. res., Wyndham, Cambridge Gulf, 1886-7; ag. govt. res. Albany, 1887-8; res. mag. York, 1888-97; warden and res. mag. East Coolgardie Goldfield, 1897-1900; now coms. of police.

**HARE, GEO. THOMPSON.**—Ed. Wadham Coll., Oxon; Cadet, S. Sttlmts., 1884; passed in Chinese, 1888; dist. offr., Jan., 1890; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, June, 1890; 2nd asst. prof. Chinese, Penang, Oct., 1891; ag. asst. prof. Chinese, Penang, 1893; asst. prof. of Chinese, Singapore, Apr., 1895; sec. for Chinese affairs, Fed. Malay states, Feb., 1897.

**HARE, REGINALD CHARLES.**—Clk., treasury, W. Australia, Apr., 1881; pol. inspr. S. dists., June, 1886; ag. govt. res., Wyndham, May, 1888; ditto, Roebourne, June, 1889; sec., W. Australian govt. agency, London, May, 1890.

**HARGRAVE, CHAS. TOWNSHEND, M.I.C.E.; M. Soc. E.**—Ed. coll. of Liege, Belgium, and in Cork, Irel.; passed exam. for cty. survr., Irel., 1851; engaged on rly. surveys for S. Australian govt. between 1854 and 1860; suptg. survr. of main rds. under cent. roads bd., 1861; inspr. of main rds., S.A., 1887; inspr.-gen. and engnr. of rds. and bridges, 1889.

**HARLEY, OCTAVIUS.**—Clk. in treasury, Trinidad, Apr., 1862; cashier in that dept. about three years; acted as warden and coroner for the Diego Martin Ward Union, July, 1870, to Apr., 1871; supt. of prisons, Oct., 1873, and inspr. of industrial schls. also, Oct., 1885; stip. J.P. for E. dist. city of St.

George, and inspr. of prisons and reformatories Apr., 1889; acted as stip. J.P., W. dist. St. George and town of Port of Spain, June, 1892 to Feb., 1893; chmn. of comtee. on prison accommodation Mar., 1893.

**HARPER, FRANCIS HENRY.**—Transferred from the service of the Royal Niger Co. as supplementary clk. to C. O. 1st Jan., 1900.

**HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL.**—Insp. of pol. Br. Guiana, Sept., 1874; sen. inspr. Oct., 1883; acted as stip. mag. in 1885, and as inspr.-gen. in 1886 and 1888; dep. inspr.-gen., 1891.

**HARRIOTT, ALEX. WYMS.**—Ed. at Yale; B.A. 1856; M.A. and B.Ph., 1859; ag. col. survr. and inspr., P.W., Turks and Caicos Islds., Feb. to Apl., 1864; J.P., 1879; unoffl. mem. leg. bd., 1881 to 1888, when apptd. asst. comsnr. Grand Turk; ag. comsnr., Apl. to July, 1888; manager savings bk., 1889; mem. bd. of educn., 1891; coroner, 1893; ag. auditor on various occasions, 1888-98.

**HARRIOTT, EDMUND COWLES.**—Clk. to comsrs., and to leg. bd., Turks and Caicos Islds., Nov. 1887; inspected govt. schls., 1890-1; ag. registr. sup. ct. of deeds, 1891-4; ag. asst. comsnr. G. Turk, May to July, 1896.

**HARRIS, CHARLES ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1900).** B.A.—Scholar, prizeman, and Porteus medallist of Christ's Coll., Camb.; Tancred student in com. law, Linc.'s Inn, 1877; 12th classic, 1878; apptd. 2nd-class clk., C.O., after open competn., 1st July, 1879; sec. to W. Indies Finance Comsn., Dec., 1882; asst. sec., Sugar Bounties Confee., 1889; priv. sec. to Mr. Buxton, M.P., Jan., 1894, to June, 1895; and to the Earl of Selborne, June, 1895; 1st-class clk., 1896; specially engaged in work connected with Venezuelan bndry. arbitn., 1896-8; prin. clk., Nov., 1898; sent to Paris, 1899, in connection with the Venez. bndry. arbitn.; author of numerous articles in Dict. of Pol. Econ. on economic and statistical subjects, and of lives of various colonial govns. and statesmen in Dict. of Nat. Biog.

**HARRISON, C. W.**—Ed. at Sherborne sch., Clifton coll., Balliol coll., Oxford, and with Walter Wren, Esq.; 3rd cl. classical mods., 1894; apptd. Cadet, Selangor, F.M.S., Nov., 1897; mag. 2nd cl. Kuala Langat, Feb. 1899; passed final exam. in Malay, Oct., 1899; ag. asst. dist. offr. Klang, May, 1899.

**HARRISON, JAMES HERBERT HUGH.**—Regent's Park Coll., and New College (Lond.), and at University Coll. and Hospital; F.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.). Dist. mag. and dist. surg., Cayo, Br. Honduras, 1890; ag. dist. surg., Orange Walk, 1891, 1892; dist. comsnr. and dist. surg., Orange Walk, June, 1892.

**HARRISON, JOHN B.**—Nat. Sc. Scholar, Christ's Coll., Camb., B.A. (Nat. Sc. Tripos), 1887; M.A., 1887; Prof. of Chemistry and Agricul. Science, Barbados, Sept., 1879; govt. analyst and prof. of chem., Br. Guiana, Dec., 1889; is F.C.S., F.G.S., and F.I.C., and author of several papers relating to the agriculture and geology of the W. Indies.

**HART, ANTHONY DE LLANO.**—Storekeeper, Trinidad, Oct., 1866; office of the ct. of intendnt., 1868; office of stip. mag., Port of Spain, 1868; marshal's office, June, 1869; clk. at Govt. House, Sept., 1869; promoted to the customs dept., 1871; landing waiter, 1872, and inspr. of Venezuelan vessels in addition to other duties, 1876.

**HART, DANIEL.**—Ch clk. and acct., marshal's dept., Trinidad, 1869; marshal V.-A. ct., Nov., 1890; has acted as marshal of the island.

**HART, JOHN HINCHLEY.**—Supt. King's House Gardens and Grounds, Jamaica, during their for-

mation, Nov., 1875; supt. Govt. cinchona plantations, Oct., 1881; ag. dir., pub. gardens and plantations, July, 1886; ch., botanical dept., Trinidad, Mar., 1887; is a fellow Linn. Soc.; author of a "Botanist's Ramble in Cent. America," a work on cacao culture, curing, and fermenting (1891), a report on forest conservation (1891), and pamphlets relating to the cultivation of W. Indian products; engaged by the govt. of the Windward Is. to inspect and report on the working of the botanical stations, St. Vincent and Grenada (1890); lieut. Trinidad Rifle Vols., Mar., 1889.

**HARTF, LOVELACE FRED. EDWARD RALPH.**—First class certif. at I.C. Coll. in Dec., 1875; article law student, 3rd Jan., 1876; ag. clk. of the peace the same year; Jan., 1877, clk. in customs dept., Trinidad; clk. in audit office, Sept., 1878; 7th clk., Jan., 1883, June, 1887; 2nd clk., registr. sup. ct., 1887; ch. clk., 1897, also comsnr. of oaths for whole isld.; ag. dep. registr. on occasions in 1896-7-8.

**HARTLEY, E. B.**—Surg.-Lieut.-Col., C. M. R.; created V.C. for gallantry in the operations against the stronghold of the Basuto chief Morosi; prin. med. offr., Cape col. forces, 1878; served through the Gaika, Morosi, and Basutowars, 1878-81; govt. med. offr., Basutoland, 1874-7.

**HARVEY, THE HON. A. W.**—Formerly mem. Newfoundland legis. coun.; mem. exec. coun. (without portfolio), 1889 to 1894, and again Dec., 1894 to Dec., 1895; mem. of offl. and legislative delegations to London on fisheries question in 1890 and 1891 respectively; on special mission to Madrid, 1892, in connection with commercial negotiations with Spain.

**HARWOOD, JOHN AUGUSTUS.**—Ed. at Merchant Taylors' Schl.; called to bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1871; priv. sec. to Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., 1873; pol. mag., St. Vincent, 1877; pol. mag., Grenada, 1879; ag. atty.-gen., May, 1880, to Jan., 1881; ag. col. sec. in Jan., 1881; registr. sup. ct., Penang, Aug., 1881; ag. atty.-gen., S. Stlmts., 1882, 1883, 1888, and 1892; compiled revised edition of acts and ordinances of that col., 1886; ag. registr. sup. ct., Singapore, Feb., 1893, to July, 1894; solr.-gen., S. Stlmts., Apr., 1896; ag. puisne judge, Penang, Sept., 1899, to Mar., 1900.

**HASTINGS, W. C. HOLLAND.**—H.M.'s navy 1865-81; retired with rank of comdr.; inspr. of imigrts., Jamaica, Nov., 1881, to May, 1889; coroner, Nov., 1886 to May, 1888; ch. of pol. and inspr. of prisons, St. Lucia, May to Dec., 1889; asst. harbmr., Hong Kong, Dec., 1889 to Feb., 1899; ag. pol. mag. 1896-9; postmr.-gen., 1899 to date; mem. legis. coun. Nov., 1891 to Apr., 1892, June, 1895 to Oct., 1896; mem. of various comsrs. and comtees.

**HATCHER, C. M.**—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. 2nd div. civ. ser. and assigned to W.O. 11 Sept., 1893; transf'd. to C.O., 18 Mar., 1896 asst. to chief registr., Jan., 1900.

**HATHERLEY, GEORGE MOOR.**—2nd Lieut. Roy. Artillery, Nov., 1890; lieut., Nov. 1893; apptd. with local rank of capt. to comnd. of permanent force at Albany, W. Australia, July, 1899.

**HATHERTON, BARON.**—Col. the Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton, C.M.G. (1880); Late mil. sec. to the gov.-gen. of Canada.

**HAUGHTON, S.**—Ed. at Portora Roy. Schl., Enniskillen, and Trin. Coll., Dub.; royal scholarship, 1867; 1st honours in classics in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1868, and in Hilary Term, 1869; writer, Ceylon civ. ser., Sept., 1870; ag. pol. mag., Panadura, June, 1872; pol. mag.,



Haldammulla, and asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Sept., 1872; asst. govt. agt., Anuradhpura, Sept., 1873; continued to act at Kandy; ag. fiscal, cent. prov., 1875; asst. agt., Batticaloa, 1875; ag. pol. mag., Colombo, 1875; ag. asst. agt., Negombo, 1876; asst. agt., Mullaitivu, 1877; ditto Manaar (ag.), 1879; ditto Negombo, 1883; dep. collr. and landing survr. of customs, Colombo, 1891; dist. judge, Negombo, Dec., 1891; asst. govt. agt., Puttalam, Dec., 1894; ag. dist. judge, Kalutara, Dec. 1895; Jaffna, Mar., 1897; Kurunegala, July, 1898.

HAVELOCK, SIR ARTHUR ELIBANK, G.C.M.G. (1895), G.O.I.E. (1896), K.C.M.G. (1884).—Entered the army, 32nd Lt. Infy., Jan., 1862; capt., 1873; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to the offr. admnstg. the govt. of Mauritius from July, 1873, to Jan., 1874; ag. ch. civ. comsnnr., Seychelles Is., from Apr., 1874, until Feb., 1875; mem. of the exec. and legis. couns. of Fiji, May, 1875; apptd. (provisionally) col. sec. and rec-gen., Fiji, 1st Sept., 1875; pres. of Nevis, 1877; admnstg. the govt. of St. Lucia from June, 1878, to Aug., 1879; ch. civ. comsnnr., Seychelles, Oct., 1879; gov., W. Africa Sttlmts., 1881; Apr., 1881, sent on a mission to Paris in conjunction with Mr. (now Sir A.) Hemming, of the C.O. to assist in negotiating the settlement of certain questions at issue between Great Britain and France, with regard to territory on the W. Coast of Africa; apptd. H. M.'s consul for Liberia, Dec., 1881; negotiated the stlmt. of a continuous boundary between S. Leone and Liberia, and inquired into the claims of Br. subjects against the Liberian Govt., Mar., 1882; gov. of Trinidad, Dec., 1884; gov. of Natal and special comsnnr. for Zulu affairs, 1885; also gov. of Zululand, 1887; attended internat. confce. at Brussels on the suppression of the slave trade, 1889; gov. of Ceylon, 1890; of Madras, 1895 to 1900.

HAWTAYNE, GEORGE HAMMOND, F.R.G.S., C.M.G. (1886).—Priv. sec. to Mr. Eyre, lieut.-gov. of St. Vincent, in 1854; pol. and stip. mag. of the Leeward Dist. of that col., Mar., 1857; for several years a mem. of assem.; commanded, from 1863 to 1869, the Queen's volr. corps, which was raised by him; priv. sec. to the gov.-in-ch. of the Windward Is. from July, 1869, to Dec., 1871; pol. mag., Kingstown Dist., Jan., 1872; acted as col. sec. of St. Vincent in 1871 and in 1874; stip. just. of the peace, Br. Guiana, May, 1877; admstr.-gen. Br. Guiana, Nov., 1883; also admstr. of the de Saffron and Trotman Trusts; is a corresponding mem. of the Zoological Soc. of London, and the Pharmac. Soc. of Gt. Britain; exec. comsnnr. for Br. Guiana at Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886.

HAY, SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1887).—Joined 89th (Princess Victoria's) regt. in 1858; served in India during the latter part of the Mutiny; was adjt. for some time, and afterwards instructor of musketry; ag. adjt. to the provisional dépôt batt. at Dum Dum in 1859; adjt. to the Glasgow Highland Volrs. in 1868 at their formation; asst. inspr., G. Coast armed native pol., 1875; dist. comsnnr. of Accra, Oct., 1875; inspr.-gen., G. Coast constab., Apr., 1877; asst. col. sec., G. Coast Col., 1878; had charge of several special missions to the tribes in the interior; ag. col. sec. from Oct., 1878, to Jan., 1880, and again, Aug., 1880; inspr.-gen. of pol., Mauritius; admstr. of the Gambia, 1885; administd. the govt. of the W. Africa Sttlmts. from July, 1886, to Dec., 1887; gov., Sierra Leone, Oct., 1888; served in the Yonnie Expedn., 1887-8 (medal and clasp); ag. admstr. Barbados, 1891; gov., Barbados, 1892 to 1900.

HAYCRAFT, THOMAS WAGSTAFFE.—Pres. dist. ct., Cyprus, 1899.

HAYNES, W. LINDSAY H.—Clk. to ch. just., Barbados, 1874-1878; clk. to comsnnrs. apptd. to investigate offences against rioters, 1876; inl. rev. offr., Dist. B, 1878; now inspr. of inl. rev. offrs. registrar.

HAZELAND, FRANCIS ARTHUR.—Clk. to puisne judge, Hong Kong, Nov., 1878; ag. dep. registr., Mar. to Nov., 1882; clk. to ch. just., Sept., 1883; ag. ch. clk. col. sec. office, Mar. to Oct., 1890; ag. clk. of coun., Mar. to Dec. 1890; dep. registr. and acctnt., Jan., 1896; J.P., 1894; has passed in Chinese (higher standard); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, Hilary, 1900.

HEALY, P. J.—Crown prosecutor, S. dist., N.S. Wales, Jan., 1878; ditto, S.W. dist., 1879; crown prosecutor, Sydney, Jan., 1882.

HEARD, H. A.—Asst. official assignee and dep. registr. of deeds, Singapore, Oct., 1890; ag. official assignee and registr. of deeds, Feb., 1893, to Jan., 1894; official assignee and registr. of deeds, Penang, July, 1894.

HECTOR, SIR JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1875).—Dir. of geological surveys, and curator of the col. museum, N. Zealand.

HEIDENSTAM, DR. F. C., C.M.G. (1884).—Ch. med. offr., Cyprus, 1882.

HELY-HU'CHINSON, THE HON. SIR WALTER FRANCIS, G.C.M.G. (1897) K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1883).—B.A. of Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar by the Soc. of the Inner Tem.; accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson to Fiji as special attaché on the occasion of the cession of the islands to Gr. Britain in Sept.-Oct., 1874; priv. sec. to Sir Hercules Robinson, 10th Oct., 1874, for Fiji affairs; priv. sec. for N.S. Wales affairs, Jan., 1876; col. sec. of Barbados, Nov., 1877; ch. sec. to govt. of Malta, 1883; and lieut.-gov. and ch. sec. to govt., 1884; gov. of Windward Is., 1889; gov. of Natal, 1893; gov. Cape, 1901.

HEMERY, PERCY.—1st clk., govt. savings bank, Br. Guiana, July, 1880; 3rd clk., rec-gen.'s office, Jan., 1881; cashier, Aug., 1881; acctnt., govt. savings bank, Apr., 1888; ag. col. book-keeper, July, 1888, and Aug., 1890; ag. asst. rec-gen., and ag. sub-admstr., Berbice, Feb., 1891; ag. dep. rec-gen., Apr., 1891, May to Dec., 1892, and from May, 1893; sec. cattle diseases comsnn., Oct., 1891; asst. rec-gen. Berbice, June, 1897.

HEMMING, SIR A. W. L., G.C.M.G. (1900), K.C.M.G. (1890), C.M.G. (1885).—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. in the office of the sec. of state for the cols., Feb., 1860; promoted Oct., 1864, 1st junior class; priv. sec. to Sir F. Rogers (now Lord Blachford), 29th May, 1867, till 20th May, 1871; priv. sec. to Mr. Herbert, 21st May, 1871, till 29th Sept., 1872; apptd. a 2nd-class clk., 30th Sept., 1872; 1st-class clk., Nov., 1874; priv. sec. to the Earl of Cadogan, 2nd March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879; sent on a special mission to Paris, Apr., 1879; prin. clk., 1st July, 1879; again proceeded on special service to Paris, May, 1881; Br. deleg. to the W. African confce. at Berlin, 1884; on special service at Paris, 1889-90 and 1894, in connection with the delimitation of French and English possessions on the W. Coast of Africa; gov. of Br. Guiana, Mar., 1896; gov. of Jamaica, 1898.

HEMMING, JOHN.—C.C. and R.M., Albert, C. Col. May, 1868; was clk. to C.C. and R.M., Queenstown, from 1860 to 1868; ditto at Bathurst, 1858 to 1860; ditto at Oudtshoorn, 1858; clk. to R.M. Oudtshoorn, 1857; C.C. and R.M., King William's Town, 1873; C.C. and registr. of deeds,



Kimberley, till 1883; C.C. and R.M. and registrar of deeds, King William's Town, 1883; C.C. and R.M., Albany, 1885; commanded Tambookieland Div. in Kaffir War, 1877-8.

HENDERSON, J. T.—Shorthand reporter of debates, legis. coun., Natal, 1883.

HENDERSON, W. R.—Ent. army med. staff Mar., 1880; served in Egypt during Soudan and Nile campaigns, 1885; senr. med. offr. Imperial troops at Cape Coast Castle during 1886; in same capacity at S. Leone, 1888; ret. from army as surg.-capt., Feb., 1889; ent. Lagos mbd. ser., Oct., 1889; prin. med. offr. of expdn. against the Jebus, under Col. Sir F. Scott, mentioned in despatches, and name brought to the notice of S. of S.; rec. medal and clasp, colonial surg., Gold Coast, Aug., 1894; served as prin. med. offr. of Colonial troops, Ashanti expdn., 1895-6, men. in governor's despatches; ch. med. offr., Apl., 1897.

HENDY, CHARLES LOWICK.—Sen. clerical asst., inspr. prisons office, Br. Guiana, 1881; ag. clk. of supplies and sec. to the bd. of prisons, July to Oct., 1885; July to Sept., 1888; and June, 1890, to Jan., 1891; issuer to convict prison, Rio Massaruni, Nov., 1890; clk. of supplies and sec. to bd. of prisons, June, 1892; ag. supt. Orphan Asyl., Nov. to Dec., 1895, and Feb. to July, 1896; ag. man. dir. orphan asyl., in addition to duties as clk. of supplies from July to Nov., 1898; and again from May, 1899.

HENKEL, C. C. H.—Conservator of forests, Transkeian territories, Cape Col., July, 1889.

HENNESSY, JAMES MARTIN.—Ent. civ. ser. as Capt. Govt. yacht, "Merrie England," British New Guinea, Aug., 1889; promoted resident mag. Eastern Div. B.N.G., April, 1892; transferred to "Commander Govt. vessels and asst. Marine Supt." Niger Coast Protec., May, 1895; ag. Mar. Supt. 1895-7-9-1900, N.C.P. now Southern Nigeria.

HENSMAN, ALFRED PEACH.—Ed. Univ. Coll., Lond.; B.A., 1853; called to bar, Mid. Tem., 1858; on Midland circuit, 1860; counsel for treasury, at Leicester assizes, 1865; revising barrister, 1876; leader of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire sessions, 1877; atty.-gen., W. Australia, 1883; res., 1886; judge of sup. ct. of that col., 1892. Is author of a work on the English constitution.

HERBERT, THE HON. SIR ROBERT G. W., G.C.B. (1892), K.C.B. (1882), D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Camb.)—Ed. at Eton, and at Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which he was elected Scholar in 1849; Hertford Scholar, 1851; Ireland Scholar, 1852; Latin Verse Prize, 1852; Eldon Scholar, 1854; elected Fellow of All Souls, 1854; priv. sec. to the chancr. of the excheq. (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), 1855; called to the bar at the Inner Tem., 1858; col. sec. of Queensland, 1859; premier of Queensland and mem. of legis. assem. from 1860 to 1865; one of the asst. secs. to the Bd. of Trade from 1868 to Feb., 1870, apptd. asst. under-sec. of state for the cols.; permanent under-sec. of state for the cols., 21st May, 1871; is a mag. and dep.-lieut. of the co. of Cambridge; sec. of the Order St. Michael and St. George, May, 1877 to July, 1900; ret. 1st Feb., 1892; chancellor of the Order of St. M. and St. G., 1892; ag. agt.-gen. for Tasmania, 1893-6; ag. under sec. of state for the Col., Oct., 1899 to June, 1900.

HERCHENRODER, FURCY ALFRED.—Ed. Roy. Coll., Mauritius; Called to Bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1888; ag. crown pros., Mauritius, 1893-8; leg. adviser, pol. mag., crown pros., conserv. of mortgages, and curator of vacant estates, Seychelles, May, 1898; judge, Seychelles, 1900.

HEREFORD, GEORGE A.—Cadet, S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1898; ag. dist. officer, Balik Pulau, Penang, Apl. 1899.

HERMAN, PETER G.—Chief examr. of printing accts. and requisitions, Cape, 1889.

HEROLD, F. W.—C.C. and R.M. Victoria, Cape, Sept., 1875; ditto, Bredasdorp, Sept., 1878; ditto, Stellenbosch, June, 1886.

HERVLY, DUDLEY FRANCIS AMELIUS, C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. at Marlborough; cadet, S. Sttlmts., May, 1867; passed in Malay in Nov., 1868; ag. priv. sec. to gov. in Mar., 1869; ch. clk. and interp. to the lieut.-gov., Penang, Jan., 1870, in which year he accompanied H.M.S. "Algerine" to inquire into various cases of piracy on the coast of Acheen; sen. sworn clk., sup. ct., Singapore, Jan., 1871, also clk. in bankruptcy, and J.P. and ag. mag., Sept., 1871; Aug., 1878, pol. mag., Malacca; has accompanied various expeds. to the different native states of the peninsula; J.P.; res. councillor, Malacca, 1882; also supt. of Negri Sembilan, 1883-6; ret., Dec., 1893.

HETHERSETT, ANDREW LANIYONU.—Ed. at C.M.S. Coll. Inst., Abeokuta; outdoor offr., Lagos, May, 1871; harbrmr.'s clk., 1871; clk. and interp. to a mission, under Mr. Goldsworthy to Ondo in Apr., 1872; head man, harbour pol., 1873; 2nd clk. and interp., admstr.'s office, 1876; ch. clk. and interp., 1879. On special missn. to Abeokuta, 1881; on special missn. to Ikorodu, 1884; interp. on missn. to Jebu Ode, 1891 and 1892 (medal and clasps), and missn. to Jebu, 1893; ch. clk., and interp., Abor. Dept., Aug., 1895.

HEWETSON, WILLIAM.—Comdr. R.N.; entered H.M.'s navy, 1868; lieut., 1880; comdr., 1894; received Egyptian medal and clasp, Khedive's bronze star for service in the Soudanese war, 1884-5; naval agt., col. treas., harbrmr., and stip. mag., St. Helena, 1893.

HEWETT, ROBERT D.—Assessor and collr., P. W., 1874; sec. to res. at Perak, 1879; acted as mag. and collr. at Selama and Krian, 1880; also for a short time in 1881 as pol. mag. and comsnr., court of requests, Larut; and acted as supt., Lower Perak, June to Sept., 1881; mag. and collr., Kinta, Oct., 1881; ag. supt., Lower Perak, Mar., 1884, to June, 1885; J.P. for the S. Sttlmts., 1884; mag. and collr., Krian, Jan., 1888; state auditor, 1889; ag. dist. mag. Kinta, July, 1894 to Jan., 1895; dist. mag. Kinta, Mar., 1895-9; suptd. Kinta gaol, 1895-9; chmn. visiting justices, Kinta, 1895-9; chmn., Kinta sanitary bd., 1897-9; acct. auditor, Federated Malay States, 1900.

HEWICK, JOHN EDWIN.—Highgate Schl.; asst. supt. of pol., P. W., 1872; during the Perak war commanded an expdn. across the country in pursuit of Sultan Ismail. Called to the bar of the Mid. Tem., 1880; stip. mag. Br. Guiana, 1883; sheriff of Essequibo, 1884; sheriff of Berbice, 1889; stip. mag. east and west bank, New Amsterdam, 1892; Berbice, 1893.

HEYWOOD, A. W.—Dist. forest offr., Cape, 1888; conservator, Kuysna, Oct., 1895.

HEYWOOD, J. B.—Sec. to treas., N. Zealand, 1890.

HICKSON, ROBERT R. PURDON, M.I.C.E.—Res. engnr., Carlingford harbour wks., Ireland, 1886 to 1872; res. engnr. Barrow harbour wks., England, 1872-6; engnr.-in-ch. harbours and jetties, S. Australia, 1876 to 1881; asst. engnr. harbours and rivers, N.S. Wales, 1881-9; comsnr. and engnr.-in-ch. roads, bridges, and sewerage, 1889 to 1895; under sec. for pub. wks., and comsnr. for roads, 1896; vice-pres. of pub. wks.

tender bd., and chmn. of deptmtl. bd. of reference, N.S.W.; J.P. for S.A. and N.S.W.

HILL, CHARLES W.—Clk., lower div., ch. sec.'s office, Cyprus, Jan., 1886; passed in Greek, May, 1888; acted as clk., exec. coun., Aug., 1889, to Mar., 1890; and as priv. sec. to admstr., Oct., 1889, to Mar., 1890; govt. clk., shipping master, clk. of couns., and J.P., Falkland Is., 1892; also priv. sec. to gov.; ag. col. treas., collr. of customs, postmr., &c., 1893; mem. exec. and legis. couns.; ag. col. sec., &c., 1894; special comsnr. on land question, W. Falklands, 1895; ag. inspr. of schools, 1895; special mission to S. Chili, 1897; ag. col. sec., Apl. to Oct., 1897; col. treas., collr. of cust., and postmr., Falkland Islds., Oct., 1897; ag. col. sec. May, 1899, to June, 1900.

HILL, DAVID YOUNG CAMPBELL.—As 6th clk., treasury, Br. Guiana, July, 1874; ag. 4th clk., Apr., 1875, to Feb., 1876; ag. 1st clk., Oct., 1877, to May, 1878; provisional 3rd clk., audit office, May, 1878; 2nd clk., treasury, 1880; ch. clk., 1881; col. book-keeper, 1886; ag. receiver-gen., 1887; again 1888; dep. rec-gen., Apr., 1891; acted as rec-gen. at various periods from 1891 to 1898; dir. pub. offrs.' widows and orphans fund, 1896.

HILL, E. C. H.—Cadet, S. Stlmts., Mar., 1875; ag. treas., Malacca, Mar. to July, 1876; ag. inspr. of schls., June to Oct. 1877; ag. collr. of land revenue, Penang and Province Wellesley, Oct., 1877; ag. inspector of schools, Feb., 1879; supt. of educn., Penang, and ag. 2nd mag., June, 1880; ag. mag., P. W., 1881; inspr. of schls., S. S., 1883; ag. res. coun. Malacca, Apr., 1895, to Feb., 1896; 1st mag. Penang, 1897, ag. auditor-gen. S. S., Apl., 1897.

HILL, J. K. D.—Entered treasury, Br. Guiana, Sept., 1879; 6th clk., Feb., 1881; 2nd book-keeper, and office, Apr., 1881; 1st ditto, Mar., 1882; 2nd-class clk., Apr., 1889; 1st ditto, July, 1889; sec. P.W. dept. comsnr. of enquiry, 1889; ag. ch. clk., 1890, 1894, and 1895; ag. ch. clk. audit office, 1894-5; apptd., Sept., 1896, acctnt. sup. ct. of civ. justice, and acctnt. registr.'s office; student Linc.'s Inn, July, 1898; passed final exam., Mar. 1899; stip. mag., J.P., and coroner, July, 1899.

HILL, P. H. R.—Clk. and book-keeper, pol. estabmt., Br. Guiana Jan 1867; sen. inspr. of pol., July, 1868; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., July, 1872, to Apr., 1873; ag. stip. mag., Apr., 1875, to Nov., 1876, and on other occasions; asst. pol. mag. for Georgetown, Aug., 1880; ag. sheriff of Essequibo and stip. mag., Dec., 1880, to Nov., 1881; ag. pol. mag. of Georgetown and sheriff of Demerara, 1882; chmn. poor law coms., Apr., 1885; ag. recr.-gen. at various times, 1893-8; dir. of public offrs.' widows and orphans fund, 1896.

HILLYER, H. K.—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the civil service, and assigned to the C. O., July, 1900.

HIME, LIEUT.-COL. SIR A. H., K.C.M.G. (1900), C.M.G. (1876) (late R.E.).—Entered roy. engnrs. in 1861; became capt. in 1874; employed in Bermuda under col. govt. from 1869 to 1871 in construction of a causeway and iron swing bridge connecting the island of St. George with the main island, for the thanks of the legislature and the acknowledgments of the S. of S. for the cols.; col. engr. of Natal, May, 1875; mem. of exec. and legis. couns. 1876; employed on survey of boundary between Orange Free State and Natal, 1884-5; ret., 1893; mem. legis. assem., 1897; min. of canals and works, 1897; premier, Natal, 1899.

HISLOP, THE HON. T. W. THOMAS.—Col. sec., N. Zealand, 1889-90; apptd. offr. of legion of honour for services at Paris Exhibn., 1889.

HITCHINS, ALFRED W.—Clk., col. sec.'s office, Jamaica, 1868; clk., customs, Kingston, 1869; landing waiter, 1870; asst. inspr. of invoices, 1877; ag. asst. survr., June, 1877; chief tide survr., Apr., 1882; landing survr., May, 1883; has acted on several occasions as collr. of customs, Kingston.

HIXSON, FRANCIS, late master, R.N.—Served 15 years on Australian station, principally in surveying and exploring service; supt. of pilots, lighthouses, and harbours, N.S. Wales, Jan., 1863; organised N. S. W. Naval Bde., 1863, and still commands it; pres. marine board, Apr., 1872.

HOAD, JOHN CHARLES.—Asst.-adjt.-gen. Victorian mil. forces; lieut., Dec., 1884; adjt. mounted rifles, June, 1886; capt., Mar., 1887; major, Jan., 1891; lieut.-col. and asst. gen., Mar., 1895; col., Apl., 1899.

HOBSON, CHARLES HENRY.—Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and Gram. Schl., Ashford, Kent; clk. educn. office Trinidad, Feb., 1884; clk. audit office, June, 1884; jun. asst. inspr. of schls., June, 1886; 2nd ditto, Aug., 1890; ag. warden and supervisor, Chaguanas Ward Union Aug., 1893.

HOBSON, HENRY PEMBERTON.—Clk. of the peace of Victoria co., Trinidad, Nov., 1860; ag. clk. of the peace, Port of Spain, May, 1864; ag. clk. of income tax office, Apr., 1865; clk. of the peace, Port of Spain, Oct., 1867; ag. stip. just. co. of St. George, Jan., 1869; stip. just. of Princes Town, La Brea, and Moruga, June, 1869; now of co. Uaroni.

HOBSON, WILLIAM EDWARD.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. in lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. serv., and assigned to the office of the comsrs. of H.M.'s wks. and pub. bldgs., 1st Jan., 1885; transf'd. to the C.O., Apr., 1891; asst. regr., 1899; promoted to higher grade, Jan., 1900.

HOCKING, SIR HENRY HICKS, KT. BACH. (1895).—Ed. at St. John's Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1864 and B.C.L. in 1867, 2nd class mods., 1st class law and history; Vinerian scholar, 1866; called to the bar, Inner Tem., Nov., 1867, and joined the Home circuit; atty.-gen. for W. Australia, 1872; ag. ch. just., 1873; ag. ch. just., Gibraltar, 1879; atty.-gen., Jamaica, 1880; ret., 1896; acted as legal adviser to C.O. for some months in 1897.

HODGE, LEONARD PERCIVAL, F.S.I., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.—Ed. Queen's Coll., Taunton, and King's Coll., Lond.; honors construe., 1886; 2nd cl. supt., P.W., Jamaica, 1891; 1st cl. ditto. and attached to head off., 1892; dir. of roads, G. Coast, 1894, but did not take up apptmt.; col. engr. and surg.-gen., Dominica, 1898.

HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1878); K.C.M.G. (1886).—Was executive comsnr. for the col. of Queensland at the Paris Exhibn., 1878; dep.-lieut. for the co. of Warwick, Mar., 1879.

HODGSON, SIR FREDERIC MITCHELL, K.C.M.G. (1899); C.M.G. (1891).—Entered Imp. P.O. and apptd. after compet. exam., Feb., 1869; was employed in the sec.'s office in connection with the transfer of the telegraphs to the state, and apptd. clk. in that office, 1870; apptd., after further exam., to the 3rd class (grade I) of the sec.'s office, Aug., 1876; promoted to 2nd-class, Aug., 1880; was sen. capt. of the 24th Middlesex (Post Office), R.V.; postmr.-gen., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1882; col. sec. G. Coast, Sept., 1888; admstrd. the govt., June, 1889, to Feb., 1890; June to Nov., 1891; Aug., 1893, to Mar., 1894; Apr. to Oct., 1896; and Dec., 1897, to Mar., 1898; major comdg. the G. Coast R.V., which he raised in 1892; gov. G. Coast, 1898; gov. Barbados, Oct., 1900.

**HOFFMEYER, JAN HENDRIK.**—Formerly mem. for Stellenbosch in Cape house of assembly; mem. of exec. coun., 1881; deleg. to col. confce., 1887, and 1894.

**HOGARD, ALFRED HENRY.**—Accompanied Lieut.-Col. Durnford, Langalibalele expedn., 1873; ag. clk. and French interp. to R.M., Durban, 1875-76; served in Natal Guides in Zulu war (medal and clasp); 3rd-class clk. to R.M., Durban, 1885; 2nd-class clk., 1890; rec. offr., govt. savings bk., Durban, and field cornet, 1891.

**HOLDER, FREDERICK WILLIAM.**—Mem. of House of Assem., S. Australia, 1887; treasr., 1889 to Aug., 1890; Premier and Treasurer, June to Oct., 1892; comsnr. of Public Works, June, 1893, to Apl., 1894; treasr., Apl., 1894, to Dec., 1899; premier and treasr., Dec., 1899.

**HOLLAND, CAPT. THE HON. CECIL TREVELYAN.**—Joined 8rd Batt. Queen's R.W.S. Regt., 1881; joined Coldstream Gds., 1884; capt., May, 1892; exchanged to 60th Rifles, Aug., 1892; served in Suakim campaign 1885; present at Hasheen, Tofreek, and Tamai (medal, clasp, and Khedive's star); attached to Egyptian army, Feb. to Aug., 1888; A.D.C. to gov., Malta, Aug., 1888 to Feb., 1890, and to G.O.C., S. Africa, Feb., 1890 to Aug., 1891; attached to Lagos constab., Jan., 1894; acted as dist. comsnr.; inspr.-gen. of pol., Mauritius 1895; nominated mem. coun. of govt., Mauritius, 1896.

**HOLMES, JOHN RICHARD.**—S.S.C., 1879; barrister, Mid. Tem., 1889; dist. comsnr., G. Coast, 1889; commanded detachment in Awoonah expdn., 1889-91; pres. dist. ct., Cyprus, 1899.

**HOLROYD, F. D.**—Puisne judge, Victoria.

**HOMAGEE, JAMES FRANCIS.**—Court messenger, St. Helena, 1859; clk. to ch. just. 1862; man. govt. savings bk., 1865; clk. of the peace, taxing master, and registr. sup. ct., 1867; legal adviser, crown prosecutor, and registr. V.-A. ct., 1870; also supervisor of customs and registr. of shipping in 1883; admty. advoc., 1890.

**HONIBALL, OSCAR DUNSCOMBE, M.D., M.Ch.,** Queen's Univ., Ireland (scholar in mathematics and honourman in nat. phil.)—Govt. med. offr., Antigua, 1868; jun. and sen. med. offr., public hosp., Kingston, Jamaica, 1869-1870; govt. med. offr., 1870-1872; med. supt., Immigr.'s Union Hosp., St. Thomas-in-the-E., Jamaica, 1872; dist. med. offr., immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, 1879; is a fellow of the Obstetrical Soc. of Gt. Britain and Ireland; and J.P. and coroner for Br. Guiana.

**HOOD, SAMUEL J.**—Asst. to warehouse keeper, Br. Honduras, 1887; 4th clk., treas. and customs, Mar., 1891; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, 1894.

**HOOD, T., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.,** 1896.—Dist. surg., S. Leone Protec., Jan., 1897; ag. dist. comsnr., Ronietta, 1898-9.

**HOOKE, CAPT. DAVID BLAIR.**—In F.A.M.P., Cape, 1855; N. border mag., May, 1873; capt., C.M.R., Aug., 1878; C.C. and R.M., Herschel, 1870; comdt. troops, Quilting and Herschel dists., Basutc war, 1880; ag. ch. mag., Transkei, Mar., 1883; R.M., Tsolo, Oct., 1884; R.M., Umzimkulu, Sept., 1886.

**HOPE, J.W.**—Med. offr., convict estabmt., Fremantle; med. supt., invalid depôt; med. offr., native penal settlement, Rottnest Is.; and health offr., Port of Fremantle, W. Austral'a, July, 1834.

**HOPETOUN, EARL OF, P.C., K.T. (1900),** G.C.M.G. (1889), G.C.V.O. (1900), **JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS HOPE**; also **VISCOUNT AITHRIE** and **BARON HOPE** (1703, Scotch peerages); **BARON HOPETOUN** (1809) and **BARON NIDDRY** (1814), in peerage of U.K.—Lieut., Lanark Yeom. Cav., 1880; lord in waiting, 1885-6 and 1888-9; lord high comsnr. to Gen. Assem. of Church of Scotland,

1887-8; gov., Victoria, 1889-95; paymr.-gen., 1895; Lord Chamberlain, 1899; governor-general and commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1900.

**HOPKINS, EDWARD FRANCIS.**—Ed. at Portora Roy. Schl., Enniskillen, and Trin. Coll., Dub.; roy. scholarship, 1869; 1st honors in classics; honors in mathematics; B.A. in 1873; writer Ceylon civ. ser., July 1874; pol. mag., 1877; dist. judge, Matara, 1887; asst. govt. agt., Vavuniya and Mullativu, Dec., 1891; ditto, Hambantota, 1896; dist. judge, Kalutai, Apl., 1897, Negombo, Sep., 1898.

**HOPLEY, WILLIAM MUSGROVE, B.A. (Cantab.),** 1878; called to bar (Inner Temple), 1878; joined Cape sup. ct. bar, 1878; ag. crown prosecutor (Griqualand W.), July, 1885; crown prosecutor (Griqualand W.), Feb. 1886; Q.C., 1890; a judge of the Cape sup. ct. and assigned to the High Court of Griqualand, Mar., 1892.

**HORE, ERNEST HENRY.**—Entered Imp. postal ser., July, 1871; transfd. to Cyprus for special service, Oct., 1878; entered col. ser., Aug., 1882; as sub. postmr., Limasol; acted several times as ch. clk.; ch. clk., Feb., 1890; acted several times as Isld. postmr.; apptd. Isld. postmr., Apr., 1893.

**HORNE, C. A.—C.C. and R.M.,** Bredasdorp, Cape Col., June, 1886.

**HORNE, JOHN TEMPLER.**—Asst. teacher in govt. schl., Wynberg, Cape Col., Nov., 1849; 3rd clk. survr.-gen.'s dept., Mar., 1854; for some time one of the joint secs. to registr. of lands comtee. under Ordinance 97, 1833; mem. late land board; asst. survr.-gen., Dec., 1872; ag. expropriation comsnr., 1890; survr.-gen., July, 1892.

**HORNE, W. H.—Ch. clk. survr.-gen.'s office,** Cape, Aug., 1897.

**HORSFORD, DAVID B.—Clk.,** rec.-gen.'s office, Trinidad, 1861; ag. clk., legis. coun. and confidential clk. col. sec.'s office, 1865-6; sec. and suptdng. inspr.-gen., board of health, 1865-6; ch. clk. and acctnt., rec.-gen.'s office, 1877; ag. supt. of prisons, 1877-8; marshal of Trinidad, 1878; ag. auditor-gen., M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1886, 1877, 1888, and 1890; ag. rec.-gen., 1889; is mem. of bd. of educn., and govt. mem. of comtee., public library; registr.-gen., 1891; rec.-gen., 1892; J.P. Port of Spain and W. dist. co. St. George; mem. of bd. of educn. and govt. mem. comtee., pub. library, since 1886.

**HORWOOD, W. H., K.C.—**Mem. House of Assem., Newfoundland, dist. of Trinity, Oct., 1894; upon resignation of Goodridge govt., Dec., 1894, accepted office as col. sec. under the Greene admtn.; deleg. from the Newfoundland govt. to the Ottawa confce. in Apr., 1895, on the subject of confedn. with Canada; exec. mem., Whiteway govt., 1895-7; Minister of Justice, 1900.

**HOSE, CHARLES.**—Cadet Sarawak service, Mar., 1884; res. 2nd cl., 4th div., Jan., 1891.

**HOWARD, E. C. C.—**Ed. at Dulwich Coll. cadet, S. Sttlmts., 1890; passed final exam. in Malay, Dec., 1892; ag. 3rd mag., Penang, Mar. 1894; ag. supt. of educn., Penang, Aug., 1894; collr. of land rev. Singapore, 1897; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, Nov., 1897; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, Aug., 1898, to June, 1899.

**HOWELL, A. G.—**5th clk. corpdng. branch, C.S.O., Barbados, 1890; 4th clk., 1892; 3rd clk., Jan., 1898; ch. clk. comsnr. of agriculture, 1899.

**HOWELL, C. G.—**Sec. and actuary, Barbados savings bank, 1891.

**HOWELL, E. H.—**Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the civil ser. and assigned to the C. O. Mar. 1898.

**HOWELL, J. B.—**3rd clk., treasury, Barbados,

Nov., 1886; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, Sept., 1891; ag. ch. clk., Recrd branch, C.S.O., Sept., 1893, to Apl., 1894; ag. ch. clk. provost marshal's office, Dec., 1897, to Apl., 1898; 2nd clk., C.S.O., and clk. of exec. coun. and comtee., Jan., 1898; ag. ch. clk. col. sec.'s office May to October 1900.

HOWELL, JOHN S.—Was employed in the col. bank at Barbados; treas. of that col., 1860.

HOWES, SEYMOUR WYLDE.—Ag. 2nd treasury. offr. Montserrat, Nov. 1893; temp. offr., treasury. dept., May 1900.

HOWLAND, SIR WM. PEARCE, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B.—Min. of finance for the prov. of Canada, May, 1862; rec.-gen. May, 1863; postmr.-gen., Nov., 1864; min. of inland rev., 1867; lieutenant-gov. of Ontario, 1868 to 1873.

HUBBARD, THOMAS.—Entered service, Br. Guiana, Feb., 1861: survr. of crew space, Nov., 1871; admeasurer and survr. of shipping, July, 1872; ch. clk. of customs, May, 1875; survr. of passenger ships, June, 1877; and comsnr. for administering oaths to affidavits, Nov., 1880; ag. comptroller of customs.

HUDSON, ARTHUR.—Balliol Coll., Oxon., B.A., 1890, M.A., 1898; called to the bar (Inner Tem.), 1893; of S.E. circuit and W. Ham sessions; dist. comsnr. Sierra Leone protectorate, Oct., 1896; solr.-gen. of col. of S. L., Dec., 1897.

HUDSON, C.—Dist. traffic man., Auckland rlys., N. Zealand, 1884; asst. gen. man., N.Z. rlys., Jan., 1895.

HUDSON, HERBERT HENRY.—Dep. registr. sup. ct., Singapore, 1888; ag. registr. sup. ct., Penang, Mar. to Dec., 1892, and from Feb., 1893; ag. registr. sup. ct., Singapore, July, 1894; dep. registr. sup. ct., and mag. Malacca, Nov., 1894; asst. registr. sup. ct., Penang, Apr., 1896; ag. sol.-gen. Penang, May to Oct. 1900.

HUGGINS, HENRY DANIEL.—4th clerk audit office, Trinidad, Nov., 1873; asst. clk. of peace, St. Joseph's, Jan., 1876; clk., Aug., 1877; ditto and sub-registr. sup. ct., San Fernando, Sept., 1879; clk. of peace, Port of Spain, Nov., 1880; special J.P., co. St. George, Feb., 1885; asst. mag., Port of Spain, Jan., 1887; stip. J.P. and warden, counties Niagara and Nariva, Sept., 1887; stip. mag., Cedros, Feb., 1894.

HUGGINS, JAMES F.—Clk., P.O., St. Vincent, June, 1886; clk., treasury, and audit office, 1888; 4th clk., treasury, St. Lucia, 1890; rev. offr., Nov., 1890; ag. 2nd clk., treasury, 1891; ag. col. postmr., Nov., 1891, to Feb., 1892; ag. clk., 2nd dist. ct. and sub-collr. of taxes, postmr., and warden, Soufriere, 1892, and on other occasions during 1894-5-7; ag. col. postmr., Aug. to Oct., 1897.

HUGGINS, P. T. M.D., Univ. Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; dist. med. offr. No. 9, Nevils, Nov., 1869; chmn. bd. of quarantine and mem. bd. of health.

HUGHES, JOHN JAS. AUGUSTUS.—Ag. prov. marshal, St. Vincent, 1880; postmr., July, 1882; ag. registr. sup. ct., Nov., 1883; pol. and stip. mag., coroner, and registr. Leeward dist., 1887.

HULL, H. M.—Ed. at Charterhouse; priv. sec. to gov., G. Coast, and clk. of legis. and exec. couns., May, 1888 to Mar., 1891; travelling comsnr., G. Coast, Mar., 1891; one of the Br. comsurs. for the delimitation of bndry. between the G. Coast Col. and the German Protectorate of Togo, Jan., 1892; asst. col. sec. G. C., Dec. 1899.

HULSE, LEIGH R.—Ed. Belize, Br. Honduras appren. in gen. registry, Belize, Apr., 1893; 3rd clk., Nov., 1896; 4th clk. treasury and customs dept., and clk. to the comsurs. of currency, May, 1897; 3rd clk., Sep. 1900.

HUME, WALTER C.—2nd-class surr., lands dept.,

Queensland, June, 1864; mineral land comsnr., Stanthorpe tin mines, 1872; dist. sur. and land comsnr., Darling Downs, 1875; under sec. pub. lands, and ch. comsnr. crown lands Mar., 1885.

HUMPHREYS, JOHN.—Mag.'s clk. Br. Guiana, stip. mag., May, 1897.

HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS.—Asst. clk., house of assem., Antigua, 1858; clk., 1865; clk. of legis. coun., 1867; clk. of comsurs. of roads, 1870 to 1872; ag. provost-marshal and registr., July, 1873; confirmed Dec., 1873; clk. of comsurs. of patents, Aug., 1876; registr. of V.-A. ct., May, 1877; nominated mem. of legis. coun., June, 1877, to Feb., 1882; also ag. mag. for Dist. A, 1882 to 1883.

HUNT, WALTER R.—Ed. at Charterhouse and King's Coll., Lond.: 2nd and audit clk. col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, Mar., 1887; auditor Bahamas, 1890.

HUNTER, C. H. P.—Clerk to auditor, St. Lucia, Nov., 1883; ag. 2nd clk. govt. office, Mar. to Nov., 1884; ag. ch. clk., treas., Nov., 1884, to Mar., 1885, and May, 1889, to Mar., 1890; 3rd clk., treasury, Jan., 1885; 2nd clk., May, 1887; ch. clk., registr.'s office, Grenada, June, 1890; clk. of couns., Sept., 1890; ag. registr., sup. ct., Nov., 1890; marshal V.-A. ct., Feb., 1891; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Windward Is., Apr., 1891; 1st-class clk., col. sec.'s office, G. Coast, 1891; ch. clk., Aug., 1892; asst. treas. Jan. 1896; asst. col. sec., S. Leone, Oct., 1896; J.P. for the col., 1896; asst. col. sec. G. Coast Col., Oct., 1897.

HUNTER, DAVID, C.M.G. (1898).—In service of N. Br. Rly. Co., 1853 to 1879; apptd. by S. of S. gen. man., Natal govt. rlys., Sept., 1879; mentioned in despatches, 1881; comsnr., Natal harbour bd., 1881; received thanks of lieutenant-gen. commanding troops for services of his dept., 1882; mem. exec. coun., 1890; deleg. to Harrismith rly. confce., 1890; deleg. to S.A. Republic on rly. extension from Natal terminus at Charlestown to Johannesburg, 1892, when survey of line by Natal engineers was arranged; again in 1893-4 when agreements were completed for construction of Charlestown extension; member Capetown rly. confce., 1895.

HUNTER, HAMILTON.—Ed. at Winchester Coll.; apptd. mag. for Taviuni, Fiji, Oct., 1874; stip. mag., Cakandrov, Sept., 1875; comsnr. of sup. ct., Apr., 1876; ch. pol. mag. for Fiji, Mar., 1877; mem. of land coms., Sept., 1877; dept. comsnr. for the W. Pacific, Nov., 1881; ag. registr.-gen., dep. registr. of titles, and dep. comsnr. of stamps, Jan., 1892; also dep. judge V.-A. ct.; offl. recr. in bankruptcy, 1894; registr. sup. ct. and curator, intes. estates, 1895; special judl. comsnr. to visit islds. in H.M.S. "Goldfinch," 1896; visited Cook Islds. and Pitcairn in H.M.S. "Royalist," 1898; ag. consul, Samoa, 1899.

HUNTER, JOHN.—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. and assigned to the C. O., April, 1899.

HURON, BISHOP OF, RIGHT REV. MAURICE BALDWIN.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Toronto; grad. 1859, ordained deacon 1860, priest 1861; Dean of Montreal 1882; Bishop of Huron 1883.

HUTCHINS, DAVID ERNEST.—Passed Indian forest service exam., Nov., 1869; three years at school of forests, Nancy, France, and special course of forestry instruction in Scotland; asst. conservator of forests, India, 3rd grade, 1872; 2nd grade, 1875; 1st grade, 1878; selected for special duty with the inspr.-gen. of forests and dep. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, 1882; transfd. temporarily to Cape Col., June, 1883; awarded diploma at the internat. forestry exhibn., Edinburgh, 1884; con-

servator of forests. E. division, Cape, Jan., 1886; Knysna, Sept., 1888; selected to visit and report on forests of W. Virginia, 1889; accompanied Cooper's Hill students on official tour through S. German forests, 1890; conservator of forests W. div., and consulting forest off., Mar., 1892.

HUTCHINSON, SIR JOSEPH TURNER, K.T. BACH. (1895).—M.A., Christ's Coll., Camb.; barrister, Mid. Tem 1879; Queen's advoc., G. Coast, Apr., 1888; ch. just., Jan., 1889; ditto, Windward Is., 1894; ditto, Cyprus, 1898.

HUTSON, EYRE, B.A.—2nd clk. to gov. Leeward Is., Oct., 1885; asst. priv. sec. to gov. Barbados, Nov., 1885; priv. sec. to gov. Barbados, Mar., 1887; ditto, at Mauritius, Jan., 1890; at Br. Guiana, July, 1893; Jamaica, 1898.

HUTTON, C.W.—Treas., C. of Good Hope, May, 1881; ret., 1884; mem. of assem. for Fort Beaufort.

HUTTON, EDWARD MALIN, M.A.—Ed. Magdalen Coll. Schl.; Scholar Queen's Coll., Oxon; 2nd-class classical mod., 3rd-class final classics; admitted solr., 1870, regis. sup. ct. and ct. of bankruptcy, Gibraltar, 1891; J.P. for Gibraltar, 1892.

HYSLOP, DR. J.—Res. surg., lun. asylum, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 4 July, 1882; and surg., Natal carabineers; formerly asst. physician Morningside Asyl., Edinburgh, and of Border Counties Asyl., Melrose.

IEVERS, R. W. (M.A., Dub.).—Writer, Ceylon, 1872; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Ceylon, Mar., 1878; asst. col. sec., 1885; govt. agt. N. Cent. prov., Mar., 1889; prin. asst. col. sec., Dec., 1894; govt. agt. N. prov., June, 1896.

IM THURN, EVERARD F., C.B. (1900), C.M.G. (1892), M.A.—Ed. at Marlborough and Exeter Coll. Oxon.; special mag., Pomeoion Dist., Br. Guiana, 1882 to 1890; govt. agt. N.W. dists., 1890; ag. 1st cl. clk., C. O., Dec., 1899; editor of the Guiana scientific journal "Timehri," 1882-7, author of "Among the Indians of Guiana," 1883, and papers on the anthropology, natural history, geography, and history of Guiana; in 1884 made first ascent of Mount Roaima in the interior of Br. Guiana.

INGLIS, JAMES.—Ed. Edinburgh Univ.; in India for twelve years; well known as an author under *nom de plume* of "Maori"; famine comsnr. in Bhanguulpote, 1875; exec. comsnr. for the gov. of India at Melbourne Exhbn., 1881; comsnr. at Sydney, Calcutta, and other exhbns., entered parliament of N.S.W., 1885, min. of educn. in 1887; author of "Spot and Work on the Nepal Frontier," "Our Australasian Cousins," "Our New Zealand Cousins," "Tent Life in Tiger Land," and other works.

INNES, ALLAN ROSE.—Temporary clk., central road board, Cape, Apr. to June, 1855; clk. to res. mag., Beaufort W., 1855, clk. in deeds office, Capetown, 1857, 2nd class clk., customs Port Elhz., 1858; ch. examing off., 1865; ch. clk. and warehouse keeper, Capetown, 1874; civ. comsnr. and res. mag., Bathurst, and sub-coll. of customs, Port Alfred, Jan., 1875; asst. survr.—customs, Port Elhz., Sept., 1882; sub-coll. of customs and res. mag., Port Nolloth, Oct., 1886; ch. clk., cash branch, customs, Capetown, Dec., 1888.

INNES, JAMES ROSE, C.M.G. (1879)—Was teacher in govt. schls., C. of Good Hope, 1842; clk. to supt.-gen. of educn., 1845; clk. in col. sec.'s office, 1847-56; mag. of Riversdale, 1856-63; ditto of Uitenhage, 1863-67; C.C. and R.M., Bedford div., Oct., 1867; also inspr. of roads; ag. admstr. of Griqualand W., 1880, under sec. for native affairs, 1881.

INNES, THE HON. J. ROSE, Q.C.—Atty.-Gen.,

(C)

Cape, July, 1890-2; joined min. of Sir Gordon Spigg, 1900.

INNES, JOHN ROBT., Barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn.—Ed. Edin. and Brussels Univs.; cadet S. Stlmnts., Nov., 1886; passed in Malay, 1889; dist. off. S. Malacca, June, 1890; ditto, N. Malacca, June, 1890; asst. Indian immgr. agt., Malacca, June, 1889; ag. collr. land rev. and mag., Malacca, June to Nov., 1892; passed exam. in Dutch, 1893; ag. collr. land rev., Singapore, Feb., 1894, acted also as mag., Oct., 1894, to July, 1895, and as off. assignee, and regisr. of deeds, July to Oct., 1895; ag. asst. col. sec. Oct. to Dec., 1895, ag. collr. land rev. and off. in charge of treas., also ag. mag. and dep. regisr. sup. ct., Malacca, Mar., 1896; coll. of land rev., Penang, May, 1897; ag. sen. dist. off. prov. Wellesley, Mar., 1898; ag. 1st mag., Penang, Aug., 1898, to Apl., 1899; ag. inspi. prisons, S. S., June, 1900.

INNISS, W. E.—Machinist survey dept., S. Leone, Dec., 1866, under gaoler, Freetown, June, 1871; foreman and machinist harbour works, Dec., 1872; keeper, Freetown gaol, Aug., 1874, inspr. of pub. wks., Dec., 1882; served in Yonnie expdn., 1887; off. in charge, Sulymah, 1888.

IRVING, CHARLES JOHN, C.M.G. (1881).—In col. land and emigr. office from June, 1862; clk., audit office, 1853; special clk., audit office Mauritius, 1864; aud'ton-gen., S. Stlmnts., 1867; res. councillor, Malacca, 1879; ditto, Penang, 1882; ag. lieut.-gov., Malacca, 1870 and 1871; and of Penang, 1879; ag. col. sec., 1871, 1875, 1878, and 1888; ret., 1887.

IRVING, SIR HENRY T., G.C.M.G. (1888), K.C.M.G. (1878), C.M.G. (1874).—Clk. in C.O., Nov., 1854, promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859, priv. sec. to Sir F. Rogers, now Lord Blachford, 1862; promoted to 2nd class, Apr., 1863, col. sec. of Jamaica, June, 1866; col. sec., Ceylon, May, 1869; gov. Leeward Is., 1873; gov. Trinidad, July, 1874; gov. Br. Guiana, 1882; ret., 1888.

IRVING, WILLIAM HOWE—Apptd. stock inspr., Queensland, 1866; jun. off., customs dep't., Brisbane, 1867; 2nd off., shipping master, &c., Maryborough, 1870; ch. clk., Brisbane, 1883; landing survr. on amalgam. of offices, Apr., 1886; coll. of customs and ch. inspr. of distilleries, Queensland, 1893; mem. of immgr. bd., 1894.

ISAACS, HENRY BABER.—Clk. of petty sessions and sub-coll. of taxes, Dist. No 3, Tobago, July, 1878; ag. inland rev. off., Leeward Dist., Oct., 1878, to Dec., 1878, ag. 2nd rev. off., Mar., 1880. 1st rev. off., May, 1882; rev. off. and regisr. of births and deaths, Carriacou, Nov., 1884, isa J.P.

ISRAEL, JOHN W.—Ent. govt. service, 1872, Tasmania; auditor-general, 1895.

JACKSON, CYRIL, M.A.—Ed. Charterhouse and New Coll., Oxford; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1893; mem. of Lon. Schl. Bd., 1891, and again in 1894, for Tower Hamlets; inspr.-gen. of schls., W. Australia, 1896; permanent head. educn. dept., W. A., 1898.

JACKSON, OSCIL GOWER.—Ag. clk. and student interpreter, sec. native affairs off., and as clk. in mag.'s off., Ixopo and Newcastle divs., Natal, from 1888 to 1892; 2nd clk. and sub-distributor of stamps, mag. ct., Newcastle, 1892, clk. of ct., and Zulu interp., and dep. clk. of peace, Impendhle div., 1894; ch. clk. and Zulu interp., mag. ct., Weenen, 1897; J.P., Weenen County; acted frequently as mag., Impendhle and Weenen divs. since 1894.

JACKSON, EDGAR MICHAEL.—Entered col. sec.'s office, Cape, 1876; 2nd-class clk., 1879; joint sec. to tender bd., 1880-81; asst. regisr., sup. ct.,

Aug., 1881; ch. clk., insolvency and law branch, master's office, Jan., 1888; ch. clk., convict branch, atty.-gen.'s office, Feb., 1889; ch. clk. and ch. acctnt., col. sec.'s office, Nov., 1894.

**JACKSON, SIR HENRY MOORE, K.C.M.G.** (1899), C.M.G. (1892).—Capt., late Royal Artillery; A.D.C. and priv. sec. to Sir Henry Irving, gov. of Trinidad, 1874 to 1876; and to Sir John Glover, gov. of Newfoundland, 1877 to 1879; inspr.-gen. of pol. S. Leone, Dec., 1880, to 1884, and A.D.C. and priv. sec. to gov. Sir A. Havelock, 1881-4; sent to the G. Coast on special service in connection with the threatened Ashanti invasion, 1881; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Sir A. Havelock, gov. of Trinidad, 1884; comsnr., Turks Is., 1885; col. sec., Bahamas, 1890; adminsd. govt., June to Sept., and Nov. and Dec., 1891, July to Oct., 1892 and June to Oct., 1893; col. sec., Gibraltar, 1894.

**JACKSON, MAXIMILIAN JAMES.**—Special mag. and inspr. under N. Border Protection Act, Oct., 1868, C. of Good Hope; was clk. at Victoria (East), 1858 to 1864; ditto at Richmond, 1864 to 1865; clk. at Murraysburg, 1865 to 1868; C.C. and R.M., Richmond, 1873; now C.C. and R.M., Kuysna div.

**JACKSON, T. W.**—Entered service of the Govt. of Victoria, June, 1853; dep. postmr.-gen. and supt. of telegraphs, 1878; comsnr. of audit, 1885.

**JAMAICA, BISHOP OF, THE RT. REV. ENOS NUTTALL, D.D.**—Ordained and ag. incumbent, St. George's, Kingston, 1866; island curate there, 1867; elected bishop, 1880.

**JAMES, CHAS. CANNIFF, M.A.**—Matric., Lond. Univ., 1879; M.A., Victoria Univ., Cobourg., Ontario, 1883 (1st class honours and gold medal in nat. sc.); asst. master, Cobourg Coll. Institute, Jan., 1883; prof. of chemistry, Ontario Agricult. Coll. at Guelph; dep. min. of agricult., Ontario, and sec. of the bureau of industries, June, 1891.

**JAMES, THOS. REYNOLDS, M.S.T.E.**—Born in Cornwall, 1833; man., govt. telegraph dept., Victoria; entered Victorian service, Apr., 1854; hon. sec. and treas., society of telegraph engns. and electricians, London.

**JAMESON, CHAS.**—Called to the bar, Queensland, Feb., 1883; sec. to crown law offrs., Apr., 1886.

**JAMESON, HENRY, B.L.**—Clk. to col. sec., Falkland Is., Nov., 1882; clk. to exec., and legis. couns., May, 1883; ag. col. sec. treasury, &c., Dec., 1886, to Feb., 1888; J.P. for islands, asst. col. treas., E. Coast, 1892.

**JANISCH, NOEL.**—Served under the St. Helena Govt., Aug., 1870, to Apr., 1878; 3rd-class clk., office of comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., Capetown, Apr., 1878; on active service with Cape Voers in the Transkei in 1879, and during Basuto War, 1881; 2nd-class clk., July, 1881; 1st class, Apr., 1887; ch. clk., 1892; sec. for pub. wks., Sept., 1892; additional mem. of tender bd., May, 1894; under col. sec., July, 1898.

**JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S., Lond. L.R.C.P., Edin.**—Asst. col. surg., Sherbro, W. Africa, 1882; is a J.P.

**JARVIS, A. LEONARD FITZGERALD.**—Entered Canadian govt. service 1868; priv. sec. to postmr.-gen. 1882, to min. of agricult., 1885; sec. to dept. of agricult., 1896.

**JARVIS, EDWARD R.**—2nd clk. col. sec.'s office, Leeward Is., 1890; clk. of gov.'s office, 1891; ag. 1st clk., 1891; ag. 1st clk. col. sec.'s office, Mar. to June, 1896. On reorganization of office, apptd. 2nd clk.; ag. ch. clk., and clk. to fed., exec., and legis. couns. and local legis. coun. of Antigua, Apr., 1897, to Jan., 1898.

**JARVIS, J. LESLIE H.**—Dep. registr. of marriages, births, and deaths, 1890-2, and census

offer. for parish of St. George, Antigua; clk. to admstr. and to exec. coun., Dominica, Oct., 1895; ag. clk. bd. of health, 1896.

**JEFFREYS, EDWD. A.**—Officer in charge, lands dept., Sarawak, Dec., 1885; supt. pub. wks. dept., and survr., Sept., 1887.

**JEKYLL, LIEUT.-COL. SIR HERBERT, K.C.M.G.** (1901), R.E., C.M.G. (1885).—Lieut., R.E., Apr., 1866; employed under War Office and Trinity House in 1868 to 1870, and destruction of sunken ships, from submarine mining and under G.P.O. in the telegraph dept., from 1870 to 1873, and 1874 to 1876; served in the campaign of 1873-74 on the G. Coast; priv. sec. to the Earl of Carnarvon, Jan., 1877, to Feb. 1878; sec. to the col. defence comtee., 1878; sec. to the roy. comsn. on the defence of Br. possessions and commerce abroad, 1879-82; specially employed to visit and report on the defences of Singapore and Colombo, 1883-4; sec. col. defence comtee., 1885; priv. sec. to Lord Carnarvon, viceroy of Ireland, June, 1885, to Jan., 1886; sec. to roy. comsn. for Melbourne centennial exhibn., 1888; priv. sec. to lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1892-5; sec. to the roy. comsn. for the Paris Exhibition, 1900.

**JENKINS, G. H., K.C.M.G.** (1901), C.M.G. (1891).—Clk., Govt. rlys., Victoria, 1861; clk. of priv. bills in the legis. assem., 1865; sec. to roy. comsn. on the subject of payment of members of the legislature, 1868; clk. of comtees., 1870; sec. to the roy. comsn. on the parliamt. buildings, 1877, and clk. asst. of the regis. assem., 1878; clk. of the legis. assem., 1882; sec. to the Australasian Federation Convention, 1890 and was accorded a special vote of thanks by that body; on May, 1891, apptd. clk. of the parliamt. of Victoria; is an hon. just. of the peace for the cols. of Victoria and S. Australia. On the termination of his 25th year of service in the legis. assem., the members presented him with a magnificent service of silver plate as a mark of their regard and esteem, and on his retiring from the position of clk. of the legis. assem., a special vote of thanks was passed for his prolonged and valuable services.

**JERNINGHAM, SIR HUBERT EDWARD HENRY, F.R.G.S., K.C.M.G.** (1893), C.M.G. (1889), B. ès Lettres, Paris.—Attaché, 1866; passed an exam. and obtained an hon. certif., 1866; attaché at Paris, 1867, and was transf'd. to Constantinople, 1870; 3rd sec., 1870; on temporary duty at Athens, 1870; and was transf'd. to Carlsruhe and Darmstadt, 1872; ag. chargé d'affaires, 1873; 2nd sec., 1873; ag. chargé d'affaires, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877; was transf'd. to Vienna, 1877; ag. agt. and consul-gen. at Belgrade, 1878; was unemployed from 1879 till 1881, when he resig.; M.P. for Berwick 1881-5; col. sec., Br. Honduras 1887; administered the govt. for three months in 1888; col. sec. Mauritius, 1889; administered the govt., Mar., 1892; lieut. gov., Aug., 1892; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., June, 1893; gov., Trinidad, Jan., 1897 to 1900.

**JERSEY (7th EARL OF), VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE CHILD VILLIERS, P.C., G.C.B.** (1900), G.C.M.G. (1890).—Lord-lieut. co. Oxford; has been a lord in waiting to the Queen; gov., N.S. Wales, 1890-3; represented H.M.'s Govt. at col. confce., Ottawa, 1894.

**JETTÉ, L. A.**—Puisne judge, Quebec, 1878; lieut.-gov., Quebec, 1897.

**JEWELL, M.**—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the Civil Ser., and assigned to the C.O., April, 1899.

**JOHNSON, CHARLES E.**—Entered audit office, Br. Guiana, Feb., 1882; jun. clk., Jan., 1886;

3rd-class clk., July, 1889; ag. accounting clk., lands dep., Jan. to June, 1891.

JOHNSON, DUDLEY.—Dist. offr., Montserrat, Aug., 1891; registr.-gen. births, deaths, and marriages for dist. A., Oct., 1895; road survr. for dists 2 and 3 North and 3 South, Jan., 1900; local agricultural instructor, July, 1900.

JOHNSON, EDWIN.—Apptd. to educn. dept., N.S. Wales, 1855; inspr. of schls., 1862; ch. inspr., 1880; under-sec., educn. dept., 1884.

JOHNSON, E. O.—Ed. Epsom Coll. and Harr. Coll., Barbados; 2nd clk., treasy., Montserrat, 1884; 1st class clk., 1886; 1st clk., St. Kitts, Nevis, 1891; asst. treas., Sierra Leone, 1897; mem. exec. aud. legis. couns., 1897; col. treas., Mar., 1899.

JOHNSON, GEORGE CUNYNGHAME.—2nd clk., treasy., St. Kitts, Apr., 1894; ag. extra rev. offr. May, 1895; 2nd clk. admsr.'s office, clk. of legis. coun., Mar., 1896; ag. acctnt. treasy. Jan., 1897; audit. clk. and clk. legis. coun., St. Kitts, Nevis, May, 1897; clk. to Admsn. exec. and legis. couns., and clk. to bd. of health, Jan., 1901.

JOHNSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.A.—Scholar of Trin. Coll., Camb.; 8th wrangler and 3rd-class classics, 1880; apptd., after a compet. exam., to be a clk. in the office of the sec. of state for the cols., Mar., 1881; sec. to Eastern currency comtee., 1893; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, May, 1896; priv. sec. to Sir R. Meade, Sept., 1896; 1st-class clk., Mar., 1897; ag. prin. clk., July, 1900.

JOHNSON, H. C. BROOKE.—Sarawak civ. ser. treasy. dept., 1894; ag. postmr. and mag., ct. of requests, Jan., 1897; asst. treas., Jan., 1898; ag. treas. and clk. to sup. coun., June, 1898.

JOHNSON, JOHN RICHARD.—Pharmaceutical chemist, mem. Phar. Soc. of Gt. Britain; med. storekeeper govt. med. dept., Jamaica; apptd. to act as govt. analytical chem., May, 1899.

JOHNSTON, HARRY F.—Contract survr., W. Australia, Jan., 1874; ag. staff survr., Nov., 1883; confirmed Feb., 1885; surveyed and triangulated Kimberley dist. and discovered Elvire and Mary rivers, where goldfields have been found; in charge of constrn. of telegraph, Roebourne to Derby, 1886-9; survr.-gen., July, 1896.

JOHNSTON, LEWIS AUDLEY MARSH.—Ed. Derby Gram. Schl.; B.A., Trin. Coll., Dub.; cadet, Straits, 1855; passed final exam., Malay, Oct., 1890; attached to G.P.O., Singapore, Oct., 1890, to June, 1892; ag. dist. offr., N. Malacca, June, 1892; dep. registr. deeds and official assignee, Singapore, June, 1894; asst. postmr.-gen., June, 1895; ag. postmr.-gen. S.S., Sept., 1896; ag. collr. ld. rev. and offr. in charge of treasy., Malacca, Aug., 1898; ag. postmr.-gen., S. S., Sept. 1900.

JOHNSTON, R. FLEMING.—B. A. Magdalen Coll., Oxford (1898); Gran. prizeman, Edin. Univ., 1894; Prox. Acc. Lord Rector's Essay, 1894; 1st-cl. hon. Eng. Lit., Mod. History and Constitutional Law, Edin.; exhibitioner, Magdalen Coll., 1894; mentioned hon. causa Stanhope Essay, 1898; cadet, Hong Kong, 1898; ag. clk. of Councils, 1899; ag. asst. col. sec., 1900; priv. sec. to H.E. the admsr., 1900.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT MACKENZIE, F.S.S. (1879).—Registr.-gen. and govt. statistician of Tasmania; ed. Andersonian Univ., Glasgow; apptd. to organise and superintend the working of the acctnt.'s and traffic audit branch of the first rly. opened in Tasmania (1870); transfd. to service of Tasmanian Govt. (1872); ch. clk. in auditor-gen.'s office (1880); apptd. to reorganise and conduct the then combined offices of registr.-gen. and govt. statistician (1882); roy. comsnr. to inquire and report on the fisheries of the col. of Tasmania (1882);

apptd. salmon fisheries comsnr. (1882); mem. of the fisheries bd. (1889); mem. of technical educn. bd. (1888-90); chmn. of boundaries bd. of advice (1890); author of "Systematic Account of the Geology of Tasmania" and other scientific wks.; fellow of the Roy. Statis. Soc. of Lond.; mem. of the coun. of the Roy. Soc. of Tasmania and of the Australasian Assoc. for Advmt. of Science; fellow of the Roy. Geog. Soc. of Australasia.

JOHNSTONE, ROBERT.—Ed. Edinburgh; temporary clk., audit office, Jamaica, 1878; 3rd-class clk., col. sec.'s office, 1879; sec. to bd. of superv.-sion, poor relief, Sept., 1886; is also sec. schools commsn. from 1883; and asst. govt. meteorologist from 1880 to 1899; sec. to customs defalcations, 1889; conduct of two public offr., 1890; Milk River, 1892; ed. in Jamaica, 1898; apptd. mem. and man. dir. of local bd. of Mans. Dischfield (school) trust property, 1899; author of "Nelson and the West Indies," and of "Poverty and the Poor Law in Jamaica," &c.; F.R.Met. Soc., 1895.

JOHNSTONE, ROBERT.—Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and City of London Schl.; asst. warden, Naparima, Trinidad, 1879; of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, 1885; warden, Naparima, Nov., 1889; stip. J.P. of Naparima, Oropouche, and La Brea, Mar., 1891; is major Trinidad light volrs.

JOHNSTONE, ROBERT STEWART.—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin; B.A. (honors and medal in history and political science), 1882; LL.B., 1884; Holt scholar, Gray's Inn, 1885; called to the Irish bar, 1886; called to the bar at Gray's Inn, Jan., 1889; lieut., 3rd (Militia) Batt. Manchester Regt., 1889; capt., 1887; dist. comsnr., Lagos, 1889; served on Lagos and Porto Novo boundary coms. 1890; stip. and circuit mag. and judge of ct. of com. pleas, Bahamas, Jan., 1894.

JOLICEUR, PHILIPPE J., K.C.—Asst. sec. of the prov. of Quebec.

JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, SIR HENRY GUSTAVE, K.C.M.G. (1895).—Ed. in Paris, and called to the bar of Quebec in 1855; elected to parlm. of old Canada for Lotbiniere in 1861, and continued to represent the county till 1867, when he was returned both to the parlm. of the Dominion and to the legislature of Quebec; in 1874 he ret. from parlm. to devote his attention to provincial affairs; in 1878, on the dismissal of the De Boucherville cabinet, he was called on to form a ministry, which he did, holding power for one session by virtue of the vote of the speaker; resig. 1879, after defeat in the house of assem.; later he ret. from the leadership of the party; and in 1886, as a protest against the Riel agitation carried on by the provincial liberal party, ret. from public life; in 1877 was offered the portfolio of agricul. in the Mackenzie govt., with a seat in the senate; controller of inland rev., without a seat in the cabinet, in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896; lieut.-gov. of B. Columbia, 1900.

JONES, HON. ALFRED GILPIN.—Ed. Yarmouth Acad., Nova Scotia; W. Indian merchant; gov. Dalhousie coll.; pres. N. S. Marine Insurance Co., and dir. Acadia Fire Insurance Co.; comdr. Halifax garrison artillery; for some years mem. of Dominion house of commons for Halifax, 1867-72, 1874-78, and again in 1887; sworn of privy coun., and min. of militia in Mackenzie admin., 1878; mem. Pacific Cable comtee, 1896; lieut.-gov. of Prov. of Nova Scotia, Aug., 1900.

JONES, M.—Asst. survr., G. Coast, Jan., 1878; col. survr., 1889; now asst. dir. of wks.

JONES, S. SATUS.—Asst. book-keeper, Br. Guiana, Oct., 1882; 4th clk., rec.-gen.'s office,



Jan., 1884; 3rd clk., May, 1884; 1st-class clk., Apr., 1888; cashier, July, 1888.

JONES, S. T.—Puisne judge, Griqualand W., Oct., 1882; of E. dist., Cape Col., 1887.

JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN—Ed. Marlborough and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B. honours, 1870; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1878; ag. judge of asst. ct. of appeal, Apr., 1880; ag. sen. pol. mag., Bridgetown, Aug., 1880; one of the comsrs. to inquire into the condition of the pol. force in Barbados, Oct., 1880; stip. mag., St. Lucia, Oct., 1881; mem. of legis. coun., May, 1881; has acted several times as ch. just., St. Lucia and of Tobago; pol. mag., Grenada, 1887; and mem. exec. and legis. couns.; res. mag., Jamaica, Apr., 1888; puisne judge, S.S., 1896.

JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE, KT. BACH. (1892).—Temporary puisne judge, G. Coast Col., 1882 and 1883; mem. of Lond. exec. and chmn. of local comtee. for the Col. and Indian Exhibn., 1886; Queen's advoc., 1883; ch. just., W. Africa Sttlmts., 1887; ret., 1895; chmn. of Sessions.

JONES, W. R.—Clk. and interp. to res. mag.'s ct., Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Jan., 1874; ditto, Umgeni div. July, 1874; ditto, City div. Jan., 1875; ag. clk. of the ct., City div., Aug., 1880; 1st clk. and interp. Umgeni div., July, 1881.

JORDAN, ALBERT JOHN.—Late of Kew Gardens; agricultural instructor, Montserrat, 1899.

JOSCELYNE, R. H.—Transferred from Royal Niger Company's service to C. O. as supplementary clerk, Jan., 1900.

JOSEPH, GERARD A.—Priv. sec. to Mr. Just. Clarence, Ceylon, 1891; librarian and sec. Colombo museum, Oct., 1893; is hon. sec. Ceylon branch Roy. Asiatic Soc.

JOSKE, ADOLPH B.—Insp. native taxes, Fiji, June, 1884; stip. mag. and asst. res. comsr. for Colo. E., and insp. of native taxes, Oct., 1884; comsr., Colo. N., S.M.Ra., and dep. comdt. armed native constab., 1892; comsr., Colo. E., 1897.

JOURDAIN, SIR HENRY JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1900), C.M.G. (1886).—Hon. comsr. for Mauritius at the Indian and Col. Exhibn.; formerly M.L.C.

JOYNT, HENRY NOBLE H.—Ed. at Portora Roy. Schl. and Univ. of Dub.; prizeman, royal schlr., 1st honour-man, 1st senr. modr. and gold medalist in nat. sc.; B.A., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., diploma in state med.; L.M., Rotunda Hosp.; asst. med. offr., fever hosp., Dub.; sen. asst. med. hosp., City Hosp., Birmingham; supt., City Hosp., Bradford; govt. med. offr., Fiji, 1892; J.P. of col.

JUDGE, EDWARD ARTHUR.—Mag.'s clk., Simon's Town, May, 1856; clk. in C.O., Capetown, Aug., 1857; ag. C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand 1861; C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, 1864; C.C. and R.M., Queenstown, Dec. 1868; insp.-gen. of chests, &c., 1875; ag. C.C. and R.M., Capetown, and R.M., Wynberg, Mar., 1877; C.C. and R.M., Worcester, Nov. 1877; C.C. and registr. of deeds, Kimberley, May, 1882; served in the following coms.: boundaries of Dordrecht and settlement of Tambooke location, 1870; disturbances in Transkei, 1872; rly. affairs, Port Eliz., 1878; N. Border disturbances, 1879; Basutoland and Transkei war expenditure, 1881.

JULL, MARTIN EDWARD.—Ed. Brighton Gram. Schl.; article 3 yrs. and afterwards asst. survr. with a firm of survrs. of city of London; clk. P.W.D., W. Australia, Jan., 1887; ch. clk., Jan. 1892; under sec. P.W., July, 1895.

JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1869).—Served as a volr. during Canadian rebellion in 1837-8; special comsr. of roads and

bridges in Lower Canada in 1839; apptd. to the commissariat in 1845; promoted to rank of dep. asst. comsry.-gen., and received the thanks of col. govt.; asst. financial sec. to bd. of wks. in Ireland, 1848; dir. of a branch of the royal mint in Australia in 1852, and was employed on mint service until the war broke out with Russia, when he was recalled to the commissariat; employed as an engnr. during early part of the war, and then designed and superintended the construction of a marine steam flour mill and a floating bakery for the supply of the army in the Crimea, which was of much service throughout the war. Received the special thanks of the min. for war, and promoted asst. comsry.-gen., Jan., 1856; and created a C.B. in May, 1869; crown agt. for col. in 1858; sent on special comsn. of inquiry into the civil establishments and general expenditure of Mauritius, 1873; and again on a similar mission to Malta in 1878; ret., Nov., 1879.

JURISCH, C. L. M.—Computer in examining branch, survr.-gen.'s office, Cape, Feb. to Sept., 1878; ag. exam. of diagrams, 1880; exam. of diagrams, July, 1882; univ. exam. in science, 1891. 2nd asst. survr.-gen., July, 1892; assi. survr.-gen., July, 1897.

JUST, ALBERT WOLFGANG, B.A. (1891).—Jun. officer, State of Perak, July, 1892; passed final exam. in Malay, Aug., 1893; asst. to dist. mag. and collr. of land rev., Krian, Jan., 1894.

JUST, HARTMANN WOLFGANG, C.M.G. (1900), B.A. (1877).—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. in office of sec. of state for the col., 3rd June, 1878; ed. at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; was an open scholar on the foundation; 1st class in classical mods., 1874; Taylorian exhibitor for German, 1876; 2nd class in final classical school, 1877; asst. priv. sec. to the Earl of Derby, 6th Feb., 1883, to Col. F. A. Stanley (now Earl of Derby), 24th June, 1885, and to Mr. Stanhope, 3rd Aug., 1886; priv. sec. to Mr. Osborne Morgan, 6th Feb. to 3rd Aug., 1886; asst. priv. sec. to Sir H. Holland (now Viscount Knutsford), 12th Jan., 1887, and to the Marquess of Ripon, 17th Aug., 1892; asst. sec. to the col. confce., 1887; 1st-class clk., Apr., 1895; prin. clk., Mar., 1897.

JUSTICE, MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM CLIVE, C.M.G. (1881).—Entered 75th regt. in 1852, col. 1881; has held the following appts.: adjt., 75th regt.; adjt., dépôt batt.; town major, W. dist., England; mil. sec. to comdr-in-ch., Bombay; asst. adjt.-gen., Bombay; asst. adjt. and qtrmr.-gen., W. Indies; col. on the staff, W. Coast of Africa; col. on the staff, Jamaica; served in E. Indies; during the mutiny, 1857-8, and was present during the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi (medal and clasp); in command of an expdn. sent in anticipation of war with Ashanti in 1881; now in command of the troops in Ceylon; was pres. of comsn. on Barbados pol. force, 1880; sen. mem. exec. and legis. couns. G. Coast, 1881; sen. mem. exec. coun., Barbados 1883; sen. mem. privy and legis. couns., Jamaica, 1886, and administered the Govt., Feb. to Mar., 1887, May to Aug., 1888, Jan. to Mar., 1889; mem. exec. and legis. couns., Ceylon, 1893.

KAYE, A. B. R.—Capt. 3rd Batt., Roy. Ir. Fus.; served during Indian rebellion, N.W. Territory of Canada, 1885, attached to Boulton's Mounted Infantry; present at the Fish Creek engagement, and the taking of Batock; medal; sub-insp., Br. Honduras constab., 1887; ag. dist. mag., Orange Walk, Apr. to June, 1889, Nov., 1890, to Apr., 1892; insp. Br. Honduras constab., June, 1889; ag. insp. comdt., Apr., 1892; insp.



comdt., and mem. exec. coun., Oct., 1892; now inspr. of police, Barbados.

KEAN, HON. ABRAHAM.—M.H.A., Bonavista, Newfdd., 1885-89, Bay de Verde, 1897; mem. exec. coun. (without portfolio), 1897; ag. min. agricul. and mines, 1898.

KEEPER, THOMAS COLTRIN, C.M.G. (1878), C.E.—Engnr. of several rlys. and other wks. in Canada; was exec. comsr. for the Dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhibn., 1878.

KEITH, W. G.—Asst. col. surgeon to govt. of Ceylon, 1870.

KELLY, C. C.—Supernum. marshal, Essequibo, Dec., 1873; ag. clk., Suddie treasury, Oct. 1883; ordinary marshal, provost marshal's office, Georgetown, June, 1884; mag.'s clk., Essequibo, Aug., 1887; ag. ch. clk., pol. mag.'s office, Georgetown, June, 1893.

KELSON, JACOB WALTER.—Clk., survr.'s dept., G. Coast, 1885; ch. warder and med. dresser, lun. asyl., Acera, 1887.

KEMP, J. H.—B.A. the Cape Univ.; Cadet, Hong Kong, 1898; an ag. Land Offr., New Territory, 1899; registr. land court, 1900.

KENNAN, THOMAS PONSONBY K.—Served in F.A.M.P. and C.M.R., 1877 to 1882, during Griqua and Basuto wars (medal); temporary clk. to R.M., Leribe, Basutoland, 1882; sub-inspr., Basuto pol., 1884; inspr., 1886; asst. comsr., Quithing, 1889.

KENNAWAY, WALTER, C.M.G. (1891).—Mem. prov. coun., Canterbury, N.Z., 1868-74; prov. sec., and sec. pub. wks., Cant., 1870-74; mem. bd. of educn., also bd. of govs., Cant. Coll., 1873-4; sec., N.Z. govt. office, London, 1874; comsr., Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; apptd. offr. of French Acad. for services at Paris Exhibn., 1889; ag. agt.-gen., 1891; stock and loan agt. for N.Z. govt.; comsr. under N.Z. Pub. Rev. Acts; custod. Pub. Trust Securities, London.

KENNEDY, WM.—Letter carrier in G.P.O., W. Australia, 1861; 3rd class clk., 1867; clk., 1874.

KENNY, W. EYRE.—A.M.I.C.E.; jun. asst. engnr., Cook county, N. Zealand, Jan. 1883; 2nd asst. engnr., Gisbourne har. bd., N.Z., July, 1885; ch. asst., Nov. 1887; ag. ch. asst. to col. marine engnr., N.Z., Dec., 1890; offr. in charge, special survey dept., Sarawak, Sep., 1891; consulting engnr. to Sarawak govt., Nov., 1892; in addition, engnr. for water wks., Jan., 1893; asst. supt. of wks., P.W., S. Stlmts., Jan., 1895; supt. of wks. and surveys, Malacca, Oct., 1897; ag. supt. of wks. and surveys, Singapore, June, 1898; ag. dep. col. engnr. on three occasions.

KENT, R. G.—Accnt., rly. dept., Victoria, 1891.

KER, J. ERRINGTON, M.D. (Edin.).—Was asst. house surg., gen. hosp., Birmingham, and house surg., Hertford Br. hosp., Paris; asst. surg., col. hosp., Gibraltar, 1890; is also pol. and port surg. and public vaccinator; selected for serv. with the troops in S. Africa, 1899.

KERR, C. M. MACLEOD.—3rd-class clk., constab. office, Jamaica, Feb., 1868; 2nd-class Aug., 1869; 1st-class, Oct., 1873; ch. clk., July, 1879.

KERR, LOUIS L.—Clk. immigr. dept. Br. Guiana, Sept., 1887; clk. pol. dept., Jan., 1888; ag. inspr. pol., 1891-2; ag. paymr., 1892; dist. inspr. and J.P., 1893; co. inspr. pol., Jan., 1897; in charge Aruan frontier station, June-Oct., 1895.

KERR, MARK.—Priv. sec. to govt., Falklands, Sept., 1884, to Apr., 1888; acted also govt. clk., clk. of couns., shipping master, registr.-gen. and receiver of wrecks from Dec., 1886, to Feb., 1888; on special service to S. Leone, Nov., 1888, to July, 1889; prin. clk. col. sec.'s office, G. Coast, Oct., 1889; chief clerk, July, 1891; asst. col. sec., July, 1892; ag. ch. asst. col. sec., Aug., 1893, to Mar.,

1894, and Nov., 1894, to Mar., 1895; clk. of couns., Aug., 1893, to Mar., 1894, and Apr. to Sept., 1895; ag. col. sec., Apr., 1896; asst. col. sec., Lagos, Aug., 1896; mem. ex. and leg. couns. G. Coast, Apl. to Aug., 1896; mem. ex. and leg. couns. Lagos, at intervals from Aug., 1896, to Dec., 1899; col. sec. Northern Nigeria, Jan., 1900.

KERR, THOMAS, C.M.G. (1887).—Was employed in the col. sec.'s dept., Barbados, in 1856; pol. mag., 1860 to 1869; judge of the petty debt court, Bridgetown, to 1874; judge of the asst. ct. of appeal, to 1880; represented the parish of St. Joseph in the house of assem. from 1862 to 1866; mem. of the legis. coun., 1876; major 11th regt. of militia, 1864; comdg. offr. since 1858; a mem. of the militia board. Author of "Kerr on the Cultivation of the Sugar-cane and the Manufacture of Sugar;" administered the govt. of Grenada, Aug., 1878, to Apr., 1879; govt., Falkland Is., 1880-91.

KERR, THOMAS S., M.B., C.M., Edin.—Col. surg. for Penang, Oct., 1883; coroner 1884; ag. prin. civil med. offr., S. S., Feb., 1893, to May, 1894, and from June, 1900.

KERSHAW, CAPT. A. E., 4th Brigade, S. I. div. Roy. Artillery.—Govt. ser., S. Australia, 1887; Canada (N.W. territory), 1881; Col. Engrs., Survey Depts., Br. Honduras, 1884; priv. sec. to Gov. Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.; clk. of couns., 1884; ag. registr., sup. ct., 1885; A.D.C., 1886; passed School of Instruction, Woolwich, 1886; inspr., constab., 1886; dist. mag., Orange Walk, 1887; comdt. and *ex officio* mem. exec. and legis. couns., 1888; ch. comdt. of pol. and inspr. of prisons, Cyprus, Sept., 1892.

KERSHAW, THOS. HERBERT.—B.A., Trin. Col., Oxon.; 2nd-class mod. classics, 1872; 2nd-class finals 1874; Inner Temple equity scholar 1876; called to the bar, Apr., 1877; registr. of deeds, Singapore, June, 1887; official assignee, Nov., 1890; ag. atty.-gen., Oct. 1894; legal adviser, Federated Malay States, June, 1896.

KEYT, F., M.D. (Abdn.).—Licentiate of medicine, Bengal Col.; med. asst., Ceylon, 1863; asst. col. surg., 1863; col. surg., 1885.

KIDD, JOHN, C.M.G. (1882).—Priv. sec. to the late Lord Dudley Counts Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, 1847; sec. on the staff of Gen. Count L. Zamoyzki in H.M.'s Imperial service in Turkey, 1855-56; priv. sec. to the Earl of Carnarvon, 1857; entered the service of the Canadian Govt., 1858; clk., 1858; ch. clk., gov.-gen.'s office, 1875; ag. gov.-gen.'s sec., 1876, 1877, and 1880; ret. on pension.

KIDD, J.—Mem. legis. assem., N.S. Wales; postmr.-lien in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-4.

KILLICK, G. L. B.—2nd lieu. N. York rifle militia, May, 1879; 60th King's Roy. Rifles Feb., 1881; Egypt. war. 1882 (med. and clp., Tel-el-Kebir and Khedival br. star); Eastern Soudan camp, 1884 (clps., Suakim and El-Teb); temporary capt. army serv. corps, 1887; capt., King's Roy. Rifles, 1890; ret. on gratuity, 1893; capt., 8th vol. batt. K.R.R., 1896; major and comdt., Sarawak Rangers, Apl., 1899.

KILPIN, ERNEST FULLER.—Clk. of house of assem., Cape; clk. and shorthand writer, col. sec.'s office, Cape, June, 1876; priv. sec. to Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, premier and col. sec., Feb., 1878; to June, 1880; clk. asst. of the house of assem., June, 1880; clk. 16th July, 1897; has served as sec. on various Cape Govt. comsns., and acted as priv. sec. to premier, the Hon. Sir T. C. Scanlen, Feb. and Mar., 1883; sec. to the Anglo-German Comsn. on Angra Pequena and W. Coast claims, 1885; is a J.P. for the col.

KIMBERLEY, 1ST EARL OF (created 1866)

JOHN WODEHOUSE, K.G., P.C. (1864); BARON WODEHOUSE, 1797; baronet, 1611.—Son of the late Hon. Henry Wodehouse; succeeded his grandfather in 1846; ed. at Chr. Ch., Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1847; apptd. a dep.-lieut. of Norfolk, 1847; was under-sec. for foreign affairs from Dec., 1852, to Apr., 1856; envoy extraord. and min. plenip. to Russia from May, 1856, to Mar., 1858; again under-sec. for foreign affairs from June, 1859, to July, 1861; under-sec. of state for India, 1864; sent on a special mission to Copenhagen, Dec., 1863; lord-lieut. of Ireland from Oct., 1864, to June, 1866, when he was created an earl; was lord privy seal, Dec., 1868, to July, 1870; sec. of state for the cols., 6th July, 1870, to 20th Feb., 1874, and again from 28th Apr., 1880, to 16th Dec., 1882; sec. of state for India, Dec., 1882, to June, 1885, and from Feb. 6th to Aug. 3rd, 1886, and 17th Aug., 1892; sec. of state for foreign affairs, Apr., 1894 to June, 1895.

KINDERSLEY, J. M.—Ed. Repton and Hertford Coll., Oxon; cadet, S.S., Mar., 1893; passed final exam. in Malay, June, 1894; dist. off., Penang, Apr., 1897; supt. of educn., Penang, June, 1898; ag. collr. Id. rev. Penang, June, 1900.

KING, CHARLES KEASLEY BERRY. — Ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; matric. Lond. Univ., 1855; 1st clerk and 3rd sub-immigr. agt., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1871; 2nd sub-immigr. agt., June, 1872; sen. ditto, Apr., 1881; acted as immigr. agt.-gen., 1881-2, 1888-9, 1892-3-4-7; mem. of ct. of policy on last three occasions; also mem. poor law bd., and ag. chmn., 1889 and 1894; res. 1894. In 1895, one of the comsrs. to report on the best scheme for commutation by E. Indian immigrants of the right of return passages to India; and in 1896, senior mem. of special comtee. to deal with allotment of Id. to E. I. immigrants in lieu of return passage.

KING, F. EUSTACE.—Clk. in col. sec.'s office, Barbados, from May, 1866; transfd. to govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, in June, 1868; inspr. of pol. and just. of peace, Br. Guiana, Jan., 1871; comsry. of taxation, 1873; immigr. agt. at Barbados for Br. Guiana, 1875; dist. comsry. of taxation, 1884; treasry. departmental inspr., Mar., 1896.

KING, JOHN.—Clk. to atty.-gen., Gibraltar, Feb., 1866; transfd. to col. sec.'s office, June, 1870; 2nd clk., Nov., 1877; assisted in audit duties, 1875-83; ch. clk. and sec. to the bd. of health, 1883; asst. col. sec., 1891.

KING, JOHN HAMPDEN.—Jun. clk., secretariat, Br. Guiana, Aug., 1880; priv. sec. to Lt.-Gov. Sir C. Bruce, 1887 and 1888; ag. supt. Onderneeming Reformatory schl., Aug., 1894, to Feb., 1895; ch. clk. secretariat, Sept. 1895; J.P., 1894; ag. asst. govt. sec., Oct., 1896 to 1898; ag. supt. penal stlmt., and inspr. prisons, July to Nov., 1898; supt. of stlmt., Nov., 1898 to Mar., 1899; ag. asst. govt. sec., Mar. to Aug., 1899.

KING, JOSEPH ARTHUR. — Copyist, registr.'s office, Br. Guiana, Jan., 1878; ag. 3rd asst. sworn clk., Mar., 1882; 4th asst. sworn clk., Oct., 1882; 2nd ditto, July, 1883; passed exam. for certifi. as sworn clk. and notary public, June, 1885.

KING, JOSEPH CHARLES.—Ed. Mt. St. Mary's Coll., Derbyshire; supernum. clk. immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1888; 5th-cl. clk., Mar., 1893; 4th-class clk., Jan., 1894; 3rd-cl. clk., Apr., 1895.

KING, M.—Asst. comsnr., Limasol, Cyprus, Nov., 1878; registr., high ct., Mar., 1879; asst. comsnr., Paphos dist., Mar., 1881; local comdnt. mil. pol., and asst. comsnr., Limasol, Mar., 1883; comsnr. and sheriff, Nikosia dist., Apr., 1883; pres. of municipal and water comsrs. of Nicosia, in addition to other duties, 1884, and 1891-4;

mem. legis. coun., 1893; Br. deleg. of Evcaaf, 1894; ag. rec.-gen. and mem. exec. coun., May to July, 1895, June, 1896, to Feb., 1897; sec. Western Pacific comsn., 1897.

KING, T. M.—Entered Queensland civ. ser., customs dept., as clk., Sept., 1863; passed through various grades of the dept.; apptd. collr. of customs, Sept., 1882; mem. of the immigr. bd., Aug., 1884; under-sec. of the treasury, Nov. 1893.

KING, T. N.—Asst. comsry. of taxation, Br. Guiana, July, 1875; comsry., July, 1875; also inspr. of weights and measures, Berbice, June, 1880; ditto, Georgetown, Apr., 1884.

KINGDON, ALFRED.—Ed. at Winchester; called to the bar, Inner Tem., July, 1878, and joined W. circuit; pol. mag., Barbados, Jan., 1881; pol. mag. and coroner, Grenada, Jan., 1882; solr.-gen., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1887; pres. of Br. W. I. Confee. on quarantine, held at Demerara, Oct., 1888; apptd. Q.C., Br. Guiana, Mar., 1890; senior puisne judge, Br. Guiana, Aug. 1898; has acted as atty.-gen. Grenada, St. Vincent, and Br. Guiana, and as C. J. of Br. Guiana.

KING-HARMAN, SIR CHARLES ANTHONY, K.C.M.G. (1900), C.M.G. (1893).—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; B.A., of Trin. Coll., Camb., 1872; M.A., 1879; priv. sec. to the gov. of the Bahamas, Nov., 1874, to Nov., 1879; priv. sec. to high comsnr. Cyprus, Dec., 1879; asst. comsnr., Cyprus, Dec., 1879; asst. to the ch. sec., Cyprus, Mar., 1881; ag. ch. sec. and mem. of exec. and legis. couns., June to Sept., 1882; auditor-gen., Barbados, 1883; elected mem. of house of assem. 1884-93; ag. col. sec. and mem. of exec. coun., 1884, 1885, and 1886; col. sec. Mauritius, 1893; ag. gov. Jan. to Aug., 1894, and Mar. to Sept., 1896; admnstr., St. Lucia, 1897; gov. Sierra Leone, Oct. 1900.

KINGSTON, RR. HON. C. C., P.C. (1897), M.P., K.C.—Atty.-gen. and premier of S. Australia, 1893-9; pres. of the fed. convention, Sydney, 1897; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee 1897; one of the delegates sent to England in connection with passing of Federation Act; joined 1st Commonwealth Ministry as Min. of State for Trade and Customs, Jan. 1901.

KINTORE, RR. HON. EARL OF, G.C.M.G. (1889).—Lord in waiting, 1885; capt. of yeomen of the guard, 1886; privy councillor, 1886; gov. S. Australia, 1889-95; a lord in waiting, 1895.

KIRK, SIR JOHN, M.D., G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1881), C.M.G. (1879).—Formerly H.M.'s polit. agt. and consul-gen. at Zanzibar.

KIRKHAM, JOHN KARKEEK.—Ag. harbmr., Barbados, Sept., 1877, to June, 1878; asst. harbmr., Dec. 1878; shipping master and survr. of shipping, Jan., 1881; ag. harbmr., Oct., 1887.

KIRKPATRICK, IVONK.—Cadet Sarawak civ. ser., Limbang, Aug., 1892; extra offr., Simanggang, Jan. 1893; res., 2nd-cl., Mar., 1898, of Upper Rejang, May, 1899.

KIRKWOODE, RICHARD H.—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Fiji, 1888-91; 3rd clk., 1891-2; ch. clk. audit dept., 1892-7.

KIRTON, G. G.—Ag. clk., P.O., St. Kitts, 1889; 2nd clk., registr.'s office, 1892; ag. mag.'s clk., Aug., 1891, to Feb., 1892, and Apr. to Oct., 1893; 1st clk. registr.'s office, May, 1895.

KITSON, A. W.—2nd lieut. Militia, Aug., 1879; lieut., 1881; capt., 1890; served with Roy. Niger Constabulary as sub.-comdnt., 1890-91; and as ag. comdnt., Sept., 1891, to Apl., 1892; comsnr. of civil justice, Gold Coast, June, 1893.

KNAGGS, H. L.—Clk., San Fernando Hosp., Trinidad, Apr. 1885; 4th clk. col. sec.'s office, Oct., 1885; 3rd clk., July, 1892; ag. asst. col. sec., July

to Nov., 1894; sec. to civ. ser. comsn. and to rlys. and roads comsn., 1894.

KNAGGS, S. W.—Entered Trinidad service, Aug., 1875; ch. clk. col. sec.'s office, July, 1892, and clk. of legis. coun., Jan., 1893; sec. to comsn. to inquire into road system, 1886; ag. priv. sec. to Gov. Sir W. Robinson, 1886, 1889, and 1890-91; sec. to bd. of educn. and coll. coun., 1889-91; priv. sec. to Sir F. N. Broome, Aug. to Sept., 1891, and to the gov. of Hong Kong, Oct., 1891, to July, 1892; ag. asst. col. sec., Trinidad, 1891 to 1898; ag. rec.-gen. and M.L.C., 1895 and 1896; ag. comsnnr., Tobago, 1897; ag. audr. gen., Trinidad, 1898.

KNIGHT, F. G.—Jun. clk. prothonotary's office, Barbados, 1874; 4th clk. correspondence branch col. sec., office, 1879 2nd clk. audit. office, 1882; ag. ch. clk. on several occasions, and as govt. acctnt. to Barbados rly. co.; ch. clk. record branch col. sec. office, 1892; ag. clk. asst. ct. of appeal, 1894 and 1895.

KNIGHT, J. G.—Ed. Lodge Gram. Schl., and Codrington College, Barbados: called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Jan., 1885; prizeman in jurisprudence, 1884, and in common law, 1885; ag. judge, asst. ct. appeal, Barbados, 1888-9; judge. asst. ct. ap., July, 1889; is registr. of friendly societies, and visiting just. of Glendair prison.

KNIGHT, JOHN LOCKE.—Clk. and Zulu interp. to the Upper Tugela magistracy, Feb., 1876, to May, 1878; ditto, Umsinga magistracy, May, 1878, to Aug., 1881, during which time he acted for the R.M. and admsr. three times; Aug., 1881, clk. and Zulu interp., and registr. to the circuit ct., Newcastle dist.; Apr., 1882, ag. res. mag. and admsr. of native law, Newcastle; Feb., 1883, ditto, Umsinga div.; Oct., 1883, admsr. of native law, and Zulu border agt. to Lower Tugela div.; has held the hon. apptmts. of crown prosecutor and offr. for the sale of stamps at the magistracies named; commanded a native levy of over 1,000 strong during the Zulu war; acted for two months in 1884 as R.M., Lower Tugela div.; sub-comsnnr., Zululand, Apr., 1887; asst. comsnnr. and R.M., Entojaneni dist., June, 1887; R.M., Nkandha dist., Jan., 1893.

KNOLLYS, SIR C. C., K.C.M.G. (1897). C.M.G. (1888).—Ed. at Mag. Col., Oxon; open scholarship in 1868; 1st class math. mods., 1870; 2nd class final schls., 1872; B.A., 1873; M.A., 1877; sub-receiver, Trinidad, 1874; audit.-gen. of Barbados, 1879; pres. of the educn. bd., 1882-3; col. sec., 1883; administered the govt. of Barbados, 1883; of St. Lucia, May, 1884, to May, 1885, and Nov., 1890, to May, 1891; of Grenada, 1892; of Trinidad and Tobago, 1894-5-6-7-8, again in 1899 and 1900; col. sec., Trinidad and Tobago, 1894.

KNOLLYS, MAJOR LOUIS FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1877).—Marlborough School; ensign, 32nd regt., 1866; capt., May, 1880; major, 26th Camerounians, 1881; A.D.C. to the gov. of Mauritius, 1872-74, to gov. of Fiji, 1875; commanded force sent to reduce mountain tribes, 1876 (promoted to company and C.M.G.); comdt armed native constab., and comsnnr. in mountains, 1877; A.D.C. to gov., N. Zealand, 1880, and to gov. of Ceylon, 1883; inspr.-gen. of constab. and dir. of prisons, Jamaica, 1886; inspr.-gen. of pol., Ceylon, Oct., 1891; inspr.-gen. of pol. and prisons, Sep., 1898.

KNUTSFORD, 1ST VISCOUNT (creat. 1895, created BARON 1888). THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY THURSTAN HOLLAND, BART., G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1877), C.M.G. (1875).—Succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in Oct., 1873; ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll.,

Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., Nov., 1849, and went the N. Circuit; legal adviser to the sec. of state for the cols., Jan., 1867, and asst. under-sec. of state, Mar., 1870; resig., 3rd Aug., 1874, and elected mem. for Midhurst, 22nd Sept., 1874; mem. of the roy. comsn. on the treatment of fugitive slaves, 1876; one of the roy. comsurs. on the defence of Br. possessions and commerce abroad, Sept., 1879; sec. to the treasury, June, 1885; and vice-pres. of the coun. Sept., 1885, and again in Aug., 1886; returned to Parlt. as mem. for the Hampstead div. of Middlesex, 1885, and again 1886 and 1887; sec. of state for the cols., Jan., 1887, to Aug., 1892; pres. col. confce, 1887.

KOCH, REV. C. A.—Asst. missionary to Bishop of Labuan, bishop's chaplain, registr. of the diocese, 1856; diocesan chaplain. Ratnapura, Ceylon, Mar., 1866; col. chaplain. Jaffna, Aug., 1869; col. chaplain, Colombo, 1880.

KOCH, HENRY C.—Admitted to Natal bar as solr., 1884, as advoc., 1887; crown prosecutor and legal adviser to Zululand Govt., Apr., 1889; is also registr. of deeds, registr.-gen. of births, deaths, and marriages.

KOUCH, WILFRED VINCENT MILLER, M.B., C.M. (Edin., 1884), M.D. (Edin. 1895, highest honours, gold medal, thesis).—Late asst. in eye dept. of Edin. Roy. Infirmary; and asst. to the lecturer on diseases of the eye and mental diseases, Edin. Univ.; and asst. to the Gynæcological Dept., Edin. Schl. of Medicine; ag. asst. med. offr., W. Riding Asyl., Sheffield, in 1884; asst. med. offr., Hull Borough Asyl., 1884-88; late surg. to Monckton and Carlton Main Collieries, Barnsley; asst. surg., Col. Hosp., Port of Spain, 1889; ag. med. supt., Leper Asyl., Trinidad, 1890-92; dist. med. offr., Diego Martin, 1890-92; ag. dist. med. offr., Port of Spain, 1892-93, ag. med. supt. leper asyl., 1893; ag. dist. med. offr., Diego Martin, 1893; ag. med. supt. lun. asyl., June; to Oct., 1894; lieut. 1891; capt. 1892, comdg. Port of Spain art. vols.; is surg. to permanent staff, Trinidad local forces.

KORTRIGHT, L. M.—A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; survr. of roads and supt. of pub. wks., St. Kitts, 1879; official mem., legis. coun., St. Kitts and Nevis, 1886.

KUFAL, ALBERT OTTO.—Extra clk. audit office, Natal, 1889; ditto col. sec. office, Feb., 1890; 3rd-class clk. in same office, July, 1890; and in sub-audit dept., Durban, Jan., 1892; sworn translator for French and German, sup. ct., Aug., 1892; 3rd clk., registry of deeds, Mar., 1893; ag. 2nd clk., Apr., 1894; ag. ch. clk., Dec., 1898.

KYNNERSLEY, CHAS. WALTER SNEYD, C.M.G. (1899).—Ed. Rugby; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Apr., 1872; sec., asst. lieut.-gov.'s office, and supt. of schls., Penang, 1873; asst. mag., P.W., 1875, accompanied expeds. to Perak and Sungai Ujong in that year (medal); 2nd mag., Singapore, 1881; 1st mag. and comsnnr., ct. of requests, Penang, 1881; is also supt. of prisons; ag. col. treas., 1888; res. councillor, Penang, 1889; 1st mag., Singapore, June, 1890; res. councillor, Malacca, Jan., 1895; res. councillor, Penang, May, 1897; ag. col. sec. S. Sttlmts., Mar., 1897, to Dec., 1898, and Dec., 1899, to Apl., 1900; admsd. govt., Dec., 1897, to Feb., 1898, ag. res. coun., Malacca, Dec., 1898, to Mar., 1899.

KYNSEY, SIR W. R., F.K.Q.C.P., KNT. BACH., C.M.G. (1888).—Prin. civ. med. offr., and inspr.-gen. of hospitals, Ceylon, Feb., 1875; ret. 1897.

KYSHE, JAMES WILLIAM NORTON.—Ed. Downing Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1888; clk. to the proc. and audr.-gen., Mauritius, Aug., 1871; sec. to special comsnnr. to inquire into condition of labourers in dependencies

of col., June, 1874; dep. registr. sup. ct., Penang, 1880; passed exam. in Malay, Apl., 1884; frequently ag. mag., comsnr. of ct. of requests, and registr. in Penang, and Malacca; ag. treas. and comsnr. of stamps in Malacca, 1887, and coroner, Penang, 1889; sheriff, Singapore, Jan., 1892; reported cases decided in sup. ct., 1886 to 1890; registr. sup. ct., offl. assignee, registr. of companies and land offr. Hong-Kong, Sept., 1895; author of treatise upon laws and privileges relating to atty. and solr.-gen. of Eng., 1897; history of laws and cts. of H.K., including consular jurisdiction in China and Japan, 1898.

LABORDE, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1883).—Clk. in the treasury of St. Vincent, 1850; dep. treas., 1852; ag. col. sec., 1856; pol. mag., 1857; stip. mag. and coroner, 1858; provost-marshal, 1860; col. sec. from 1861 to 1880; commanded, until 1868, the St. George's vols., which were raised by him in 1863; administered govt. of Grenada in 1871, May to Oct., 1874; admstd. govt. of St. Vincent July, 1872, to June, 1873; Apr. to May, 1874; Oct., 1874, to Feb., 1875; May to Dec., 1877; Mar. 1878, to Mar., 1879; and Mar. to July, 1880, when he was sent to admin. the govt. of Tobago; admstd. govt. of Grenada, Apr., 1883 to May, 1885, when he was transf'd. to admin. the govt. of St. Lucia.

LABORDE, E.D.—1st clerk, audit office, Tobago, Jan., 1882; dep. registr., ag. confidential clk. to administrator, and clk. of couns., June, 1882; 2nd clk., admstr.'s office, St. Lucia Feb., 1889; ch. clk., Sept., 1883; ag. 2nd clk., gov.-in-chief's office, Barbados, 1884; ch. clk. to gov., Windward Is., 1885; priv. sec. to Gov. Sendall, 1888; ch. of pol. and excise, St. Vincent, 1889; inspr. of prisons, 1889; supervisor of cust. and port offr., 1897; commended in despatches for relief wk. during hurricane 1898; chmn. town bd. 1899; mem. leg. coun., 1899.

LACKEY, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1894).—M.L.C., N.S. Wales; sec. for pub. wks., Dec., 1878, to Jan., 1883.

LACOSTE, THE HON. SIR ALEXR., K.C., Kt. Bach. (1892).—Ch. just., Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec; mem. of the Dominion Privy Coun., 1892.

LACROIX, WM. LABORDE.—Asst. clk., immigr. dept., Trinidad, Aug., 1866; 3rd clk., June, 1867; 2nd clk., Nov., 1872; asst. warden, Diego Martin ward union, Jan., 1882; warden and supervisor, Couva and Chaguana ward unions, Sept., 1885; and J.P. for co. Caroni. In addition offr. of customs for the Unions, and man. Couva savings bk., Apr., 1886.

LAFFAN, JAMES THOMAS, L.R.C.S.I., L.K., and Q.C.P.I., &c.—Asst.-col. surg., Larnaca, Cyprus, 1883; res. med. offr., Wyndham, W. Australia, 1886; ag. R.M., Wyndham, 1888; res. med. offr., Bunbury, 1889; pol. mag., Blackwood, 1889.

LADGEN, SIR GODFREY YEATMAN, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1894).—Clerk, G.P.O., London, 1869-77, after compet. exam.; clk. to sec. to govt., Transvaal, 1878; priv. sec. to admnstr., 1878-81; sec. to exec. coun., 1880-81; priv. sec. to Sir W. Bellairs and Sir E. Wood, while administering govt., 1881; sec. to Transvaal sub-coms. for compensation claims, 1881-82; engaged as war correspondent, Egyptian campaign, 1882-3, present at all engagements, including Tel-el-Kebir and capture of Cairo; on special financial duty, G. Coast, 1883; sec. and acctnt., Basutoland, 1884; asst. comsnr., 1885; established magistracy in Masupha's country, 1886; acted as res. comsnr., May to Nov., 1890; ag. Br. comsnr., Swaziland govt. comtee. of administn., Apr., 1892; res. comsnr., Basutoland, 1898.

LAING, JOHN.—J.P. for Stockenström, Cape, 1868; mem. of assem. for Fort Beaufort, 1874;

mem. of exec. coun. and comsnr. of crown lands and public works, Feb., 1878, to May, 1881; resig. seat in parliamt. 1885; again elected 1887.

LAING, J. E.—A.M.I.C.E., formerly ch. asst. ongr. in municipalities of Manchester and Leicester; dist. survr., Sheffield; col. survr., S. Leone, Sep., 1894; title changed to dir. of P.W., Nov., 1896.

LAIRD, THE HON. DAVID.—Mem. educn. coun., P.E. Is., 1872-3; one of the delegs. who negotiated the admission of the island into the Dominion; sworn of the Canadian priv. coun. and min. of interior 1873-6; lieut.-gov., N.W. Territories, 1876-8; was ch. comsnr. in negotiating treaty with Blackfeet Indians, 1877.

LAMB, JOHN CAMERON, C.B. (1895), C.M.G. (1890).—Entered the P.O. in 1864; prin. clk., 1877; was one of the Br. delegs. to the submarine cables protection confce. at Paris May and Dec., 1886; asst. sec. to the P.O., 1889; 1st Br. deleg. to the internat. telegraph confce. at Paris, 1890, when he was also one of the representatives of the Cape and Natal; roy. comsnr. on electrical communication with lighthouses and lightships, June, 1892; 3rd sec. to the P.O., Apr., 1896; sen. Br. deleg. and "président de la commission des tarifs" at internat. telegraph confce. at Budapest, 1896, when he was also one of the representatives of the Cape, Natal, and N. Zealand; 3rd sec. to P.O., Apr., 1896; 2nd sec., Jan., 1897.

LAMBERT, HENRY CHARLES MILLER.—Ed. at *Eton Coll.*, and *New Coll.*, Oxford; 1st class in classical mods., 1889; 1st class in final classical schls., 1891; entered as student of Lincoln's Inn; apptd. 2nd-class clk. in the C.O. after open compet. exam., Feb., 1892; mem. of comtee. emigrts. information office 1894; chmn. of the comtee., 1897; acted as priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain for the purposes of the comtee. of the H. of C. on South Africa, 1897; 1st class clk., Nov., 1898.

LAMBERT, RICHARD S.F.—Ag. clk. of supplies to prisons and asylums and sec. to the board of prisons, Br. Guiana, Mar., 1874; confirmed, Feb., 1875; acted, in conjunction with his own office, as clk. of the records, govt. sec.'s office, Apr. to Oct., 1876; clk. to inspr. of prisons, &c., July, 1877; dist. comsry. of taxation, Aug., 1877; transf'd. to customs, Mar., 1879; sec. to coms. to inquire into law relating to roads, 1881; ag. clk. of the records, govt. sec.'s office, 1882; ag. ch. clk. in same office, 1882; special duty in same office from 1882 to 1884; 2nd clk., govt. savings bk., Georgetown, 1884; ch. clk., govt. savings bank, Berbice branch, 1885; sec. to Lands Titles Comsn., Oct., 1889, to Sept., 1891; paymr. and qtrmr., Br. Guiana pol., with rank of cty. inspr., Sept., 1891.

LAMBERTON, STEPHEN HARBORD.—Entered postal service, N.S.W., Sept., 1852; sec., Sept., 1866; dep. postmr.-gen.

LAMINGTON, LORD (2nd Baron, creat. 1880), SIR CHARLES WALLACE ALEXANDER NAPIER COCHRANE-BAILLIE, G.C.M.G. (1900), K.C.M.G. (1895), only son of 1st Baron; born, 1860; dep. lieut. Lanarkshire; lieut. Lanarkshire yeomanry, 1883; M.P. for N. St. Pancras, 1886-90; gov. Queensland, 1895.

LAMOND, GEORGE.—Postmr. at Compensation, Natal, 1853; clk. in the audit office, 1854; 2nd clk. in the col. sec.'s office, 1859; 1st clerk, 1864; ch. clk., 1875; and registr. of deeds and distributor of stamps, and registr.-gen. of births, deaths, and marriages, 1878.

LAMPSON, P. E.—Ed. Wesleyan mission schl., Anamaboe, G. Coast; asst. master govt. schl., Accra, 1893.

LANG, Wm., M.D. — Health offr. Carriacou, Grenada, 1863; med. offr., St. Andrew's parish, 1867; and health offr. Port of Grenville.

LANGÉVIN, ÉDOUARD JOSEPH, N.P. — Admitted as a notary public, Lower Canada, 3rd Dec., 1858; a mem. of bd. of notaries of Lower Canada for several years; clk. of the Crown in Chancery, Canada, Jan., 1865; to same office for Dominion, July, 1867; dep. registr.-gen., July, 1868; under-sec. of state of Canada, July, 1873; elected sec. to civ. ser. bd. of Canada, 1876; clk. of the Senate, 1883.

LANGÉVIN, THE HON. SIR HECTOR LOUIS, K.C.M.G. (1881), C.B. (1868), K.C., LL.D. — Called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1850; created a Q.C., 1864; mayor of Quebec from 1858 to 1861, and as such received H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his landing in Canada, 1860; entered Canadian parlt., 1867, and held a seat, first in the old legis. assen. and, since confederation, in the house of commons of the Dominion till 1892; mem. of the exec. coun., Canada, and solr.-gen. for Lower Canada, Mar., 1864; postmr.-gen., Nov., 1866; at confederation, July, 1867, sworn of the queen's priv. coun. and was apptd. sec. of state of Canada until Dec., 1879, when apptd. min. of pub. wks., and whilst holding that office, was elected as the successor of the late Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., as leader of the liberal-conservative party of Lower Canada; resig. office, Nov., 1873; postmr.-general in Sir John A. Macdonald's 2nd administration, Oct., 1878; then min. of pub. wks.; resig. 1891; was one of the framers of the present Canadian constitution, and in furtherance of the cause of confederation attended the col. confcs. at Charlottetown and Quebec in 1864, and in London in 1866, when the Act of Union was carried through the imp. parlt.; created a Knight Commander of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1870; is the author of a prize essay on Canada, and of several other works.

LANGFORD, CHARLES WM. — Issuer, commissariat dept., Barbados, 1868; asst. storekeeper, control dept., Trinidad, Oct., 1869; clk., G.P.O., Trinidad, June, 1871; 2nd ditto, Nov., 1871; 6th clerk, rec.-gen.'s office, Jan., 1875; 5th ditto, Feb., 1877; 4th ditto, May, 1878; 3rd ditto, May, 1879; excise officer, Apr., 1884.

LANGFORD, JOHN. — Clk., col. sec.'s office, Fiji, Oct., 1874; ch. clk. and clk. of legis. coun., Jan., 1878; registr., sup. ct., and curator of intestate estates, June, 1884.

LANNING, CAPT. ROBERT ALFRED, R.A. — Comsry. of ordnance, Cape, July, 1882; and accounting offr., col. defence, in addition, July, 1886; asst. col. mil. sec., in addition, 1892; entered R.A., June, 1862; garrison adjt., Capetown, July, 1870, to August, 1872; adjt. R.A. division, in India, May, 1877, to Apr., 1881; served in Afghan campaigns of 1878-79-80; in first as adjt. of siege train, and in second as adjt., R.A., Khyber division (medal).

LANSDOWNE, 5th MARQUIS OF (Gt. Brit. creat. 1784); K.G., G.C.M.G. (1884), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.: HENRY CHARLES KEITH FITZ MAURICE, eldest son of the 4th Marquis. — Succeeded his father in 1866; was under-sec. for war from Apr., 1872, to Feb., 1874, and under-sec. India Office, May to Aug., 1880; gov.-gen. of Canada, 1883; viceroy of India, Nov., 1888-94; sec. of state for war, July, 1895; sec. of state for foreign affairs, Nov., 1900.

LA PRIMAUDAYE, C. — Commander, R.N.; capt. of port, Malta, Oct., 1888; supt. of pol., 1890.

LARYMORE, CAPT. H.D., C.M.G. (1896). — Ed. Westminster entered Artil. Militia, 1886; passed qualifying exam. for comsn., Oct., 1886; asst. inspr. G. Coast constab., Feb., 1891; adjt., July, 1891;

served in Jebu expedn. as staff offr. and sec. to Sir F. Scott; mentioned in despatches, and received thanks of gov. and exec. and legis. couns. of Lagos (medal and clasp).

LASCELLES, ALFRED GEORGE, B.A. — Univ. Coll., Oxon; 2nd class mod. list; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1885; acted on several occasions as pres. of dist. cts. in Cyprus and as puisne judge; pres. of dist. ct., Lapho, 1892; ditto, Larnaca, 1893; ag. puisne judge, June, 1895; ag. Queen's advoc., Feb., 1896; pres. dist. ct., Nicosia, 1896; Queen's advoc., 1898.

LASH, JAS. MILLER. — Ed. upper and middle. schls., Peckham; schlmr., Kirkdale prison, Liverpool, 1876; gaoler, Grenada, 1886; supt. of prisons, 1890; gov., Glendairy prison, Barbados, 1894.

LATOUCHE, FRANCIS PHILIP. — Elective mem. legis. assen., Dominica, 1870 to 1873, and representative mem. for Dominica in legis. coun., Leeward Is., 1872 and 1873; acted as ch. just., Dominica, in 1873; comsur. for revising and compiling laws of Dominica, 1875, and for revision of votes in 1876; acted as solr.-gen. and atty.-gen., Leeward Is. on various occasions, 1881 to 1886; registr. and provost-marshal and registr. of titles, Dominica, May, 1886, and dep. registr. V.-A. ct., 1887; also nominated mem. legis. assen. and supt. of crown lands; apptd. registr. and provost-marshal and registr. of titles, St. Kitts and Nevis, Mar., 1891.

LATOUB, G. L., M.D., M.R.C.S.E. — Colonial surgeon, Grenada, 1881.

LAUDER, CHARLES R. — Clk., pres.'s office, Dominica, Dec., 1872; 4th revenue and quarantine offr., Nov., 1874; 3rd ditto, Feb., 1880; 2nd ditto, rum dept. keeper, 1883.

LAURANCE, JOHN. — Third clerk, survey dept. W. Australia, Nov., 1882; asst. registr., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1888.

LAURENCE, P. M. — Puisne judge, Griqualand W., Cape Col., 1882; judge pres., 1888.

LAURIER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID. — P.-C., G.C.M.G., 1897; born at St. Lin, Quebec, Nov. 20, 1841; became a B.C.L. of McGill in 1864, and a Q.C. in 1880; entered parlt. 1871, being elected for Drummond and Arthabaska, and was re-elected 1874 for the same constituency; min. of inland rev. in the Mackenzie ministry, Sept., 1877, which office he held until the resignation of that govt. in 1878. He was defeated at the gen. election of 1878, but was immediately afterwards elected for Quebec E. He was re-elected at the gen. elections in 1878, 1882, 1887, and 1891. Became leader of the Opposition in Canada in 1890, and premier in June, 1896, on the resignation of the govt. of Sir C. Tupper; was present as the representative of Canada in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee; mem. joint internat. high comsn., Quebec and Washington, 1898-9.

LAW, A. F. G. — Asst. comsur., Cyprus, 1880; pres. dist. ct., Famagusta, 1883; principal forest offr., 1886; mem. legis. coun., 1887; ag. Queen's advoc., 1889; ag. ch. sec., 1890; Queen's advoc., 1892; puisne judge, S. Stlmits, 1893.

LAWLEY, HON. SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G. (1901). — Administr. Matabeleland, 1896; Gov. W. Austr., 1901.

LAWRANCE, W. T. — Asst. priv. sec. to Baron Henry De Worms, parly. sec. to the Bd. of Trade, 1885-6; in same capacity at the C.O., Feb., 1888, to Aug., 1892; attached to the internat. confce. on sugar bounties, 1887-88.

LAWRIE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. — Dist. judge of Kandy, Ceylon, Sept., 1873; a mem. of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland; called in 1860;

has acted several times as puisne judge of sup. ct., and as consmr. of assize; puisne judge, sup. ct., July, 1892.

**LAZZARINI, MAJ.-GEN. C. C. JAMES, C.M.G. (1882).**—Of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery; decorated for services in connection with the expedition to Egypt, 1882.

**LAYARD, CHARLES PETER.**—Ed. Cheltenham Coll., and St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1878; advoc. sup. ct., Ceylon, Aug., 1873; solr.-gen., July, 1878; ag. atty.-gen., May, 1891, to July, 1892; puisne judge, sup. ct., Oct., 1892; atty.-gen., Nov., 1892.

**LEACH, ANDREW JOHN.**—Ed. at Sir Roger Cholmondeley's schl., Highgate, and St. John's coll., Oxon, B.A.; called to the bar, 1876; ag. puisne judge, Hong Kong, Apr. 1887, to Feb., 1889; ag. atty.-gen., Feb., 1889, to Mar., 1890; May, 1891, to Mar., 1892; June, 1892, to Jan., 1893; Apr. to Oct., 1894; and Mar. to Apr., 1895; puisne judge, S.S., Apr., 1895.

**LEACH, JOHN VINCENT.**—Ed. Stonyhurst Coll. England; admitted solr. sup. ct., Jamaica, 1881; res. mag., 1888.

**LEAKE, GEORGE.**—Called to the bar, W. Australia, May, 1880; acted as asst. clk. to legis. coun., and registr. of the V.-A. ct.; crown solr. and prosecuting counsel, Jan., 1884; ag. atty.-gen. and mem. of exec. coun., Sept., 1886-90; resig. as crown solr., 1894; M.L.A. for Albany, June, 1894.

**LEARMONTH, CAPT. JOHN HENRY,** late capt. 12th Lancers.—Ed. at Eton; staff adjt., S. Australian mounted forces, 1886-89, A.D.C. to Earl of Kintore, 1889; officer's extra musketry certifi., Hythe, 1889; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Sir C. A. Moloney, Gov., Lagos, and clk. to exec. and legis. couns., Feb., 1890; inspr. Bahamas constab. (which force he raised in Barbados), Aug., 1891; inspr.-gen. Leeward Is. pol., 1895, and inspecting offr. of defence forces; J.P. Antigua, St. Kitts, and Montserrat.

**LEASK, J. T., M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.), 1879.**—Col. surg., Malacca, Jan., 1891; ditto, Penang, Apr., 1893; ag. col. surg. res., Singapore, May, 1895, to Mar., 1896; ag. col. surg., Penang, Mar., 1896; col. surg. res., Singapore, Jan., 1897.

**LECLEZIO, SIR E. P. J. (KNT. BACH. 1887), C.M.G. (1897).**—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1858; graduate of the Faculty of Laws, Paris, 1858; ag. substitute procureur and advoc.-gen., Mauritius, in 1868, 1869, and 1870; mem. of the coun. of govt., 1869-78; 1st puisne judge, 1879; ch. justice, 1883; ret., 1898.

**LEECH, H. W. CHAMBERE, J.L.D., C.E., B.L.**—Ed. in the Univ. of Dublin; graduated in 1867; qualified there as a civ. engnr.; called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1883; asst. survr. and engnr., Selangor Oct., 1876; 1st asst. comsnr. of Perak armed pol., Jan., 1877; collr. and mag., Kinta, Perak, Jan., 1879; collr. and mag., Krian, Perak, Aug., 1881; state treas., June, 1892; also ag. sen. mag., May, 1893.

**LEFROY, GEORGE ANTHONY, A.M.I.C.E.**—Asst. survr., W. Australia, 1879-80; priv. sec. to Sir J. H. Lefroy as admstr. of Tasmania; joined public wks. dept., Perak, 1882; ag. supt. pub. wks. and res. engnr., Larut, 1885-7; ag. res. engnr., Perak State Rly., 1886-7; ch. survr. and in charge survey dept., 1887.

**LEFROY, HON. HENRY B.**—Elected M.L.A. W. Australia, 1892; re-elected, 1894 and 1897; min. of educn., May, 1897; min. of mines, May, 1898.

**LEGGE, CHAS. HENRY GLADMAN.**—Clk. to the atty.-gen., Trinidad, Sept., 1867; 3rd clk. in the

audit office, Apr., 1872; was clk. of the col. hosp., Port of Spain, Oct., 1873; 6th clk., rec.-gen.'s dept., Nov., 1874; 2nd clk., audit office, Jan., 1875; ch. clk. patent office, 1880; 2nd clk., audit office, Demerara, May, 1880; (designation altered to "Insp. of Accounts," Jan. 1881); ch. clk., Jan., 1882; ag. auditor-gen., 1883-6-8-9.

**LEGGE, LIEUT.-COL. W. V.**—Comdt. and inspecting field offr., Tasmania, 1882.

**LE HUNTE, GEORGE RUTHVEN, C.M.G. (1898), Trin. Coll., Camb., 1873; M.A., 1880.**—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., May, 1881; 2nd priv. sec. to gov., Fiji, 1875; stip. mag.; 1875; res. comsnr. Colo. Viñ Levu, 1877; ag. comdt., A.N.C., 1878-9; ag. col. sec., 1880; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1882; ag. atty.-gen., Nov., 1882; judicial comsnr. for the high coms. to W. Pacific Is., May, 1883; ag. atty.-gen., May, 1884; ag. rec.-gen., Jan., 1886; pres. of Dominica, 1887; col. sec., Barbados, with dormant coms. as admstr., 1894; col. sec. of Mauritius, 1897; lieut. govnr. of Br. New Guinea, 1898.

**LEICESTER, REGINALD BARNABY.**—Asst. treas. and collr. of stamps, Penang, Feb., 1890.

**LEIGH, DAVID NATHANIEL.**—Ed. C.M.S. Gram. Schl., Lagos; asst. clk. P. W. dept., July., 1890; draftsman, Jan., 1894; ag. survr. of crown lds. on different occasions, 1895 to 1897; transf'd. to land and survey dept. as draftsman, Jan., 1898.

**LEIGH, J. T.**—Clerical asst. treas., Lagos, 1876; clk. P. W. dept., 1877; 3rd clk. customs and treas., Jan., 1879; acted on various occasions as ch. clk. and warehouse keeper; clk. and cashier savings bk., 1887; 1st clk. and statistician, customs, Jan., 1891.

**LE MEASURE, H. W.**—3rd landing waiter and asst. tide survr. of cust., Newfdd., 1894 to 1897; asst. collr. and sec. to bd. of rev., 1897; dep. min. of cust., with title of asst. collr., 1898 (commissariat clk. under asst. commissaries prior to the removal of the imperial troops).

**LEMIERE, H.**—Dist. mag., Flacq, Nov., 1882, Dec. 1885 and Sept., 1897, Grand Port, June, 1884, and Sept., 1888, Moka, Jan., 1885, Port Louis, Feb., 1886, Pamplemousses, Dec., 1890, Plaines Wilhems (Rose Hill), Apr., 1895.

**LEMON, ARTHUR HENRY.**—Ed. at Merchant Taylors' Schl. and Exeter Coll., Oxford (scholar); B.A., 1887; cadet, Straits, 1888; priv. sec. to gov., Sept., 1889, to Jan., 1890; attached to Chinese protectorate, Penang, Aug., 1891; sec. to currency comtee., June, 1893; ag. dist. offr., S. Malacca, Dec., 1893; passed in Malay, 1894; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, Apr., 1894; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., May, 1895; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., June, ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Aug., 1895; ag. dist. offr. Malacca, Oct., 1895; dist. offr. Prov. Wellesley, June, 1896, but continued to act at Malacca; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, July, 1898; ag. asst. P.M.G., Penang, Aug., 1898.

**LENNOX, ARKYL NAPIER OLIVER.**—Sixth clk., immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, 1882; 5th clk., 1884; 4th clk., 1885; awarded 2nd-class certifi. in Hindustani, 1885; acted as 1st clk., 1887, and July, 1889, to Jan., 1890; 3rd-class clk., land dept., Jan., 1891; 2nd-class clk., Apr., 1891.

**LETHBRIDGE, H. BRIDGMAN.**—Served in 2nd Queen's Roy. Regt. 1877-84; asst. inspr. G. Coast Constab., Oct., 1886; on special service in E. Akim, 1887; adjt. G.C.C., Oct., 1888; on special political mission to Ashanti, Gaman, and Sehwi, Nov., 1888, to Feb., 1889; inspr. G.C.C., July, 1889; ag. inspr.-gen., Sept., 1889, to Sept., 1890; local comdt., Cyprus pol., Aug., 1891; supt., Hong Kong prison, 1892.

**LEVEY, GEORGE COLLINS, C.M.G. (1878).**—

Mem. legis. coun.; Victoria, 1861-8; was sec. to the Victorian comsn., and ag. comsnr. in charge of Victorian exhibits at Paris Exhbn., 1878; sec., Melbourne Exhbn., 1880-1; exec. comsnr., Victoria, Amsterdam Exhbn., 1883; sec., Adelaide Jubilee Exhbn., 1887, and Tasmanian Exhbn., 1894.

LEWIS, ARTHUR KENNEDY.—Clk. to dist. coms. regisr. of births and deaths, W. dist. S. Leone, Apr., 1893; transfd. to regisr.-gen.'s office, Oct., 1895.

LEWIS, E. CORNEWALL.—Entered Govt. office, St. Vincent, as supernum., May, 1877; clk. to Kingstown pol. mag., 1880; ag. col. regisr., 1883; acted as provost marshal, 1884; ag. col. postmr., 1885; ag. regisr., 1886; dep. coroner. Kingstown, 1886; acctnt. of pub. wks. dept., Grenada, 1887; col. postmr., St. Vincent, 1889.

LEWIS, J. P.—Ed. at Mill Hill Schl. and Queen's Univ.; B.A., 1876; M.A., 1882; writer, Ceylon civ. ser., July, 1877; ag. pol. mag., Matara, Jan., 1881; ditto, Pt. Pedro, 1883; ag. office asst. to govt. agt., Jaffna, N.P., 1883; pol. mag., Gampula, 1884; ag. office asst. to govt. agt., cent. prov., Kandy, 1885; ag. coms. of requests, Colombo, 1885-6; office asst. to govt. agent, C.P., 1887; ag. dist. judge, Matara, 1888; asst. agt., Negombo, 1891; ditto Vavuniya Vilan Kulam, Apr., 1896; ag. asst. govt. agt., Chilam, Apl., 1896; ag. dist. judge. Kurunegala, June; Negombo, Sep., 1896; special offr. under waste lds. ordnce. No. 1, of 1897.

LEWIS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—Entered Trinidad service, 1861; postmr., San Fernando, Sept., 1869; received the thanks of inhabitants for his services in 1882; ag. 2nd clk., G.P.O., 1868; ag. P.M.G., 1886 and 1891; coms. for affidavits and J.P.; received thanks of inhabitants of San Fernando in 1882 for his zeal in discharge of his duties, and the legis. coun., in Jan., 1893, passed a unanimous resolution that his long services were deserving of recognition.

LEWIS, JOHN E. A.—B.A., Caius Coll., Camb., 1883; extra offr., Sarawak civ. ser., Oct., 1886; mag., and manager Sarawak govt. printing off., Aug., 1888; ag. princ. inspr. of pol. and prisons, Nov., 1889, to May, 1890; Sep., 1894, Dec., 1895; clk. to gen. coun., July, 1897; res., 2nd class, Sep., 1898.

LEWIS, HON. NEIL ELLIOT, B.A.—Attorney-gen. in Dobson-Hervy ministry, Tasmania, 1892-4; premier and attorney-gen. in existing ministry, 1900; joined 1st Commonwealth ministry as min. without portfolio, Jan., 1901.

LEWIS, WALTER LLEWELYN, M.A.—Gold Medallist, Queen's Univ. (Ireland), 1871; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Jan., 1876; South Wales and Chester circuits; stip. justice Trinidad, Jan., 1885; chmn. of Royal coms. and of coms. on agricultural contracts; chmn. of directors, public service widows' and orphans' fund, 1890-1900; puisne judge, 1893; ch. justice, British Honduras, 1900.

LEYS, ANDREW K.—Priv. sec. to gov., Labuan, 1832; ag. col. treas. and auditor, 1882 to 1885, and judge gen. ct., 1884-5; mag., ct. of requests, and P.M.G. Sarawak, Oct., 1886; also shipping master and coroner, 1st div.

LEYS, PETER, C.M.G. (1890).—Ed. at the Univs. of Glasgow and Edinburgh, of which latter he is a graduate in medicine; entered col. service, Labuan, Feb., 1876; administd. the govt. 1881-7; held a coms. as H.B.M.'s consul-gen. for Borneo; ret., 1889.

LINGHAM, ARTHUR.—Lieut. R.N. (retd.); served in Egypt 1882 (medal and star); barbmrr., Br. Guiana, 1888; ch. of pol., Grenada, 1892.

LISTER, JOSEPH STORR.—Asst. to man. of Tukva tea and cinchona estate, Darjeeling, May, 1870; passed lower standard exam. in Hindustani and an exam. in land surveying and levelling; apptd. to the forest dept., Punjab, in charge of Changra Manga, Lahore, and Umballa plantations, 1871; transfd. to Hazara, to assist dep. conservator in exploring and reporting on hill forests of Khagan; on special duty to Kulu and Kangra in charge of Nupur subdivision; left India owing to ill-health, 1874; supt. of plantations, Cape, Jan., 1875; J.P. and road mag., Aug., 1875; in conjunction with other duties, custodian of ex-chief Langalibalele and ex-king Cetewayo during their detention at Uitvlugt and Oude Moulén; established plantations at Worcester, Beaufort West, Tokai, and Kluitjes Kraal; sec. to sub-comtee. for wood and vegetable products, Indian and Col. Exhbn., 1886; conservator of forests, E. divs., Sept., 1888.

LITTLE, HON. JOSEPH J.—Called to bar 1859; mem. of legislature, Newfldnd., 1868-83; Q.C. 1873; atty.-gen. 1870; mem. exec. coun., 1870-4 and 1881-3; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1883; ch. just. 1898.

LLEWELYN, SIR ROBT. B., K.C.M.G. (1898), C.M.G. (1889).—Extra clk., C.O., London, from 1868; regisr. in col. sec.'s office, Jamaica, Nov., 1869; was nominated as one of a coms. apptd. to inquire into prison discipline in Jamaica, 1873; priv. sec. to Sir J. F. Grant, July, 1873; clk. of priv. coun., Jamaica, 1877; coms. for Turks Is., 1878; admstr. of Tobago, 1885; admstr., St. Vincent, 1888; ag. admstr., Grenada, 1888; admstr., St. Lucia, 1889, with dormant coms. as admstr., Windward Is.; admstr., Gambia, 1891; African war medal with two clasps, 1891-2, and 1893-4; gov. Windward Islands, Oct., 1900.

LLOYD, AUGUSTUS GEORGE.—Ch. clk. and cashier, col. treasury, S. Leone, Dec., 1896; ag. col. treas., Apl. to July, 1899; ag. asst. col. treas., July, 1899.

LLOYD, JAMES S.—Ed. at Codrington Coll., Barbados; apptd. to 3rd clerkship, customs, Barbados, Nov., 1876; 2nd indoor offr., customs, Dec., 1890.

LOCKHART, J. H. STEWART, C.M.G. (1898); F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.—Edin. Univ.; Greek medallist, &c.; apptd. after compet. exam., to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1878; attached to the C.O. for one year, 1879; passed cadet, 1882; supt. opium revenue, Mar., 1883; asst. col. sec. and asst. auditor-gen., Aug., 1883; ag. regisr.-gen., 1884 and 1885; regisr.-gen., 1887, and M.L.C., 1889; mem. exec. coun., 1891; ag. col. sec., Apr., 1894; col. sec., and regisr.-gen., Mar., 1895; special coms. to report on the extension of the bndry. of H. Kong, 1895; representative of Gt. Br. to delimitate bndrys., for both of which recd. thanks of S. S. 1899.

LOCKHART, NORMAN.—4th revenue offr., Dominica, Feb., 1880; ag. postmr., 1881; ag. excise offr., May, 1882; 3rd revenue offr., 1883; quarantine offr., 1886.

LOFTIE, ROWLEY C.—Admitted to the bar of W. Australia, 1865; master and regisr. of the sup. ct. and keeper of records, 1870; and subsequently master in lunacy and regisr. of the V.-A. ct. of the col.; ag. coms. of titles, 1875; pol. mag., Perth, 1878; ag. govt. res. at King George's Sound, 1879; govt. res., S. dist., 1881.

LONG, THOMAS.—Topographical survr. in the survr.-gen.'s office, Newfldnd., Mar., 1872; 1st clk., Sept., 1882; dep. min. agricul. and mines, 1898.

LONGLEY, HON. J. WILBERFORCE.—B.A. Acadia Coll., N. Scotia, 1871, M.A., 1875; called to the



bar, N.S., Sept. 1875; comsnr. sup. ct., 1876; elected to Prov. Parliamt., June, 1882; sworn in mem. of exec., July, 1884; atty.-gen., May, 1886; comsnr. for revising and consolidating the law and framing Judicature Act, Oct. 1882; editorial writer "Acadian Recorder" since 1873.

LORANGER, L. O., K.C.—Atty.-gen., prov. of Quebec, Canada; apptd. a judge of sup. ct. of Quebec, 1882.

LOVEGROVE, CHARLES ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Charterhouse; asst. to Mr. W. Wilson, C.E., Westminster, 1879; dist. engr., P.W.D., Ceylon, 1886; ag. provcl. engr., W. Prov. Mar., 1897; ag. provcl. engr., N.W. Prov., Oct., 1897.

LOVELL, EDWD. ALPHONSE, M.B.M.A., Ph.D.—Asst. comptroller of customs, G. Coast Col., Feb., 1890; collr. of customs, Lagos, July, 1891; ag. treas. and mem. exec. and legis. couns., 1893 to 1899; ag. col. sec., 1894-5; comsnr. of stamp duties, 1895; attached to the Niger boundary comsn. in Paris, 1898, and rec. thanks of the S. S.

LOVELL, SIR FRANCIS HENRY, KT. BACH. (1900), C.M.G. (1893).—Col. surg., S. Leone, Dec., 1873; med. offr., immigr. dept., Mauritius, 1878; ch. med. offr. and pres. gen. bd. of health, 1879; mem. coun. of govt., 1885; surg.-gen. and med. offr. of health, and mem. legis. coun., Trinidad, Sept., 1893; also mem. exec. coun., 1894.

LOW, ALFRED M.—Ed. at Aldenham; open scholarship at Pem. Coll., Camb., 1890; B.A., class. tripos, 1893; ag. prof. of classics, Codrington Coll., Barbados, 1896; 3rd master, Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, June, 1897.

LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G. (1889), K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1879).—Sec. to govt. of Labuan, 1848; pol. mag., 1850; admstd. the govt. of Labuan five times between 1885 and 1876; Br. res., Perak, 1877; negotiated treaty of Protection with Sultan of Brunei, 1888; ret. 1889.

LOW, WILLIAM.—Ag. priv. sec. to Lieut.-Gov. Longden, Dominica, June, 1866, to Mar., 1867; priv. sec. to Lieut.-Gov. Bulwer and clk. of the patents, Apr., 1867, to Jan., 1869; and to Lieut.-Gov. Freeing, Feb. to July, 1869; acted as col. sec. of Dominica, 1868; pol. mag. in St. Vincent, May, 1874; ag. sen. pol. mag., Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct., 1878; ag. pol. mag., S. Dist., Grenada, May, 1883; ag. treas., Apr. to Oct., 1884; stip. mag. 1st dist. St. Lucia, Apr. 1887; represented Windward Is. at Quarantine, Confee., Oct., 1888; visiting just. of prisons, Grenada and St. Lucia, ag. treas., Grenada, Dec., 1890, to July, 1892; comsnr. of Tobago, 1892; col. sec., Gold Coast, Aug., 1898; admstd. govt. Dec., 1898, to July, 1899.

LOWE, JOHN HENRY, M.I.C.E. Entered service of Nelson provinsl. govt., N.Z., as dist. engr. and survr. for goldfields, 1866; apptd. warden of Nelson goldfields; entered service of col. govt., N.Z., as asst. engr., 1872; res. engr.—in-charge of rlys. under construction, Otago, 1873; engr.—in-charge of rlys. open for traffic, Middle Island, 1877; ch. engr., N.Z. rlys. dept., 1887.

LOWRIE, W.—M.A., B.Sc., Prof. of agriculture and prin. agricul. coll., S. Australia, 1887.

LOWTHER, RT. HON. JAMES.—Ed. Westminster Schl., and Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A., 1862, and M.A., 1866; called to the bar at the Inner Tem., 1864; is a mag. and dep.-lieut. for the N. Riding of York; parly. sec. to the poor law board, Aug. to Dec., 1868; parly. under-sec. for the col., Feb., 1874, to Feb., 1878. First elected for the city of York, July, 1865; privy coun. and ch. sec. for Ireland, Feb., 1878; sat for the city of York to Mar., 1880;

M.P., North Lincolnshire, Aug., 1881, to Dec., 1885; M.P., Thanet Div. of Kent, 1888.

LUCAS, CHARLES PRESTWOOD, C.B. (1901), B.A.—Ed. at Winchester Coll., and Balliol Coll., Oxford; open exhibitor; 1st class in mods., 1873, and 1st class in final classical schools, June, 1876; Chancellor's prize for Latin essay, 1877; called to the bar by the Soc. of Lincoln's Inn Easter, 1885; apptd., after compet. exam., clk. in office of the sec. of state for the cols., Apr., 1877; priv. sec. to Sir R. Herbert, Dec., 1881; Earl Granville, Feb., 1886, and again to Sir R. Herbert, Aug., 1886; also chairman of comtee. of Emigrants' Information Office till 31st Dec., 1896; 1st-class clk., Feb., 1892; author of "Historical Geography of the British Colonies;" prin. clk., Sept., 1896; asst. under-sec. of state, June, 1897.

LUCIE-SMITH, A. VAN W.—Ed. at Rugby; solr., Br. Guiana, 1877; called to bar, Mid. Tem., 1881; ag. solr.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1882 to 1887; pres. dist. ct., Famagusta, Cyprus, 1887; Limasol, 1892; ag. Queen's advoc., 1893; res. mag., Kingston, Jamaica, Nov., 1896.

LUCKIE, D. M., F.S.S.—Trained in a lawyer's office in Montrose, Scotland; in 1862 emigrated to N. Zealand, as editor and part proprietor of the "Nelson Colonist," which he largely popularised; in 1872 was elected mem. of parlt. for Nelson City; in 1873 became editor of the "Southern Cross," and when it was amalgamated with the "New Zealand Herald," the leading journal in the col., became ch. editor of the combined papers; asst. comsnr. of Govt. insurance, 1878.

LUDLOW, SIR HENRY KT. (1890).—Ed. at Christ's Hosp. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1857; subsequently M.A. and fellow of St. John's Coll.; obtained the studentship given by the Inns of Court, 1861; called to the bar, Linc.'s Inn, Jan., 1862; atty.-gen. Trinidad, 1874; ch. just., Leeward Is., 1886; ret., 1891.

LUGARD, BRIG.-GEN. SIR F. D., K.C.M.G. (1901), C.B. (1895), D.S.O.—Ed. Rossall and Sandhurst; 1st comsn., 9th Foot, May, 1878; capt., Aug., 1885; major, Aug., 1896; temp. col., 1898; to India, Sept., 1878; active service, Afghanistan, Sept., 1879-80; medal, Soudan, Feb. to Nov., 1885; medal, clasp, "Tofrek" Khedive's Star; despatches, Burmah, Oct., 1886, to Aug., 1887; mentioned in despatches, D.S.O. and medal. To Africa, Feb., 1888; commanding expdn. against slave traders; very severely wounded. To East Africa, Nov., 1889; exploration of Sabakhi; admstd. Uganda; wrote "Our East African Empire." July, 1894, went to Borgu in comd. expdn., and made treaties; hit by arrow, returned, Apl., 1895; Feb., 1896, led expdn. across Kalahari for Br. Charterland Co.; apptd. comsnr., and comdt. West African Frontier Force, Aug., 1897; went out, Mar., 1898; High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria, 1900.

LUKIS, W. R. FELLOWES.—Dist. loco. supt., Ceylon govt. rlys., Jan., 1890; ag. asst. loco. engr., May, 1893, to June, 1895; asst. loco. engr., Feb., 1896.

LUMB, CHARLES FREDERICK.—Ed. at Liverpool Inst. (Yates exhibitor), and Downing Coll., Canb. (scholar and prizeman in maths., nat. sci., and law); B.A., math. tripos, 1870; M.A., and LL.M., 1877; LL.D., 1892; barrister of Linc.'s Inn, 1874, and practised on N. circuit; vice-pres. of Liverpool Inst., and mem. of Liverpool schl. bd.; prosecutor for the mint, Feb., 1886; 2nd puisne judge, Trinidad, 1887; mem. educn. comsn., 1887; of bd. of educn., 1887; of Roy. Coll. coun., 1888; of library comtee., 1889; drafted dist. cts., and



educn. orduces. and rules thereunder; puisne judge, Jamaica, 1892; mem. of bd. of educn., 1893-4; ag. ch. justice, 1895-6; chmn. of the Education Comsn., 1897-8.

LUMGAI, GEORGE.—Clk., G.P.O., Mauritius, 1862; corpde. clk. col. sec. dept., 1875; registr. ditto, 1879; sec. woods and forests bd., Sept., 1881; sec. to exec. and legis. couns., and ch. clk. col. sec. dept., June, 1882; ag. registr.-gen., Apr., 1889; storekeeper-gen., Apr., 1892; collr. of customs, June, 1897.

LUSCOMBE, CAPT. G. A.—Local comdt. of psl., Cyprus, 1898.

LUSHINGTON, CHARLES MORANT.—Ceylon writer, 1876; mag., 1878; asst. to govt. agt. N.W. prov., 1883; dist. judge Kegalle, Mar., 1889; ditto, Ratnapura, July, 1889; ag. asst. govt. agt. Negombo, Oct., 1890; at N'Elia, 1892; at Matala, 1894; at N'Elia, 1895; at Trincomalee, 1896.

LYNCH, G. W. A.—Ed. at Westminster, Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (B.A., 1883), and St. Thomas's Hospital, Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., 1885; M.B., B.C., Camb., 1887; govt. med. officer, Fiji, 1890; sen. med. offr., 1898.

LYNCH, H. E.—Stip. mag., 3rd dist., St. Lucia, Jan., 1871; 1st dist., Oct., 1880; mag., St. Vincent, 1884.

LYNE, SIR WILLIAM JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1900).—Elected to N.S. Wales parliamt. 1880; sec. public works 1885-7, and again 1891; mem. exec. coun.; Prim. and Col. Treas., Sept., 1899; joined 1st Commonwealth Ministry as Min. of State for Home Aff., Jan., 1901.

MAASDORP, CHRISTIAN GEORGE.—Atty.-gen., Transvaal, Sept., 1878; resig., Jan., 1880; puisne judge, sup. ct., Cape, Nov., 1885.

MCCARTHY, MALCOLM STEWART H.—Cadet, S. Stlmts., Nov., 1895; ag. dep. registr. of deeds, Penang, 1896; passed final exam. in Malay, Apr., 1897; ag. priv. sec. to gov. S.S., Jan., 1897; ag. dist. offr., Balik Pulau, Aug., 1897; and 3rd mag., Penang, 1898; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Apl., 1899; ag. asst. sec. to govt. Selangor, Apl., 1900.

MACASKIE, JOHN COCHRANE.—Pres. dist. ct., Cyprus, 1895.

MACAULAY, HERBERT S. H., A.M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., &c.—Ed. C.M.S. gram. sch., Lagos, entered P.W. dept., Sept., 1881; clk. of grants and draughtsman, Oct., 1884; served in borough and water engnr.'s office, Plymouth, 1890-3; survr. of crown lands, Lagos, Sept., 1893.

MACAULAY, JOHN DAVIDSON.—Extra clk., col. sec.'s office, S. Leone, 1874; in customs, 1875; tide waiter, 1877; landing waiter, 1879; clk. of customs, 1883.

MACBRIDE, ROBERT KNOX, C.M.G. (1890).—Suptng. offr., pub. wks. dept., Ceylon, 1866; irrigation asst., 1872; prov. asst., N.-Cent. prov., 1874; ditto, Uva, 1876; S. prov., 1878; and Cent. prov., 1882; dir. of pub. wks., Oct., 1885.

MCCALL, GEO. H.—Ed. at Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad; ag. sub-collr., No. 4 dist., Tobago, Aug., 1895; clk. to comsnr. financial bd. and bd. of educn., Jan., 1896; asst. clk. to Warden during expndre. of loan, Oct., 1896; ag. postmr., Dec. 1896; clk. to comsnr. financial and educn. bds., and asst. clk. to Warden, Jan., 1897; twice ag. harbourmr., excise offr., and landing waiter, Tobago, 1898; landing waiter and clk. treasy., Jan., 1899; transfd. to cust., Trinidad, Feb., 1899; cust. offr., July, 1899.

MCCALLUM, COLONEL SIR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., K.C.M.G. (1898), C.M.G. (1887), A.D.C. to the Queen (1900).—Entered the Roy. Mil. Acad.,

Woolwich, July, 1869; passed first out of 52 cadets, 1871; after two years' practical training at Chatham, proceeded to Portsmouth (1874), and apptd. supt. of telegraphy, S. dist; transfd. to office of inspr.-gen. of fortifications; priv. sec. to gov. S. Settlements, Sir William Jervois, and attended him on various missions to the native states of the Malay Peninsula; mentioned in despatches for the assistance given in preparing a project for the defence of Singapore, and again in Dec., 1876, for services in connection with Perak comsn. of inquiry; suptng. engnr. admiralty works, Hong Kong, Apr., 1877; in Apr., 1878, selected to proceed to Singapore to adopt measures for the defence of that port. Attached to the office of inspr. of wks., roy. arsenal, July, 1879, to July, 1880, when apptd. dep. col. engnr., S. Stlmts.; is a Pollock medallist of 1871; the annual Fowke medallist for 1874; is an assoc. of instit. of civ. engnrs., etc.; col. engnr. and survr.-gen., S. Stlmts., 1884; mem. of the exec. and legis. couns.; pres. Singapore municipality, Feb., 1881, to July, 1886; apptd. to construct new fortifications of Singapore, Mar., 1885; comdt. Singapore volr. art., 1888; special comsnr. in Pahang during disturbances, 1891; received thanks of S. of S.; gov. Lagos, 1897; gov. of Newfoundland, 1898; gov. of Natal, 1901.

MCCARTHY, JAMES A.—Inner Temple common law scholarship, 1878; called to the bar Jan., 1879; Queen's advoc., S. Leone, Apr., 1890; also admiralty advoc., mem. exec. and legis. couns., and bd. of educn.; accompanied admstr. to Monrovia in 1892; and to Port Lokkoh in 1893; acted several times as registr.-gen. since 1889; ag. ch. just., May to Sept., 1893; escheator, 1893; solr.-gen. G. Coast, June, 1895.

MCCARTHY, ROBT. HENRY.—2nd-class clk., impl. customs, Belfast, Feb., 1875; served at Cork and Plymouth; selected for special service with survrs.-gen., and in connection with reorganization of customs statistical dept., 1893; 2nd offr., Folkestone, 1894; collr. of customs, Trinidad, Dec., 1895; mem. leg. coun., 1898; one of the representatives of Trinidad at commercial conferences at Washington and Ottawa, 1900.

MCCOWEN, JOHN ROCHE.—Served 9 yrs. in R.I. constab., Newfldld. constab., 1871; gov. col. penitentiary, 1879; mem. bd. of health, 1890; J.P., 1892; chmn. fire comsrs., 1893; inspr.-gen. constab. and ch. fire brig., 1895.

MCCULLOCH, THE HON. SIR JAMES, KNT. BACH. (1870), K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was 20 years a mem. of the legislature of Victoria; during that time was a mem. of the Govt. 11 years, and premier 9 years; resig. in 1877; has been a trustee of the public library and national gallery, Melbourne, for many years, and was twice pres. of the Melbourne chamber of commerce.

MACDONALD, THE HON. ARCHIBALD.—Born at Three Rivers, Prince Edward's Is., 1829; a mem. of Prov. Assem., 1854 to 1860, and of the legis. coun. from 1863, when it became elective, until July, 1873, when he resig. seat in the legis. and exec. couns., and became prov. postmr.-gen., until 1844, when apptd. lieut.-gov. of the prov., which position he occupied until Sept., 1889; was a deleg. to the Charlottetown and Quebec confce. in 1864, which settled the terms of union for the Dominion of Canada; called to the senate of the Dominion May, 1891.

MCDONALD, DARENT H.—Supernum., col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, Feb., 1885; clk. to col. engnr., Apr., 1885; ch. clk. commissariat and transport staff, June, 1885; 3rd clk., treasy.,

Nov., 1887; 2nd ditto, Jan., 1888; ch. clk., Aug., 1888; ag. clk. of couns., Oct. to Dec., 1890; priv. sec. to Admstr. Melville, Oct., 1890, to Aug., 1891; auditor and registr. of births, deaths, and marriages, Feb., 1891; asst. treas., G. Coast, July, 1893; dist. comsnr., Feb., 1894; ch. asst. treas., Apr., 1895; ag. treas. and mem. exec. and legis. couns., also dir. pub. offr.'s guarantee fund, and memb. bd. of educn., Apr., 1895 to Mar., 1896; rec.-gen. of Bahamas, Oct., 1899.

McDONALD, ERNEST E.—Ed. Sydenham Coll., Kent; supernum. clk., col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, 1887; clk. to atty.-gen., Feb., 1888; clk. col. engrn.'s dept., Sept., 1888; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, June, 1892; ag. dist. comsnr., The Cay., Apr., 1895, Stan Creek, Mar., 1896; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Cyprus, Apr., 1897.

McDONALD, GEORGE.—1st class Queen's scholar, 1876; sen. master, academy, Banbury, 1877; sen. master, Br. schl., London, N.W., 1878; ditto, Eastbourne schls., 1881; sen. asst. to H.M.'s inspr. of schls., Marylebone, 1883; dir. of educn., G. Coast, June, 1893. Author of several school-books and manuals.

McDONALD, HON. JAMES. K.C.—Called to the bar of Nova Scotia, 1851; created a Q.C. 1867; chiefly, comsnr. of N.S. from June, 1863, to Dec., 1864; financial sec. until the union of 1867; one of the comsrs. (representing N. S.) to open trade relations between W. Indies, Mexico, Brazil, and the B.N.A. provs., 1865-66; sworn of the privy coun. of Canada, Oct., 1878, and apptd. min. of just. of Canada; sat in N. S. assem. from 1859 until 1867, and from 1871 until July, 1872, when returned to the house of commons; now ch. just. of N. S.; joint comsnr. to inquire into charges agst. atty.-gen. of Jamaica, Dec., 1893.

McDONALD, JOHN ALEX.—M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.; M. Am. Soc. C. E.; engrn. for bridges, N. S. W., 1890-93; dep. engrn.-in-chief, P. W., W. Australia, 1897; asst. engrn.-in-chief, P. W., 1898.

McDONNELL, JOHN.—Clerk in the imigrn. office of N. S. Wales in 1854; promoted in 1856 sen. clk. to the registr.-gen.; placed in charge of the compilation of the gen. statistics of the col. in 1858; sec. of the pol. dept. of Queensland on its separation from N. S. W., Feb., 1860; imigrn. agt. Jan., 1866, inspr. of benevolent asylum and orphanages, also visiting justice to H.M.'s gaol and lun. asyl.; as well as ch. inspr. of distilleries; under-sec. and permanent head of the post and telegraph dept. in 1870; major-comdt. of the Queensland volr. forces, 1877; lieutenant-col. comdt. in 1878; ret. Nov., 1879, and placed on the staff with his rank as lieutenant-col.; ag. comdt. of the defence forces in Feb., 1883, to 1884; mem. of imigrn. bd. since 1865.

McDOUGALL, JOHN LORNE, C.M.G. (1897).—Auditor-gen. of Canada, Aug., 1878.

McDOUGALL, JOSEPH EASTON.—Son of Wm. McDougall, C.B.; ed. U.C. Coll.; called to bar, Feb., 1870; lecturer on criminal law and torts to law society of Ontario, 1879-83; Q.C. 1883; jun. judge cty. ct., York, Mar., 1883; sen. judge, Sept., 1885; judge maritime ct., Ontario, Sept., 1885; chmn. of pol. bd. for Toronto, 1886.

McDOUGALL, THE HON. WILLIAM, U.B. (1867).—Ed. at Victoria Univ., Cobourg; admitted an atty., Upper Canada, 1847; called to the bar, Hilary, 1862; founded (1848) the "Canada Farmer," subsequently merged in the "Canadian Agriculturist," which he published and edited until 1858; founded (1850) the "North American," a Reform newspaper, of which he was chief editor until

merged in the Toronto "Daily Globe," in 1857; leading political writer on the "Daily Globe," from 1857 to 1860; represented Canada at the New York Exhbn., 1853; sec. of the Constitutional Reform Assoc. of Upper Canada, 1859; mem. of the exec. coun. and comsnr. of crown lands, Canada, May, 1862, to Mar., 1864; prov. sec. from June, 1864, and ag. min. of marine from July, 1866, until the union of the provinces, 1867; sworn of the Queen's privy coun. in Canada, min. of pub. wks. for the Dominion from July, 1867; lieutenant-gov. of Rupert's Land and the N.W. territories, Oct., 1869; chmn. of the coms. to open trade relations with the W. Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, 1865-6; deleg. to the Charlottetown Union confce., 1864; to that at Quebec in the same year; and to the col. confce. in London to complete terms of union of B.N.A. cols., 1866-7; deleg. to England, with late Sir G. E. Cartier, to confer with imperial authorities on the defences of the Dominion, and for the acquisition of the N.W. territory, 1868; comsnr. for Ontario, for the settlement of N.-W. boundary of the prov., 1871; sent to England by Dominion govt., 1873, as special comsnr. to confer with imperial govt. on subject of fisheries; returned to Canadian legislature in 1858, where he sat until the union of 1867, when returned to house of commons; elected to Ontario assem. in May, 1875; resig. Sept., 1878, and again returned to house of commons; ret. from public life, 1882, and resumed practice of his profession in Ottawa. Is a K.C.

McEWEN, E. JAMES.—Clk. to provost-marshal, Grenada, Jan., 1868; col. rev. offr., June, 1871; ch. clk., Treasry., 1880.

McFARLANE, Wm. HOULDSWORTH, M.B.—Ch. B.; supt. and med. offr., hosp. for insane, New Norfolk, Tasmania, Oct., 1880.

McGEE, JOHN J.—Ed. at St. Peter's Coll., Wexford, affiliated with the Catholic Univ., Dublin, was metallist in physical science; employed by the govt. of Canada on special service in dist of Algoma, and on various surveys; subsequently professionally engaged under the Dominion govt. in the construction of the inter-colonial rly., and in connection with the rly. coms. of the house of commons; 1st-class clk. in charge of surveys branch of Dominion lands, Dept. of the Interior, 1879; clk. of the Privy Coun., Canada, May, 1882.

McGOWAN, JAMES.—B.A., Lond., and fellow of the Inst. of Actuaries, Lond.; acted as examr. to that inst., and engaged for many years in life assurance business; govt. actuary, Cape, 1890.

McGREGOR, D. S.—Fellow of soc. of accts. and auditors; ch. audit clk., Leewards, Apr., 1895; federal acctnt., Jan., 1896; ag. treasr., St. Kitts-Nevis, Dec., 1896; ag. aud.-gen. and mem. of Leewards and Antigua leg. couns. and Antigua exec. coun., Sept., 1897, to Jan., 1898; on special mission to investigate and adjust accts. of Trinidad, Dec., 1899, to May, 1900; auditor, British Honduras, June, 1900.

McGREGOR, G. A.—Apptl. tide master, Bahamas, 1856; boarding offr., 1864; res. just., Exuma, 1874; ag. res. just., Inagua, 1875; keeper Nassau prison, 1876; res. just., St. Salvador, 1878; res. just. Long Cay, 1880; res. just., Inagua, 1882; elected mem. house of assem. for W. dist. of New Providence since 1877.

McGREGOR, JAMES COMYN.—2nd lieutenant. 7th battn. K.R.R., 1881; lieutenant, 1881; sub-inspr. Basutoland mtd. pol., 1884; asst. comsnr., 1893.

McGREGOR, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1881), C.B. (1897).—Ed. at Aberdeen, Glasgow, Berlin, and Paris; M.B., Abdn., 1872; M.D., 1874; Watson gold metallist, 1872; formerly

res. surg. and res. physician, Glasgow Roy. Infirmary; res. physician, Roy. Lun. Asyl., Aberdeen; asst. govt. med. offr., Seychelles, 1873; supt., lun. asyl., and res. surg., Civil Hosp., Port Louis, Mauritius, 1874; ch. med. offr., Fiji, Mar., 1875; also receiver-gen., and mem. of the exec. and legis. couns., Jan., 1877; has acted as registr.-gen., agt.-gen. of immigr., and comsnnr. of lands; engaged, 1876, in the suppression of the disturbances in the mountains of Viti Levu, for which he was voted a gratuity of 200*l.*; joint comsnnr., 1877, for the settlement of debts due from natives and Europeans, and for the settlement of all pecuniary claims against the late govt. of Fiji; mem. of the Native Regulation Board, 1877; proceeded to Tonga, 1879, to report on the financial condition of that country; ag. col. sec., Nov., 1883, to June, 1884, and Oct., 1874, to Jan., 1875; admsnr. of the govt., and ag. high comsnnr. and consul-gen. for the W. Pacific, Jan. to Aug., 1875; representative of Fiji at the first session of the Fed. Coun. of Australasia, at Hobart, Jan., 1885; Albert medal of the 2nd class (1884), with the Clarke gold medal of the Roy. Hum. Soc. of Australasia in 1885, for saving life at sea; dep. admsnr. of Fiji, Sept., 1883, and Aug., 1886; admsnr., Br. New Guinea, 1888; lieut.-gov., 1895; gov. Lagos, 1899.

MCGUIRE, WM.—Apptd., after open compet., clk. in the lower div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the audit office, Nov., 1884; transf'd. to valuation office, Ireland, Nov., 1890, and to C.O., June, 1891.

MCINTYRE, JOHN.—Apptd. puisne judge, Tasmania, 1899.

MCINNIS, LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD BOWATER (late 9th Lancers), C.M.G. (1890).—Entd. army, 1865; adjt. 9th Lancers for several years, including campaigns of 1878-9 80; Khyber Pass, under Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Maude, K.C.B., 1878; actions of Dei Khazi Killa, Dec., 1879; Siah, Sung, Dec. 1879; others at Kabul; siege of Sherpur under Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B.; with the 9th Lancers on the march from Kabul to Kandahar; at battle of Mazra (Kandahar), Sept., 1880; twice mentd. in despatches; bronze star, med., and two clasps; inspr.-gen., G. Coast constab., Mar., 1887; mentd. in despatches by Sir R. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.; comdt. local forces, Trinidad, June, 1890; mem. exec. coun., Sept., 1890; inspr.-gen. of Br. Guiana pol., May, 1891; comdt. Br. Guiana militia, Nov., 1892, with rank of col.; on special duty to Uruan on Venezuelan frontier, Jan., 1896; commanded cavalry of the colonial contingent at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee, June, 1897.

McKEAN, LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER CHALMERS, C.M.G. (1891).—Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, Oct., 1871; A.D.C., Bengal, 1880; served in Transvaal war, 1881; staff offr., Zululand war (Eshowe column), 1883; D.A.A. and Q.M.G., S. Africa, 1884; ag. D.A.A.G., Natal, 1886; survr. to Zululand and New Republic boundary comsn., 1886; asst. comsnnr., Zululand, 1887; comsnnr. of Basuto levies in Zulu disturbances, 1888; was honourably mentioned and made brevet lieut.-col. for services; asst. mil. sec. to govt., Malta, 1899.

MACKENZIE, DONALD.—Ch. inspr. of pol., Penang, Dec., 1887; ag. supt. pol., Sungei Ujong, Apr., 1890.

MACKENZIE RIVER, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. WM. D. REEVES.—C.M. Coll., Isl., 1865; consec. 1891; hon. D.D., St. John's Coll., Manitoba, 1891; missnry. (C.M.S.) at Port Simpson, Mackenzie River, &c.; chapl. to bishop of Athabasca, 1874-84; archd. Chipewyan, 1883-98.

MCKERROW, J.—Formerly survr.-gen., and sec. for crown lands and mines, N. Zealand; ch.

comsnnr. of rlys. under Govt. Rlys. Act, 1887, Jan., 1889.

McKINNEY, W. J., C.M.G. (1890).—Postmr., Br. Honduras, 1859; served as ensign, Belize volrs., in 1866-67, against the hostile Indians of Yucatan; mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the legis. assem. for his services; ag. pol. mag., 1875; treas., Sept., 1880.

McKINSTRY, W. L.—Barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; Ed. Harr. Coll., Barbados; passed civ. ser. test exam., 1882; supernum., col. sec.'s office, 1883; ag. clk. audit office, exec. comtee.'s office, col. sec.'s office, and as sec. to poor law bd., 1886 and 1888; clk. in petty debt ct., Jan., 1889; clk. to inspr.-gen. of pol. June, 1889; ag. inspr. of pol. and asst. of fire brig., 1889-91; incl. rev. offr., 1892; transf'd. to customs, 1896.

McLAREN, DANIEL.—Apptd. after exam., 3rd-cl. messenger C.O., 3rd Nov., 1882; 2nd-cl. mess., 1st Apr., 1898; promoted Queen's mess., 18 Feb., 1900.

McLELLAN, DAVID.—Mem. of house of assem. and exec. coun., New Brunswick; prov. sec. and rec.-gen.; pres. of exec. coun. 1890.

MACLEOD, LT.-COL. JAMES FARQUHARSON, C.M.G. (1870).—Served in Red River Expdn., 1870; judge of Albert dist., N.W. territories, Canada.

MACLEOD, MURDOCH.—Clk. in the govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, 1883; 2nd clk., registr.-gen.'s office, 1885; clk. of ct. of Essequibo River dist., 1892; ag. stip. mag. N.W. dist., June, 1893 to Oct. 1894, and from June, 1895.

McLEOD, NEIL.—Called to the bar, P.E. Is., 1872; mem. of house of assem. since 1879; prov. sec. and treas., 1879 to 1882; atty.-gen. and premier, 1889.

MACLEOD, NORMAN MAGNUS, C.M.G. (1880).—Late capt. 74th Highlanders. Was comdt. of Swazi contingent against Sikukuni, 1879.

MACLEOD, P. F., M.D.—Med. offr., parish of St. George, Grenada, July, 1881.

McLEOD, WILLIAM.—Sub-inspr., Jamaica constab., Dec., 1866; 3rd-class inspr., Jan., 1869; 2nd class, Oct., 1871; 1st class, Oct., 1873; ag. inspr.-gen. Sept. to Dec., 1883; May to Oct., 1885; Apr. to Sept., 1886; June to Sept., 1888; May to Oct., 1890; June to Dec., 1891; May to Nov., 1894.

McCLINTOCK, LIEUT. ROBERT LYLE, R.E.—1st comsn., 1893; W. African Frontier Force, Dec., 1897.

MACLURE, JOHN STEVENSON GRANT.—Clk. legis. coun., Bahamas, Mar., 1888; acted for a time as clk. in col. sec.'s office and registr. of deeds office; clk. pol. office, Aug., 1890.

MACLURE, WILLIAM GRANT.—Admtd. Bahamas Bar, 1889; asst. clk., House of Assem., 1890; J.P. for col. and prov. res. just., Gov.'s Harbour, 1894; acted as stip. and circuit mag. and coroner, Is. of New Providence; registr. sup. et., Bahamas, 1888.

MACLURE, WILLIAM MALCOLM GREY, M.D., M.R.C.S., England.—Coroner, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, 1865; physician to prison and police force, and health offr., 1873; med. inspr. and chrmn. bd. of health, 1880; mem. of house of assem. from 1866 to 1879, when apptd. to legis. coun.

McNAIR, J. F. A., C.M.G. (1879).—Major, Roy. (late Madras) Artill. (retld.); ed. at King's Coll., Lond., and student at the Schl. of Mines; entered the Madras Artill. in 1845; served in India, the S. Stilts., and Labuan; priv. sec. to the gov. S.S., 1857, and subsequently exec. engnr. and supt. of convicts, Singapore; ch. engnr., S.S., on their transfer to the crown in 1867; accompanied the gov. to Siam, Aug., 1867; survr.-gen., S. S., 1872; ch.

comsnr. of Perak throughout the disturbances in that country in 1875-6, and engaged in the affair at Kotah Lamah, on the Perak river; special comsnr. to Selangore to inquire into piracy, and to Perak in connection with the Pangkor treaty, 1874; again to Siam, in Aug. of that year, on special mission; again, in 1875, with Sir A. Clarke, in connection with unsettled state of affairs there; special mission to the State of Sungei Ujong, 1878; sec. to Sir W. Robinson's mission to Siam in Nov., 1878, to present the G.C.M.G. to the king; author of "Perak and the Malays," &c.; ag. lieutenant-gov. and res. councillor of Penang from Feb., 1881, to Aug., 1884, when he ret.

MACNAGHTEN, T. C.—Ed. Charterhouse and Oxford; scholar of Hertford Coll., 1892; 1st class classical mods., 1894; B.A., 1896; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd-class clk. Local Govt. Bd., Feb., 1896; 2nd-class clk. C.O. Sept., 1896; priv. sec. to Earl of Selborne, Dec., 1899, to Earl of Onslow, Nov., 1900.

MCNEIL, MAJ.-GEN. SIR JOHN CARSTAIRS, K.C.M.G. (1880), K.C.B. (1882), C.M.G. (1870), V.C.—Served during campaign of 1857-58 in India as A.D.C. to Sir E. Lugard during the siege and capture of Lucknow; in 1861-5 A.D.C. to Sir D. Cameron in N. Zealand; commanded Tipperary flying column during Fenian disturbances, 1866-67; served on the staff of Red River expdn. under Sir G. Wolseley in 1870, and in the Ashanti war, 1873-74; A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Jan., 1874, and an equerry to Her Majesty in Aug. following; served in the Egyptian expdn., 1882, personally attached to the Duke of Connaught; served in the Soudan expdn., 1885; commanded troops at the action of Tobrek, for which clasp was granted.

MACPHERSON, LT.-COL. JOHN.—Acctnt. and ch. clk. store branch dept. of militia and defence, Canada, Sept., 1872; dir. of stores and keeper of militia properties, Nov., 1880.

MCTURK, MICHAEL, C.M.G. (1897).—Revenue offr. and asst. survr., Essequibo, 1872; comsnr. of taxation, Essequibo dist., 1873; special mag. and supt. crown lands and forests, Essequibo, 1878; govt. gold mining offr., Br. Guiana, 1887.

MADDEN, SIR JOHN, K.C., K.C.M.G. (1899), Kt. BACH. (1893).—Ch. justice of Victoria, 1893; administered the govt., 1893, 1895, 1897, and 1898, and again, as lieutenant-gov., Jan. 1900-1.

MADDEN, W.—Pres. bd. of land and wks., and comsnr., crown lands and survey, Victoria, Aug., 1881, to Mar., 1883.

MADLEY, LEWIS GEORGE.—Col. S. Australian Militia Infantry; principal of training coll., educn. dept., S.A., 1876; also D.A.A.G. of S.A. mil. forces, 1895; comsnr. of pol., 1896.

MAGRATH, THOS. HENRY.—Jun. clk., P.O., Tasmania, 1853; ch. clk., 1869; comptroller of money orders, 1879, and of savings bank, 1882; sec. to P.O., 1888.

MAGRO, PROF. E., M.D.—Grad. Malta Univ., 1877; examr. in arts and sciences, 1882; examr. in med. and surgery, 1884; prof. of math. and physics, Oct., 1885; examr. in ld. surveying and archt., Oct., 1885; ag. princ. and sec. to the univ., 1887; dir. of educn. and sec. to the senate, 1888-97; ag. inspr. in charge of elemen. schls. Jan., 1898; sec. to Oxford local exams. in Malta, 1898.

MAHAFFY, A. D.—Asst. to Resident of Solomon Islands, 1897.

MAHONY, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—Paymr., army pay dept., in the Zulu war; ret. with the hon. rank of lieutenant-col. Mar., 1894.

MAITLAND, ANDREW GILBERT.—Recd. his educn. as a geologist and civil engr. at Yorkshire Coll. of Science, Leeds; graduated, 1885; asst. govt. geologist, Queensland, 1888; his official duties taking him as far afield as Br. N. Guinea; govt. geol. of W. Australia, 1896; has written several works on the geology, features, and mineral resources of Queensland and W. Australia.

MAJOR, F. W.—5th clk., treasury, Trinidad, Oct., 1885; 2nd clk. to supt. of prisons, Jan., 1886; 9th clk., audit office, Aug., 1887; 8th ditto, 1888; priv. sec. to Sir W. Robinson, 1888; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, Feb., 1891; asst. comptroller of customs, 1891; asst. treas., Aug., 1891; ag. comptroller of customs, various dates from 1891 to 1895; comptroller of customs., Nov., 1895; reg.-gen., Bermuda, 1899.

MALCOLM, DOUGAL ORME.—Ed. at Eton and New Coll. Oxford; 1st cl. mods. 1897; 1st cl. lit. hum. 1899; B.A. 1899; Fellow of All Souls, 1899; apptd. after compet. exam. 2nd cl. clk. C.O. Oct. 1900.

MALCOLM, SIR ORMOND DRIMMIE, KT. BACH. (1898).—Called to the bar of the Bahamas, July, 1861; ag. pol. mag. in 1864 and 1866; elected mem. of house of assem. in 1865; speaker 1868; ag. judge, court of common pleas, 1875; Q.C. in 1876; ag. atty.-gen., Mar., 1882; ag. admstr., June, 1895; ch. just. of Bahama Is., 1897.

MALING, CAPT. IRWIN CHAS. C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. at Wimbledon Schl. and Roy. Mil. Acad.; late 23rd Roy. Welsh Fus.; dep. mag. and collr., Nuddea dist., Bengal, 1857; served throughout the Indian mutiny, 1857-59; present in many engagements (medal); ensign, 1861, 89th Princess Victoria's Regt.; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to the govt., W. Coast of Africa, 1868; lieutenant 35th Roy. Sussex Regt., 1870; priv. sec. to the Marquis of Normanby, govt. of Queensland, 1871, and N. Zealand, 1874; col. sec. and registr.-gen. of Grenada, 1879; administd. the govt. in 1880, 1882, 1884-7; ag. col. sec., Leeward Is., 1888-9; and repreative at quarantine confce. at Demerara, 1888; ag. administ., 1889; administ. of St. Vincent, 1889; ret. 1893.

MALONEY, HENRY.—Curator, Botanic Station, Montserrat; sanitary offr. Jan. 1897.

MALSCH, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, A.M.I.C.E.—Draughtsman, works dept., admiralty, 1866; asst. engr., German admiralty wks., Kiel, 1873; survr. state engns. dept., California; surveying Sacramento and Fraser Rivers, &c., California and Br. Columbia, 1875; exploring Formosa for Chinese govt., 1881 to 1883; asst. engr., P.W. dept., Hong Kong, 1884; supt. of crown lands, 1892; ag. assessor of rates, 1894; J.P., 1894.

MANISTY, J. F.—Traffic supt., Natal govt. rlys., 1878; dep. prot. of Indian imigrts., 1892.

MANN, MAJ.-GEN. J. R., R.E., C.M.G. (1881).—Entered R.E., 1840; survr.-gen. of Mauritius, 1856 to 1861; dir. of roads and survr.-gen. of Jamaica, 1867; resig. 1873, and re-apptd. in Feb., 1874; official M.L.C., 1874; ret., 1886.

MANSEL, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1891).—Served in Weenen Yeomanry through the Langabalele rebellion in 1873; served as sub-inspr. and inspr. in Natal mounted pol. through Zulu war, 1879 (medal with clasp), and Boer war, 1880 and 1881; raised and commanded the Reserve Territory Carbineers from 1883 to 1887, when the force was changed into the Zululand pol.; served in this force through all disturbances in Zululand from 1883 to 1888; twice mentioned in despatches as having shown conspicuous coolness and gallantry in action.

**MANSERGH, CORNEWALL LEWIS WARWICKSHIRE.**—Clk., crown lands office, Cape-town, May, 1880; 2nd-class clk. and priv. sec. to comsr. of crown lands and pub. wks., May, 1884; 1st-class clk., Apr., 1892; ch. clk. to the asst. comsr. of rlys. and pub. wks., Oct., 1892; sec. pub. wks., July, 1898.

**MANSON, PATRICK, C.M.G. (1900), M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D.**—Late dean and lect. on med., Coll. of Med. for Chinese, Hong-Kong; phys. Seamen's Hospital Soc. at Albert Docks Branch; lect. on trop. diseases St. George's and Charing Cross Hosps.; apptd. med. adviser to C.O., 1897.

**MARRIOTT, H., B.A., Cantab.**—Cadet S. Stlmts., Nov., 1896; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, May, 1897; passed fin. exam. in Malay, May, 1898; dist. offr., Malacca, Feb., 1899.

**MARRIOTT, SIDNEY FRED.**—Sub.-lieut., Wexces. militia, 1877; offr. Fiji armed native constab., 1879; stip. mag., 1883; res. comsr. of the prov. of Colo W., 1886; and dep. comdt. A.N.C., 1891; stip. mag. of the prov. of Ba and Yasawa.

**MARKSH, EDWARD HOWARD.**—Ed. at Westminster and Cambridge; Scholar, Trin. Coll., 1891; 1st-class classical tripos, 1893; sen. chancellor's medal for classics, 1895; 1st-class with distinction classical tripos, Part II, and B.A., 1895; M.A. 1897; apptd. after compet. exam. 2nd-class clk., C.O., Sept. 29, 1896; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, July 1900.

**MARSH, T. R., C.M.G. (1901),** on retirement from post as head of the contract branch, crown agents' office.

**MARSH, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1881).**—Clk. to procureur-gen., Mauritius, Feb., 1848; crown solr., Apr., 1854; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Oct. 1859; special immigr. comsr. to India, May, 1865; jun. asst. col. sec., Apr., 1866; sen. asst. col. sec., 1867; sole asst., 1870; ag. col. sec., 1875-6; audr.-gen., Apr., 1876; col. sec. and audr.-gen., Hong Kong, 1879; ag. audr. and acctnt.-gen., Cyprus, 1881; administd. govt. Hong Kong on six occasions; ret. 1887.

**MARSHALL, FRED. WM.**—Supervisor of customs, G. Coast, May, 1892; prin. clk., col. sec.'s office, Sept., 1892; priv. sec. to ag. gov., Dec., 1893, to Mar., 1894; local auditor, Lagos, June, 1894.

**MARSHALL, ARTHUR LACY.**—Clerical asst., immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Dec., 1875; supernum. clk., 1876; clerical asst. to col. sec., Tobago, 1879; 2nd rev. offr., May, 1882; 1st rev. offr., Apr., 1885; ch. clk., treas., July, 1885.

**MARSHALL, LIEUT.-GEN. FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1879).**—For services rendered in the African war, 1879.

**MARSHALL, MAJOR ROBERT SETON.**—Lieut. 3rd brig. Scottish div. R.A., 1882; (lieut. reserve of offrs., 1885.); capt., 1885; instructor of artillery, 1887; (capt. res. of offrs. 1896); major Edin. artill. militia, 1896; served with 1st brig. W. div. R.A., 1885; staff offr. local forces, Trinidad, Sept. 1888, to Dec., 1891; sec. local defence comtee., 1888; command of Trinidad artill. volrs. for purpose of organising the corps, 1888; A.D.C. to offr. admstg. govt. of Trin. and Tobago, May to Dec. 1889; adjt. and musketry instr., Br. Guiana pol., Dec., 1891; ag. adjt. Br. G. militia, May to Oct., 1894, and Aug. to Sept., 1897; ag. inspr. of Br. G. pol. during period of special employment at Uruan frontier station, Oct., 1895, to Mar., 1896; adjt. of Br. G. militia and police, Dec., 1897.

**MARTIN, H. A.**—Ag. clk. to auditor, Grenada, Aug., 1884, to June, 1885; clk. to prqmarshal,

June to July, 1885; ag. ch. to audr., May to Nov., 1887; asst. clk., treasy., Jan., 1889; ag. wks. acctnt., Jan. to Oct., 1890; ch. clk., registr., Nov., 1891; treasy. acctnt., St. Lucia and Grenada, Apl., 1894; supt. prisons, Feb. to May, 1897; 2nd financial asst., P.W.D., Ceylon, June, 1897.

**MARTIN, JAMES H.**—Apptd., after exam., messenger Admty., Aug., 1875; transfd. C.O., Sept., 1877, Queen's mess., June, 1897.

**MARTIN, JOSEPH.**—Mem. of legis. assem., and exec. coun., Manitoba; atty.-gen. and comsr. of rlys. and lands.

**MARTIN, LOUIS.**—Volr. in survr.-gen.'s dept. at Mauritius, Dec. 1859; clk. in audit office, Jan., 1860; jun. examr., Mar., 1862; sen. examr., Sept., 1869; ch. clk., immigr. dept., Mar., 1880; col. postmr. and supt. of telegraphs, May, 1890.

**MARTIN, COL. SIR RICHARD EDWARD ROWLEY, K.C.M.G. (1895), C.M.G. (1888),** Inniskilling Dragoons.—Commanded mounted infantry at Cetywayo's installation, Zululand, 1883; comdt. of gen. depôt, Bechuanaland field force, 1884; major Bechuanaland border pol., 1885 to 1887; was Br. comsr.-pres., Portuguese-Swazi bndry. comsn., and Br. comsr. on special mission to Tongaland, 1888; proceeded on visit of inquiry to Swaziland, 1889; sec. to Br. comsn. to Swaziland, 1889; Br. mem. of temporary joint comsn. of administru. 1889-95; comdt. of pol. and dep. comsr., Rhodesia, Mar., 1896.

**MARTIN, S. B.**—Ed. Wesleyan Mission Schl. C. Coast; 6th-class offr., customs, G. Coast, Sept. 1890; clk. to dir. of telegraphs and store-keeper, Aug., 1891; clk. and acctant., July, 1893.

**MARTINS, FRED. G.**—Ed. C.M.S. Coll. Inst., Lagos; jun. bailiff, sup. ct., June, 1884; clk. to Queen's advoc., Aug., 1886; storekeeper, P.W. dept., Jan., 1891; audit clk., Jan., 1896.

**MARTINS, G. N.**—Ed. C.M.S. Gram. Schl., Lagos; messenger, audit, and P.O., 1889; customs, outdoor offr., 1890; ag. clk., P.O., 1893; 4th clk. of customs, 1893; 3rd clk., and statistician, Mar., 1894; transfd. to the revenue dept., 1900; deputy for cashier and ch. clk. on various occasions.

**MARTINS, PEDRO JOSIAH.**—Supernum. clk., treasy., Accra, Oct., 1883; jun. clk., gov.'s office, 1884; storekeeper, P.W. dept., Lagos, 1887; audit clk., Jan., 1889; in charge of audit office, Apr. to Nov., 1889, Dec., 1889, to Aug., 1890; Aug., 1891, to Mar., 1892, and again Aug., 1893.

**MARWOOD, HORACE RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E.**—Junr. asst. engr., Taff Vale rlyw., 1877; supernumerary 2nd cl. asst. engr. Cape Govt. rlyws. (Eastern system), 1882; 1st cl. asst. W. system, 1883, also in charge of district, 1884; asst. engr. rlyw. service of H.H. the Sultan of Selangor, S.S. 1885; chef-de-division, Pyraeus Larissa rlyw., Greece, 1890; engr. of wks. and maintenance, Trinidad govt. rlyws., 1894.

**MASON, ARTHUR WIER, B.A.**—Puisne judge sup. ct., Natal, 1896.

**MASON, CLAYTON T., M.I.C.E., J.P.**—Ed. King Edward's Schl., Birmingham; from 1874 to 1877 was engaged in the rly. branch of the dept. of pub. wks., N. S. Wales; res. engr. of the Geraldton and Northampton rly., W. Australia, 1877; suptd. the construction of Point Moore Lighthouse and other pub. wks. in the Victoria dist.; afterwards res. engr. for four years of the E. rly. in the same col.; ag. comsr. of rlys. on two occasions during 1882 and 1883; was provisionally apptd. in 1884 dir. of pub. wks. and comsr. of rlys.; mem. of the exec. and legis. couns., gen. man. and maintenance engr., June, 1885; comsr. of rlys. and mem. of exec. coun., Jan., 1890; after the

introduction of responsible govt. was apptd. collr. of customs, June, 1891.

MASON, J. D.—Ed. at The College, Llan-doverly, and the Lond. Univ.; writer in the Ceylon civ. ser., 1872; ag. pol. mag., Panadura, Sept., 1872; ag. asst. govt. agt., Galle, Nov., 1872; pol. mag., Balapitmodara, June, 1873, and continued to act at Galle; ag. pol. mag., Galle, 1876; landing survr., Galle, 1876; ag. dist. judge, Matara, 1876; ag. pol. mag., 1877; asst. collr. of customs, Jaffna, 1877; pol. mag., Colombo, 1878; comsnr. of requests and pol. mag., Galle, 1879; pol. mag., Colombo, 1888; dep. collr. of customs, Colombo, Dec., 1891; pol. mag., Colombo, May, 1894; ag. dist. judge, Kurunegala, May, 1894; Kalutara, Mar., 1897; Matara, Sept., 1898; ag. asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, Dec., 1895; inspr. of pol. cts., May, 1897; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., Sep., 1897; postmr.-gen. and dir. of telegraphs, Mar., 1899.

MASON, L. H.—Protector of Indian imigrts. Natal, 1883.

MASSIAH, J. P.—Pol. mag. of Bridgetown and St. Michael, Barbados, Jan., 1882; parochial treas. of St. John's, 1872 to 1882; ag. coroner of St. John's and St. Philip's on several occasions; ag. pol. mag. of St. John's and St. Philip's, 1880, to Feb., 1881; ag. sen. pol. mag. Bridgetown, 1884 to 1885.

MASSON, HON. LOUIS FRANCOIS RODERIQUE.—Called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1859; brigade-major, 8th military dist. of Lower Canada, from 1863 to 1868, and holds the rank of lieut.-col. in the militia; entered Canadian parlt., 1867; sworn of the privy coun. of Canada and apptd. min. of militia and defence, 19th Oct., 1878; ret., 1880; called to the senate, 1882, and to the legis. coun. of the province, 1890; Quebec, 1884; gov. of Quebec, 1884-7; senator, 1890.

MATHEWS, THOMAS VINCENT.—Outdoor offr., receiver-gen. and treas.'s dept., Bahamas, Oct., 1874; 3rd clk., Mar., 1875; ag. priv. sec. to admstr., E. B. A. Taylor from Sept. to Dec. 1879; ag. collr. of customs, 1883; 2nd clk. and book-keeper, 1885.

MATHIEU, M.—Puisne judge, sup. ct., Quebec, 1881.

MATTHEWS, MAYNARD R. NELSON.—Jun. clk. telegraph office, Durban, Natal, 1878; postmr., Bothas Hill, Verulam, and Stanger, 1879; 3rd-cl. clk. R.M.'s office, Durban, 1880; field cornet, Durban, and sec. wreck comsnr.'s. ct., 1886; 2nd-class clk., 1886; ag. clk. mag.'s ct. and registr. circuit ct., Durban and Umlazi, 1886-7; clk. mag.'s ct., registr. circuit ct., sub-distributor of stamps, and dep. clk. of peace, Klip River div., Dec., 1887; J.P., Ladysmith, 1894; has acted frequently as R.M., Klip River, 1889-95; ag. mag., Inauda Feb., 1895; J.P. for col., 1895; mag., Weenen, June, 1895; asst. mag., Durban, Nov., 1896; mag., Weenen, Apl., 1897; rec. thanks of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller for services to Intelligence Dept. during the Boer war 1899-1900.

MAUNSELL, HORATIO EDMUND.—B.A., M.B., and M.Ch., Trin. Coll., Dub., 1867; res. med. offr., pub. hosp., Kingston, Jamaica, Nov., 1876; served on army med. staff, Oct., 1868, to Oct., 1872, during three years of which period served in Jamaica; apptd. to govt. med. service, Jamaica, Sept., 1876; apptd. to St. Ann's Bay, Feb., 1881.

MAURICE, MORGAN SYDNEY.—Passed civ. ser. exam., 2nd grade, in Mauritius, 1874; confidential clk. to the roy. comsrs. to enquire into the treatment of Indian imigrts. in Mauritius, in 1873; acted as sen. asst. dist. clk. in the dist. and stip. mag. of Black River in 1874; clk. and interp. to the Br. consul, Island of Réunion, 1875; resig.;

trans. of Tamil to the sup. ct., Mauritius, 1878; employed in col. engnr.'s dept., Natal, 1879; subsequently confdl. clk. on staff of Major-Gen. Clifford; audit clk. in the office of the gen. man. of telegraphs, Cape, Oct., 1880; confdl. clk. to Sir G. Strahan; 3rd-class clk. on the fixed estab., July, 1881; 2nd-class clk., Oct., 1882.

MAURITIUS, 6th Bishop of, Rr. REV. WALTER RUTHVEN PYM.—Mag. Coll., Camb., B.A. 1879, M.A. 1883, D.D. 1898; curate Lytham, Lancs. 1880-2; St. John's, Miles Platting, M'chester, 1882-3; vicar Wentworth, Yorks, 1883-9; vicar St. Andr., Sharrow, Sheffield, and chapl. Eccleshall, Bierlow Union, 1889-93; vicar Rotherham, 1893, and rural dean; consec., 1898.

MAVROGORDATO, ALEXANDER STEPHEN.—Dispenser Civ. Hosp., Nicosia, Cyprus, June, 1879; clk. to prin. forest offr.; June, 1881; acted as forest offr., May, 1883, to Dec., 1884; was engaged on the locust destruction as paymr., 1883 to 1886; and as asst. to comsnr., Famagusta, 1889-92; examr. of accts., audit dept., May, 1886; transfd. to rec-gen.'s dept., Apr., 1891; asst. in survey and forest depts., Dec., 1892; pres. surv. delimitation comsn.; supt. locust destruction operations, 1895-6; asst. in forest and agricultural depts., June, 1895; financial asst., P.W. Dept., Oct., 1896.

MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E.—Ed. at Berlin; clk. to comsnr., Famagusta, 1881; clk. and interp. to Nicosia detachment of pol., 1882; asst. inspr., pol., Limasol, 1883; inspr., pol., Kyrenia, Sept., 1884; local comd. of pol., June, 1895.

MAXWELL, F. M.—Ed. Balliol Coll., Oxford; 1st. cl. honours jurisprudence, 1885; M.A. 1891; called to bar Linc.'s Inn, 1884; 1st cl. studentship, 1882; 2nd cl. intrmdt. exam. in laws, Lond. univ., 1885; ag. atty.-gen., Br. Honduras, Feb. to Dec.; 1890, and May to July, 1896; atty.-gen., Br. H., July, 1896.

MAXWELL, FRANCIS R. O.—Cadet, Sarawak service, June, 1872; asst. res., 1872; res., Batang Lupai and Sarebas, Jan., 1876; res., 1st class, 1st div. (Sarawak proper), and mem. sup. coun., Oct., 1881; ret. June, 1895; now ag. consul for Sarawak, Brunei, and N. Borneo, and ag. res. Labuan.

MAXWELL, JOSEPH P., M.I.C.E.—Pub. wks. dept., N. Zealand, 1874; gen. man., N. Z. rlys, 1880; rly. comsnr. under Rlys. Act, 1887, Jan., 1889.

MAY, ALFRED JOHN.—Ed. St. Saviour's Gram. Schl., New Shoreham, and Training Schl., Hurst-pierpoint; headmr. St. Paul's Coll., Hong Kong, Jan., 1875; prin., govt. normal schl., Sept., 1881; 3rd master, govt. central schl. (now Victoria Coll.), Sept., 1883; 2nd master, 1888; ag. headmr., Apr., 1890, to Oct., 1891; J.P., 1890.

MAY, A. W. J.—Entered col. office after exam. May, 1882; asst. clk., May, 1892; asst. to supervisor of copying, Mar., 1900.

MAY, CECIL.—Clerical asst., treasury, Br. Guiana; 4th-class clk., Apr., 1889; 3rd-class, June, 1892.

MAY, FRANCIS H., C.M.G. (1895).—Ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Dub.; 1st honour-man and prizeman in classics and modern languages; apptd. after compet. exam. to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1881; ag.-asst. registr.-gen., Apr., 1886; ag. asst. col. sec., Jan., 1887; sec. to bd. of examrs., Jan., 1889; asst. col. sec., Jan., 1891; priv. sec. to Gov. Sir W. Des Voeux, to Admstr. Sir F. Fleming, and Maj-Gen. Barker, Apr., 1889, to Dec., 1891; ag. col. treas., Apr. to Oct., 1892; mem. legis. coun., May, 1895; capt. supt. of pol. and fire brigade, 1893; ag. col. sec., Feb. to Sept., 1900; mem. exec. coun., 1900.

MAY, GEORGE HERBERT.—Ag. apptmt. in registr.'s off., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1889; admstr.-gen.'s off., on staff, June, 1892; pol. dept., Apl.,

1893; 2nd lieut., Br. Guiana militia, Sept., 1894, and obtained certif. for drill and musketry from schls. of instruc., Chelsea Bks., Lon. and Hythe; ret. from mil. as lieut., and apptd. sub-inspr. of Br. Guiana pol., May, 1897; adjt. and musketry instr. of local forces, Fiji, with rank of capt., Oct., 1898.

MAY, HENRY FREDERIC P.—Extra clk., treasy., Br. Guiana, 1877; clk., savings bank, 1880; 3rd-cl. clk., 1881; 2nd-cl. clk., 1884; clk. in charge of Fellowship branch, 1888; 1st-cl. clk., 1893; ag. acct. G. S. bank, 1893-4; cashier of the treasy., 1895; acted as sub-acct. of Suddil branch, and clk. in charge of Belfield sub-treasy.; Hindustani interpreter for the treasy. and S. bank.

MEADEN, C. W.—14th Hussars and 5th Dragoon Gds., 1870-76; convict service, England, 1877; supt. for Chaguanas convict depôt, Trinidad, 1880; J.P. for co. Caroni, 1887; asst. supt. prisons, 1890; mem. cent. agricul. bd.; carried out special agricul. experiments by prison labour, 1887 to 1892; twice ag. supt. of govt. farm and pastures, and sec., cent. agricul. bd.; warden of Chaguanas; lieut. and adjt. Trinidad Light Horse, Dec., 1894; man. govt. stock farm and supt. of pastures, Mar., 1895; and adjt., Trinidad Light Horse, Dec., 1894.

MEANEY, S. J.—Entered col. office after exam., Apr., 1881; asst. clk., May, 1892; supt. of copying dept., 1898.

MEARES, GEORGE, C. M. G. (1882).—Late mayor of Melbourne and comsnr. and mem. of exec. comtee. of the Melbourne Internat. Exhibn. 1880-1.

MELDRUM, CHARLES, LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1886).—Ed. at Marischal Coll. and Abdn. Univ.; Lord Rector's prizeman, 1844, and 1st graduate of that year (hon. LL.D., 1876); entered the Bombay educational dept., 1846; prof. of math., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, 1848; sec. and one of the founders of the Meteorolog. Soc. of Mauritius, 1851; govt. meteorolog. observer, 1862; dir. Roy. Alfred Observatory, 1875; mem. of the coun. of govt., 1886; ret. Oct., 1896.

MELVILLE, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1900), C.M.G. (1894).—Late lieut., Kent Artill. Militia; ed. Edinburgh Acad.; clk. in the solr.'s dept., inland rev., after compet. exam., June, 1862; afterwards in the legacy and succession duty dept.; eh. clk., treas., S. Leone, Nov., 1874; acted as col. treas., Dec., 1874, to Feb., 1876, during which period also acted as col. sec., July to Sept., 1875; acted also as collr. of customs and col. survr., and held comsns. as dep.-coroner and J.P.; 1st clk., govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, 1877; asst. govt. sec. 1879; acted as govt. sec., 1881, 1882, 1887, and 1888, and also as audr.-gen.; col. sec., audr.-gen., and registr.-gen., Br. Honduras, 1889; admsr. of govt., 1890 and 1891; admsr. of govt. of Falklands, 1893; col. sec., Bahamas, 1894; administd. govt., 1894 and 1895; col. sec., Leewards, 1895; administd. govt. under Dormant Commission, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900.

MENENDEZ, M. RAYMOND.—Ed. Emman. Coll., Camb.; LL.B., Camb., 1890; barrister-at-law, Inner Tem.; ag. stip. and circuit mag., and judge of com. pleas, Bahamas, 1892-4; dist. comsnr. Lagos, Aug., 1894; ag. Queen's advocate, and mem. exec. and legis. coun., Lagos, Dec., 1896, to Aug., 1897; ch. judicial offr. Niger Coast Protectorate, Aug., 1897; puisne judge, S. Nigeria, Jan. 1, 1899.

MERCER, WILLIAM HEPWORTH.—Open scholar and Hody exhibnr., Wadham Coll., Oxford; 2nd class, classical mods.; 2nd-class, final classical school; 2nd-class, clk. in the C.O. after open

compet., 30th June, 1879; awarded 1st prize in common law offered by Coun. of Legal Educn., 1883, and a pupil scholarship of 100 guineas, in real property, by the Soc. of the Inner Tem., 1885; called to the bar, 1886; sec. to the Earl of Jersey, when ag. as Br. delegate at col. confce., Ottawa, 1894; on special mission to Hawaii with Mr. (now Sir) Sandford Fleming, Sept. to Nov., 1894, negotiating for lease of landing station of proposed Pacific cable; asst. priv. sec. to Lord Ripon, Apl., 1895; to Mr. Chamberlain, June, 1895; 1st-class clk., May, 1896; sec. to Pacific Cable Comtee., 1896; prin. clk., Oct., 1898; sec. to Pacific Cable Comtee., 1899; Crown Agent for the Colonies, June, 1900.

MERCIER, C. J. A. W.—Ed. Antigua Gram. Schl.; sen. Camb. certif. 1st div. hon., 1893; matric. Lond. Univ., 1893; ag. asst. master St. Kitts Gram. Schl., 1894.

MEREDITH, O. R.—For many years leader of Opposition in Ontario legis. assem.; ch. just. ch. of com. pleas, Ontario, 1894.

MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH.—Ed. Harrow; cadet, S.S., Oct., 1880; passed final exam. in Malay, May, 1882; ag. collr. of land rev., Singapore, and J.P. S.S., May, 1882; confirmed Jan., 1883; Malay interp. with H.M.S. "Pegasus" to Tenom in connection with the "Nisero" case, Juve, 1884; ag. mag. and offr. in charge treasy., Malacca, 1886; dist. offr. Dindings, 1886; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, 1888; ag. 1st mag., Penang, 1888; 2nd asst. col. sec., June, 1890; supt. of census, 1891; ag. asst. col. sec., Aug., 1891; collr. of land rev., and in charge of treasy., Malacca, July, 1892; ag. res. coun., Malacca Sept. to Dec., 1893; inspr. of prisons, S.S., 1893; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., May, 1897; ag. res. coun., Malacca May, 1897, to June, 1898, and Sept., 1900; ag. col. treasr. S. S., Jan., 1900.

MEREMAN, THE HON. JOHN XAVIER.—Comsnr. of pub. wks. and crown lands, C. of Good Hope, 1875-8; has for several years represented the electoral div. of Dordrecht in the Cape legis. assem.; again comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., 1881 to 1884; treas.-gen., 1890-3; mem. of Jameson raid comtee., 1896; treas.-gen. in the Schreiner ministry, 1898 to 1900.

MESSER, C. McJ.—Ed. Merchant Taylor's Schl., and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; Exhibitioner 1892, scholar 1893, B.A. 1896; Cadet, Hong Kong, 1897; ag. land offr., New Territory, 1899; J.P. 1900.

MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A. (Oxon).—Ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, and Exeter Coll., Oxon; scholar in 1865; Taylorian scholar, 1867; rector of the Roy. Coll., Mauritius, Nov., 1879.

MESSERVY, CHARLES.—Ed. at Victoria Coll., Jersey; asst. col. engr., Lagos, Nov., 1870; asst. to supt. of pub. wks., Trinidad, Nov., 1871; supt. of pub. wks., Barbados, Sept., 1881; dir. of pub. wks., Grenada 1885; ret. on pension; re-employed as engr. in charge of pub. wks., Falklands, 1898.

METHUEN, MAJ.-GEN. LORD, C.B. (1882); C.M.G. (1886).—Entered army, 1864; served in Ashantee campaign, 1873-4; in Egypt, 1882; in the Bechuanaland expdn., 1884-5; inspected Bechuanaland pol., 1890; commanding a div. in the war against Transvaal and Orange Free State, 1899.

METZGEN, CARL A.—Temporary clk. survr.-gen.'s office, Br. Honduras, 1885; clk. to atty.-gen., 1887; ag. clk. to clk. of cts., Sept. to Nov., 1887; rev. offr., 1888; 3rd clerk, treasy., customs, and post office, 1889; 2nd clk., treasy., &c., Feb., 1891; capt., Belize fire brigade, June, 1889, to Feb.,



1891; clk. to auditor, Dec., 1891; 4th clk. treasury, Sept., 1892; ag. 3rd. clk., Nov. 1893; audit. examr., col. sec. dept., Feb., 1894; ch. clk., treasury and customs dept., May, 1897.

**METZGER, S. AIBINU.**—Apptd. after compet. exam., asst. master model schll., S. Leone, Aug., 1875; resig., and joined mercantile service; extra offr. H.M. Customs, July 1884; extra clk. gov.'s office, June, 1885; with Sir S. Rowe to Yonni exped., 1885; clk. sup. ct. and sheriff's offr., 1886; dep. and ag. master and registr., sup. ct., greater part of 1892-7; ag. solr. and advoc. sup. ct., 1895; ag. registr.-gen., 1895-6; ag. curator intestate estates, 1897; under-sheriff, Dec., 1897; sec. revision comtee., 1896; ag. dist. comsnnr. Waterloo dist., June to Dec., 1899; J.P., S. Leone.

**MEWIS, ARTHUR.**—Accont. gov. telegraphs, Newfoundland, 1893; clk. to fincl. sec., 1894; fincl. clk. col. sec.'s office, 1895; dep. col. sec., 1893.

**MILL, EDWARD.**—Entered public service, Canada, 1870; asst. comsnnr. indl. rev., 1872; attended fishery comsn., Halifax, 1877; mem. of Pacific Rly. comsn. of inquiry, 1880-1; dep. min., comsnnr. of indl. rev., and comsnnr. of standards, Jan., 1888.

**MICALLEF, RICHARD.**—Entered the Malta service, Nov., 1863; clk. in office of charitable institutions, Dec., 1864; clk. sanitary office and sec. to the med. bd., Jan., 1881; dep. recr.-gen., dep. comptroller of charitable institns., and dep. comsry. Monte di Pietà, Gozo, Apr., 1884; asst. sec. to govt. for Gozo, Sept., 1885; comptroller of charitable institns., with seat in coun. of govt., Nov., 1886, and a seat in the exec. coun., Mar. 1888.

**MICHELL, ROLAND LYONS N.**—Ed. Chr. Ch., Oxford (open studentship, 1865); tutor to Prince Ibrahim Pasha, son of the Khedive of Egypt, 1870; received decoration of the Osmanieh (4th class) from the Khedive Ismail, 1878; and of the Medjidieh from the late Khedive Tewfik, 1879; chief of statistical dept., Cadastral survey, Egypt, 1879; comsnnr. Limasol, Cyprus, Aug., 1879; also dep. comsnnr. High Court, and pol. mag.; is sheriff of dist.

**MICHELL, WALTER CECIL.**—Ed. Godolphin Schl. and Merton Coll., Oxon.; B.A., 1887; cadet. S. Stlmts., Oct., 1887; ag. collr. and mag., Ulu Pahang, 1888; passed Malay final, Sept., 1889; dist. offr., Balik, Pulau, Oct., 1891; ag. dist. offr., Dindings, June, 1895; also dep. registr. sup. ct., Penang, Oct., 1896; 2nd mag., Singapore, May, 1897; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., S.S., Aug., 1897; also collr. of ld. rev., Singapore, Sept., 1897; ag. sen. dist. offr., P.W., Dec., 1898, to Dec., 1899.

**MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, B.A.**—Ed. Uppingham and Trin. Hall, Camb.; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1874, Norfolk and S.E. circuits; ag. Queen's advoc., G. Coast, Jan., 1882; pres. of dist. ct., Limasol, Cyprus, Sept., 1882; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1892; ag. ch. just., June and July, 1893; ag. judge of consular ct., Constantinople, May to July, 1894; ag. ch. just., May to Oct., 1895; received thanks of S. of S. Foreign Affairs in connexion with Ottoman Dominions (Courts) O. in C., 1895.

**MILLER, F. A.**—Ch. clk. crown law office, S. Leone, 1891; dep. master, sup. ct. Sept. to Oct. 1895; 1st clk. col. secretariat, July, 1896; ch. clk. col. secretariat, Apr., 1897; gov.'s clk. and clk. of legis. coun., 1898; J.P. for colony.

**MILLER, GRANVILLE G.**—Master of titles, Queensland, Nov., 1882; dist. ct. judge, Aug., 1879.

**MILLS, SIR RICHARD, K.C.B. (1901), C.B. (1893).**—V.D. acctnt. to the treasury, 1859-72; treasury offr. of acctts, 1872-88; asst. comptroller and auditor, Sept., 1888; comptroller and auditor-gen., Apr., 1896 to 1900; late lieutenant-col. comdg.

(hon. col.) 12th Middlesex (Civ. Ser.) R.V.; was hon. auditor of certain crown cols. (See p. 13), ag. on behalf of the S. of S. for Colonies; retired 1900.

**MILNER, SIR ALFRED, G.C.B. (1901), G.C.M.G. (1897), K.C.B.**—Ed. at Oxford; scholar Balliol; 1st class lit. hum., 1876; Hertford scholar, 1874; Craven scholar, 1877; Eldon scholar, 1878; Derby scholar, 1878; Fellow of New Coll.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1881; priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, Chanc. of Excheq., 1887-9; under-sec. of finance in Egypt, 1889-92; chmn. bd. inland rev., 1892; author of "England in Egypt"; gov. Cape, and High Comsnnr. S. Africa, 1897; gov. of Transvaal and Orange River Colony, as well as High Comsnnr. S. Africa, Jan., 1901.

**MILNER, P.A.**—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the Civil Ser., and assigned to the C. O., July, 1900.

**MILTON, W. H.**—Clk., col. sec.'s office, Cape, Apl., 1878; 3rd-class clk. 1st Jan., 1879; 2nd-class clk., Jan., 1881; 1st-class clk., Apr., 1883; sec. to the tender bd., 1881; clk. to exec. coun., 1885; ch. clk. and acctnt., col. sec.'s office, 1891.

**MINNOW, JOSEPH LAZARUS.**—Extra clk., customs, Elmina, 1872; scouts' interp. and commissariat issuer during Ashanti war, 1873-4; office keeper, customs, Cape Coast, 1874; clk. col. sec., 1874; 1st landing waiter and dep.-registr. and interp., Axim, 1875; clk. and examining offr., Salt Pond, 1880; sub-collr. of customs, Chamah, 1884; Cape Coast, 1886.

**MINTO, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF (4th Earl, cr. 1813), VISCOUNT MELGUND (U.K.), BARON OF MINTO (1797, Gt. Brit.), Bart. 1710 (Scot.); G.C.M.G. (1898), GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT.**—Succeeded 1891. Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1866; ensign and lieut. Scots Guards, 1867-70, is col. comdg. S. Scotland inftry. vol. brig. (V.D.), and a D.L. for cos. of Roxburgh and Selkirk; served in Kurram Valley, Afghan campaign, 1879 (medal); accompanied Sir Fredk. (now Lord) Roberts to S. Africa as priv. sec., 1881; served in mountn. inftry. in Egyptian campaign, 1882, (wounded Aug. 24th); afterwards commanded mntd. inftry. in Cairo (mentioned in despatches, medal and 4th class Medjidie); was sec. and mil. sec. to Marquis of Lansdowne, gov.-gen. of Canada, 1883-6; served as ch. of staff in N.W. rebellion, Canada, 1885 (mentioned in despatches and medal); gov.-gen. of Canada, 1898.

**MISSO, W. E., M.R.C.S.**—Asst. col. surg., Ceylon, 1869; dist. med. offr., Badulla, Jan., 1883; sen. med. offr., 1886; asst. col. surg., Galle, 1889; 1889; apptd. gov. Oct., 1889; gov. S. S., Oct., 1893.

**MITCHELL, G. P. S.**—Asst. clk., educn. dept. Trinidad, Aug., 1880; 2nd clk. to asst. dir. of pub. wks., Feb., 1884; clk., N. div. of the P.W.D., May, 1886; clk. to warden of St. Ann's and Diego Martin Ward Unions, July, 1893; bandmr. Trinidad Field Artill. Volr. band, June, 1896.

**MITCHELL, ROBERT W. S., C.M.G. (1892).**—Asst. clk., immigr. dept., Trinidad, 1858; warden of the dist. of Montserrat, and comsnnr. of crown lands, 1867; sub-intendant of crown lands, 1869; was a J.P., mem. of the cent. road bd., and of the bd. of health; asst. protector of imigrts., Mauritius, 1872; received the thanks of H.M.'s roy. comsnnr. for special services rendered during their inquiry into the treatment of Indian imigrts. in that col.; acted as agt.-gen. of immigr. in Trinidad in 1873; govt. emigrn. agt. in India, Oct., 1873; ag. emigrn. agt. for Jamaica, 1876; agt.-gen. for immigr., Br. Guiana, 1881; emigrn. agt. for Br. Guiana in Cal-



cutta, 1884; in 1885 modified emigrn. rules under Act of 1883, and in 1886 obtained extension of Indian P.O. money order system to Br. Guiana and other W. Ind. cols.

MOFFATT, JOHN B.—Priv. sec. to col. sec., Cape, 1890; prin. clk. col. sec.'s office 1894; ag. ch. clk. 1895, and again 1896.

MOFFATT, REV. JOHN SMITH, C.M.G. (1890).—Native comsrr., N.W. Border, Transvaal, 1880-1; R.M., Basutoland, Mar., 1882, to Apr., 1884; R.M., Taungas, Br. Bechuanaaland, Oct., 1885; asst. comsrr. for the protectorate, 1887.

MOFFETT, FRANK J.—Ed. Yorkshire Coll., Leeds, Univ. Coll., N. Wales, and schl. of elec. engineering, Hanover Sq., W.; B.A. Univ. Lond.; A.I.E.E.; asst. elec. engr. to the col. of Lagos, Feb. 1897; chief elec. engr., Nov., 1897.

MOLESWORTH, H.—Judge, ct. of insolvency, Victoria, 1886; formerly col. ct. judge.

MOLONEY, SIR C. ALFRED, C.M.G. (1882), K.C.M.G. (1890).—Entered Mil. Coll., Sandhurst, 1866; ensign, Feb., 1867; lieut., Dec., 1868; capt., Nov., 1874; acted as civil comdt. of the Quiah dist., S. Leone, 1867-8; A.D.C. to Sir James Walker, C.B., gov., Bahamas, Feb., 1871; priv. sec. to Capt. G. C. Strahan, admstr. Bahamas, Apr., 1871, to May, 1873; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Gov. Hennessy, June to Nov., 1873, when he embarked for service on the G. Coast; served in the Ashantee campaign, 1873-4 (medal); priv. sec. and A.D.C. to Gov. Strahan, July, 1874; ag. auditor, G.C. Col., Feb., 1875; ag. inspr.-gen. of constab., 1875; asst. col. sec., 1877; col. sec., 1879; admstr. govt. of Lagos, 1878 to 1880, and again in 1881; admstr. of the govt. of the col., 1882; resumed the adastrn. of Lagos, 1882-3; admstr. of the Gambia, 1884; admstr. of Lagos, 1885; gov., 1887; gov., Br. Honduras, 1891; gov. of Windwards, 1897; author of "Forestry of West Africa"; gov. Trinidad and Tobago, Oct., 1900.

MONCREIFF, HON. FREDERIC.—Ed. at Edin. Acad., Glasgow Univ., and New Coll., Oxford; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Apr., 1874; went N.E. circuit; puisne judge, sup. ct., Mauritius, Nov., 1895; ag. ch. justice, Feb., 1900; puisne judge sup. ct. Ceylon, Apl., 1900.

MONCREIFF, ALEXANDER BAIN, M.I.C.E., M. Ann. S. E.—Entered pub. wks. dept. of S. Australia as engrng. draftsman, Nov., 1874; rly. res. engr., Dec., 1879; engrn.-in-ch. for rlys. and water wks., also engr. for harbours and jetties, May, 1888; mem. of rly. advisory bd. and chmn. of S. A. supply and tender bd.; engrn.-in-chief and chmn. supply and tender bd., 1899.

MONK BRETTON (2nd Baron, cr. 1884), JOHN WILLIAM DONSON.—Succeeded 1897. Ed. at Eton and New Coll., Oxon; attaché embassy at Paris, Feb., 1894; transferred to Constantinople, Oct., 1895; resigned Oct., 1897; asst. priv. sec. to Marq. of Salisbury, S. of S. for foreign affairs, March, 1899; priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, S. of S. for cols., Dec., 1900; is D.L. of the county of Sussex.

MONTAGUE, AUBREY.—Ed. City of London Schl.; M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B. (Lond.), 1898; med. off. Fiji, Sept., 1898.

MOOR, THE HON. F. R., M.L.A.—Sec. for native affairs, Natal, 1893; also in 1899.

MOOR, SIR RALPH DENHAM RAYMENT, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1895).—Apptd. deputy comsrr. and vice-consul in Oil Rivers (Niger Coast) Protectorate, and adjoining native territories, July, 1892; ag. comsrr. and consul-gen. from Sept., 1892, to Feb., 1893; promoted consul,

Jan., 1896; comsrr. and consul-gen. Niger Coast Protec., and adjoining native territories; consul in Cameroons, and consul in Isld. of Fernando Po, Jan., 1896; received Jubilee medal, 1897; high comsrr. for Southern Nigeria, 1900.

MOORE, GEORGE.—Surv. to comsn. for quieting land titles, Sept., 1875; 1st govt. survr., col. of Fiji, Oct., 1876; staff survr., Jan., 1880; ag. crown survr., July, 1884, to Feb., 1885.

MOORE, CAPT. S.—Late Roy. Irish Regt.; served in Afghanistan, 1879-80, in charge of regimental transport; acted as adjt. to rear-guard on evacuation of Lundi Kotal; served in Nile campaign, 1884-85, crossing the desert to Metemneh; was adjt. 1st Norwich Volr. Batt.; inspr., S. Leone Frontier Police, 1894.

MOORE, HON. W.—Min. of lands and wks., Tasmania, Aug., 1873, to July, 1876; col. sec., Aug., 1877, to 20th Dec., 1878, and again Oct., 1879, to 1881; pres. of legis. coun.; afterwards chief sec.; resig. 1899.

MOREHEAD, B. D.—Postmr.-gen., Queensland, Dec., 1880, to Aug., 1883; col. sec., June, 1888; premier, 1889-90.

MORETON, THE HON. BERKELEY BASIL.—Postmr.-gen., Queensland, Mar., 1885; min. of public instruction, Apl., 1885-8.

MORGAN, STANLEY WM.—Ed. Bromsgrove Schl.; dist. comsrr., G. Coast, June, 1892; ch. registr. sup. ct. and registr. of deeds, Jan., 1893; clk. of councils, July, 1898; asst. col. sec., Aug., 1898; puisne judge of sup. ct., Aug., 1899.

MORINE, HON. ALFRED R., K.C., LL.B.—Born in Nova Scotia; removed to Newfndln. in 1883; became editor of "Mercury" in 1883, and in 1890 of "Herald," both published in St. John's; admitted to bar of N. S. 1894, and in same year to bar of Newfndln.; was elected M.H.A. for Bonavista, Newfndln., in 1886, 1889, 1893, 1897; was mem. of people's delegation to Gt. Brit. in 1890 on French treaties question, and mem. of legis. delegn. to Gt. Brit. in 1891 and 1898 on same question; col. sec., Apl. to Dec., 1894; recr.-gen., 1897; min. of finance and cust. and chmn. treasury bd., 1898; resig. same year; min. of marine and fisheries, 1899; again resig. 1899.

MORISON, HON. D., K.C.—Deleg. to Canada, Newfoundland Treaty shore question, 1890; M.H.A. for Bonavista, 1888; re-elected 1893; atty.-gen. and mem. exec. coun., Apl. to Dec., 1894; asst. judge sup. ct., 1898.

MORRAH, A.—Sec. for lands, Victoria, 1st June, 1878; comsrr. of audit, 1890.

MORRIS, DANIEL, M.A., D.Sc., C.M.G. (1893).—Ed. at Cheltenham and Roy. Schl. of Mines, London; late sen. moderator and 1st gold medalist, natural science honours, Trin. Coll., Dub.; B.A. (1876), M.A. (1880); asst., Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, Aug., 1877; on special duty, "coffee leaf disease inquiry," Ceylon, 1879; received thanks of Planters' Assoc. of Ceylon, as also special commendation from Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and honorarium equal to one year's salary; dir., pub. gardens and plantations, Jamaica, Nov., 1879; on special mission to Trinidad and Grenada to report on the cultivation of cacao, 1882; reported upon the economic resources of the col. of Br. Honduras, 1882; chmn., Jamaica comtee., Amsterdam exhibn., 1883; reported on resources of St. Helena, 1883; prepared report upon planting enterprise in the W. Indies, presented to parlt., 1884; chmn. bd. of govts. of the Inst. of Jamaica, 1884-86; comsrr. for the W. Indies at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1885; chmn. of local comsn.

for Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; asst. dir., Roy. Gardens, Kew, May, 1886; represented India at Rarrie Confee. at Paris, 1888 and 1889; on mission to W. Indies to organise botan. stations in Windward and Leeward Is., 1889-90; visited Bahamas in 1895-6, with the object of advising and aiding the col. govt.; impl. comsnr. of agricul. for W. Indies, stationed at Barbados, 1898; author of numerous pamphlets on pure and applied botany, and of papers and reports relating to distrib. and cultiv. of tropical economic plants.

MORRIS, HON. E. P., K.C.—Mem. Newfoundland assem. 1885-1900; ag. atty.-gen. for Newfld. 1890-91-95; delegate to Ottawa on confederation question, 1894; delegate to London, 1899, with Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Whiteway, on matters then before the Col. Office; Leader Independent Party, Newfld. assem. 1898-1900; Mem. Newfld. Cabinet, 1889-1897-1900; master in chancery, and re-elected for St. John's West, 1900; editor Newfld. Law Reports Revision, 1820-1900.

MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY.—Temporary asst. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, Aug., 1881; sub-treas. and collr., Sherbro, July, 1882; J.P. for S. Leone, Aug., 1882; comsnr. of the ct. of requests, Sherbro, Aug., 1882; asst. col. sec. and treas. S. Leone, 1884; civ. comdt. Br. Sherbro, 1885; treas., Gambia, 1891; mem. exec. and legis. couns. and J.P. for the col.; admstr. of govt., 1891-2-3; on mission to Fogui country, 1891; treas., Lagos, 1894.

MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD.—Admitted to Bahamas bar, 1874; ag. clk., col. sec.'s dept., Bahamas, Apr., 1872; priv. sec. to Gov. Pope Hennessy, Nov., 1873 (*ex officio* clk. of exec. coun.) and to Admstr. J. D'A. Dumaresq, June to Dec., 1874; asst. priv. sec. to Gov. Robinson, Dec., 1874, to June, 1879; priv. sec. to Admstr. E. B. A. Taylor, June, 1879; to Gov. Robinson, Dec., 1879, to June, 1880; also to Mr. Taylor from that date to Dec., 1880; J.P. for the col., and ag. pol. mag. for the island of New Providence, Sept., 1878; registr. of titles, W. Australia, 1881; admitted to W. Australia bar, 1881; dep. comsnr. of titles, 1881-2-3, and 1888; J.P., 1883; registr. sup. ct., 1889.

MOSSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN, C.M.G. (1897), C.B. (1874), A.M., T.C.D., M.R.C.S., L.R. and K.C., Ph. and L.M., F.R.Z.S., dep. surg.-gen., A.M.D.—Served in med. charge of expeditionary force up the River Gambia, W. Africa, June, 1866—present at the assault and capture of the stockaded Mandingo town of Tubarcolong (mentioned in despatches); staff surg. (1867) for "valuable services" during epidemic of yellow fever at Bathurst; held the acting appointments of Queen's advoc. (mem. of coun.), ch. mag., col. surg. and inspr. of prisons, when serving at Gambia and on the G. Coast; served throughout Ashantee war, 1873-74; present at action of Essaman, at battles of Amoafu and Ordahsu, and at capture of Coonnassie (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and medal with clasp); suptdng. med. offr. for Jamaica, June, 1896.

MOUNTSTEPHEN, 1ST BARON, SIR GEORGE STEPHEN (creat. 1891), Bart. (1886).—Was chmn. of Canadian Pacific Rly. to 1888.

MOURITZ, GEORGE A.—Treas., Melbourne harbour trust, 1877; sec., 1884.

MOWAT, SIR OLIVER, G.C.M.G. (1897), K.C.M.G. (1892), L.L.D., K.C.—Atty.-gen and premier, Ontario, Oct., 1872; senator and min. of just. (Canada), June, 1896; lieut.-gov. Ontario, 1897.

MOYSEY, HENRY LUTTRELL.—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll.; a writer in the Ceylon civ. ser., Sept., 1870; pol. mag., Kayts, Oct., 1872; ag. asst. govt.

agt., Kurunégala, Apr., 1873; ag. asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, July, 1873; asst. agt., Kurunégala, 1876; pol. mag., Kandy, 1876; asst. agt., Matale, 1878; dist. judge, Kurunégala, Dec., 1891; ag. dist. judge, Galle, Mar., 1894; Batticaloa, July, 1895; govt. agt., prov. Sabaragamuwa, Sept., 1897; prin. collr. of cust., July, 1899.

MOYSEY, COL. CHARLES JOHN, R.E., C.M.G. (1884).—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll.; special comsnr. Keate Award dist., S. Africa, 1880-1; assisted in defining the S.W. boundary of the Transvaal, under the Pretoria convention of 1881; asst. dir. of wks., W.O., 1884-9.

MUGLISTON, THOMAS CRIGHTON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. and L.M. (Edin.).—Entered R.N. med. service, 1876-81; med. offr. to French and U.S. consulates, Singapore; J.P. and coroner 1883; col. surg., S.S., 1886; ag. prin. med. offr., Singapore, Feb. to Aug., 1890, and July-Aug., 1896.

MUIR, THOMAS, M.A. (Glas., 1869), LL.D. (Glas.), F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.—Mcm. Lond. and Edin. Math. Soc., &c.; sub-warden, St. Leonard's Coll. Hall, St. Andrew's, 1869; asst. prof. math. Glasgow Univ., 1871; head math. and sci. master, Glasgow high sch., 1874; examr. in math. and natl. phil. to Glas. Univ., 1880-84; Keith medallist, R.S.E., 1881; examr. secondary schls., Scotch educn. dept., 1885-87; examr. in maths. and nat. phil., St. Andrew's Univ., 1884-86; supt.-gen. of educn., Cape, Apr., 1892.

MULCAHY, HON. EDWARD.—Minister of Lands and Works in the Lewis Ministry, Tasmania, 1899-1900.

MULOCK, THE HON. WILLIAM.—Graduated at Toronto Univ., 1863; gold medal in modern languages; called to the Ontario bar, 1868; vice-chanc. of Toronto Univ. in 1881; sat in parlmnt. since 1882, representing N. York; postmr.-gen. in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

MUNRO, THE HON. JAMES.—Premier and treas. of Victoria, 1891; agt.-gen for the col. in London, 1892-3.

MURPHY, MATTHEW A.—Pupil, Messrs. Kyle, Dennison, and Frew, C.E. Glasgow, 1891; junior asst. engnr. (with contractors) Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire rlyw. 1894; asst. engnr. for new works, Trinidad govt. rlyws., 1896; asst. maintenance engnr. 1898.

MURRAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER, C.E. (Glasgow Univ.), A.M.I.C.E.—Pioneer offr., P.W.D., Ceylon, 1871; supt. 1871; ch. asst. headqrs., 1874; prov. engnr., 1886; voted bonus of 5,000 rs. by leg. coun. for invention of concrete sluices for irrign., May, 1890; ag. dir., P.W., July; asst. dir., Nov., 1897; col. engnr. survr., gen., and comptlr. of convicts, S. Stlmts., Jan., 1898; major and comdt., Singapore vol. artillery, Apr., 1899; mem. of exec. and leg. coun., S. Stlmts.; served in Ceylon vol. force 18 years.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER.—Mem. of legis. assem., Manitoba, 1874 to 1878; pol. mag. E. Marquette, 1878; mem. of house of assem., 1879; speaker, 1883 to 1886; mun. comsnr., Winnipeg, 1878.

MURRAY, CHARLES.—M.A., Univ. of Cape, 1884; asst. prof. lit. and math., Victoria Coll., Stellenbosch, Jan., 1885; dep. inspr. schls., Jan., 1889; sec. educn. dept., Cape Coll., Nov., 1891; asst. dir. P. W., Ceylon, Nov., 1897; col. engnr. and survr.-gen. S. Stlmts., Jan., 1898.

MURRAY, C. A.—Writer, Ceylon civ. ser., 1866; ag. pol. mag., Dumbara in the same year; comsnr. of requests, Balapitimodara, Oct., 1867; asst. govt. agt., Kurunégala, and ag. landing survr., Galle, 1870; ag. asst. agt., Jaffna, 1874; ag. pol. mag., Galle, 1874; ag. comsnr. of requests, Colombo,

1875; pol. mag., Kandy, 1876; asst. agt., Nuwara Eliya, 1877; ditto, Hambantota, 1887; govt. agt., Badulla, 1895.

MURRAY, C. E. R.—Crown prosecutor, S.W. dist., N.S.W. June, 1875; dist., ct. judge, N.W. dist., 1878; of N. dist. 1880.

MURRAY, THE HON. CHARLES GIDEON.—Asst. priv. sec. and A.D.C. to lieut.-gov. Br. N. Guinea, 1898; clk. in col. sec.'s office, 1899; res. mag., Western Division, B.N.G., 1900.

MURRAY, SIR HERBERT HARLEY, K.C.B.—Clk. treasury; chmn. bd. customs, 1889-94; sent to Newfoundland as comsnr. to distribute relief fund, 1895; Gov. Newfoundland, 1895-1898.

MURRAY, T., Junr.—Govt. med. offr., Tacarigua dist., Trinidad, Jan., 1876.

MURRAY, THE HON. THOMAS KENRICK, C.M.G. (1895).—Mem. legis. assem., Natal; min. of lands and wks., Natal, 1893.

MURRAY, W. SHEPHERD.—Dep.-fiscal, N. Prov., Ceylon, 1868; asst. supt. pol., 1873; ag. pol. mag. and comsnr. of requests, 1873; supt. of pol., 1875.

MUSGRAVE, ANTHONY, Junr.—Priv. sec. to Gov. Musgrave in Newfoundland, from July, 1868, to July, 1869; served in same capacity in Br. Columbia, Aug., 1869, to Apr., 1872; priv. sec. and clk. of exec. coun., Natal, July, 1872 to 1873; priv. sec. and clk. of exec. coun. in S. Australia, June, 1873; priv. sec. to gov. of Jamaica, Aug., 1877, to June 1883; also acted as sec. to the local comtee. of the Internat. Fisheries Exhibn., 1883; priv. sec. to Sir A. Musgrave in Queensland, Nov., 1883; asst. dep. comsnr., New Guinea, 1885; govt. sec., 1888, and local auditor, Nov., 1890; mem. exec. and legis. couns.

MUSGRAVE, CHRISTOPHER.—Jun. clk., registr.'s office, Antigua, Dec., 1874; clk. to mag., dist. A, Apr., 1877; acted as ch. clk., registr.'s office, Jan., 1879; acted as mag. and coroner for dist. B, July, 1882; dep.-coroner for district A, Aug., 1882; clk. col. sec.'s office, Mar., 1883; priv. sec. to admr., Leeward Is., Aug., 1883, to Jan., 1884; ag. mag. and coroner for dist. B, Dec., 1884, and for dist. A, Feb. and June, 1885; sec. to local comtee. of the Col. and Ind. Exhibn., Jan., 1886; ag. mag., Nevis, 1886; mem. of infirmary bd., 1886; ag. mag. and coroner, Barbuda Oct., 1888, to Nov., 1889; and for dist. A, Antigua, Dec., 1889, to June, 1890; ch. clk., registr.'s office, Antigua, Aug., 1890; registr. and pro-marshal, Dominica, July, 1892; mem. exec. coun., 1895; offr. in care of pris. discipline, 1895; supt. crown lds., 1897.

MUSSON, JOHN TURNBULL.—Ed. King's Coll. Schl., Lond.; admitted solr., sup. ct., Jamaica, Oct., 1875; notary public, 1883; res. mag., St. Andrew, Nov., 1888.

MUSSON, SAMUEL PAYNTER.—Clk. in the gov.'s sec.'s office, Jamaica, Apr., 1866; 2nd-class clk. in office of financial sec., Sept., 1866; 1st-class clk. col. sec.'s office, Oct., 1872; ch. clk., 1884; has repeatedly acted as asst. sec. and as auditor-gen., June, 1885, to May, 1886; treas., Jamaica, 1896; nominated mem. of legis. coun., 1897.

MYLNE, THOMAS.—Registr. of titles, Queensland, 1884; clk., registr.-gen.'s office, 1864; ch. clk. 1873; 2nd deputy, 1878; prin. dep.-registr. 1879; mem. civ. ser. bd., 1890.

NATHAN, MAJOR MATTHEW, C.M.G. (1899).—Entered R.E. 1880; capt. 1889; maj. 1898; served in Nile expdn. 1885; Lushai campaign (medal with clasp) 1889 sec. col. defence comtee., 1895; admnstred. govt. of S. Leone in 1899; gov. Gold Coast, Oct., 1900.

NAUDI, ALFREDO, C.M.G. (1901), LL.D. (1877).—Received at the bar, Malta, 1878; elected mem. coun. of govt., 1889; prof. of law, Malta Univ., 1892; crown advoc. and govt. legal adviser, with seat in exec. coun. and council of govt., 1895.

NAZ, SIR VIRGIL, K.C.M.G. (1880), C.M.G. (1874).—Mem. of the coun. of govt. of Mauritius; ret. Dec., 1895; unofficially nominated mem. of coun., Nov., 1896.

NEGUS, FRANCIS H. D.—Local auditor, Lagos, Dec., 1893; ditto, G. Coast, June, 1894.

NELSON, THE RT. HON. SIR HUGH M., P.C., K.C.M.G. (1897).—Vice-pres. of coun., premier, ch. sec., and treas. of Queensland, 1893 to 1898; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee; pres. of legis. coun., 1898.

NEVILL, EDMUND NEVILLE, F.R.A.S., F.C.S., &c.—Govt. astronomer, Natal, 1882; also govt. chemist and official assayer, 1886.

NEVILLE, G. STANLEY.—Asst. clk., Queen's advoc.'s dept., G. Coast, 1879; extra clk., col. sec.'s office, 1880; accompanied Gov. Sir S. Rowe to Prahue as special service clk., 1881; clk. in registr.-gen.'s office, 1881; extra clk., gov.'s office, 1881-7; acted as gov.'s clk., clk. of legis. coun., and clk. to bd. of educn., 1887; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, 1889.

NEWCASTLE (N.S.W.), BISHOP OF (founded, 1847), RIGHT REV. JOSIAH B. PEARSON, D.D.—Ed. at Chesterfield Gram. Schl. and St. John's Coll., Camb., of which he became fellow and tutor; took a 1st-class in the moral sciences trips, 1864; vicar of Newark, 1874-80; consecrated, 1880.

NEWCOMBE, EDMUND LESLIE.—Grad. in arts of Univ. of Dalhousie Coll.; LL.B., Univ. of Halifax; called to the bar, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1883; Ontario, Dec., 1893; Q.C., Nov., 1893; reprsntve. of govt. of Canada to confer with H.M.'s govt. on Canadian copyright, 1894; dep.-min. of just. of Canada, Mar., 1893.

NEWWEY, JOSEPH.—M.I.C.E.; engnr. on staff of ch. inspr., Capetown, Nov., 1872; had charge of Buffalo Comtee.'s, and Great Kei bridges, and reconstruction of all E. prov. bridges destroyed by 1874 flood; special service in mil. engnr. wks. during Gaaleka and Basuto wars and Tembu rebellion; in charge of Aliwal N. and Kraai River bridges and other wks. and surveys, Nov., 1877; engnr. asst., Capetown, Sept., 1881; dist. inspr., 1882; ch. inspr., June, 1893.

NEWFOUNDLAND and BERMUDA, Fourth BISHOP OF (founded 1839), RT. REV. LLEWELLYN JONES, D.D.—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1862; M.A., 1866; rector of Little Hereford, with Ashford Carbonell, 1874 to 1878; consec. bishop, 1878.

NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN.—Asst. supt. pol., Singapore, Dec., 1882; ag. supt. of pol., Singapore, Apr., 1894, to Apr., 1895; ag. supt., P.W., Apr., 1898.

NEWMAN, GEORGE HENRY.—J.P., Queensland, 1877; trustee in insolvency, 1878; curator of intestate estates and in insanity, 1885; commanded corps of engnrs., 1876-88; is a lieut.-col. Queensland defence forces.

NEWSAM, WILLIAM FORBES, M.D.—Supt. of lun., pauper, and leper asyl., and coroner, St. George's, Grenada, 1868 to 1871; med. offr. No. 2 dist., St. Vincent, 1872 to 1880; ag. col. surg., 1879; apptd. to No. 1 dist. (Kingstown), 1880; ag. col. surg., 1881, and again 1886; col. surg., June, 1887; is a J.P. and chmn. med. bd.

NEWTON, FRANCIS JAMES, C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. at Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxon, B.A., 1880; M.A., 1890; barrister, Inner Temple; lieut., 3rd

batt., Hampshire regt., and extra A.D.C. to Sir H. Robinson, gov., Cape, 1881; priv. sec. to Sir Thomas Scanlen, prime minister of Cape, 1883; and to Sir H. Robinson, 1884-86; sec. to Mauritius roy. comsn., 1886; ag. admstr. and ch. mag. Br. Bechuanaland, 1888; col. sec. and rec.-gen., 1889; ag. admstr. and ch. mag., 1892; res. comsnt. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Dec., 1895-7; col. sec., Br. Honduras, 1898.

NEWTON, GEORGE.—Atty.-at-law in Mauritius in 1873; acted as sec. to two comtees of attorneys, to report on the tariff of attorneys' fees, and to make observations on a draft ordinance on judicial sales (1880-81); was placed in charge of the arrangements for bringing into operation the Seychelles Mortgage Act, 1882; conservator of mortgages, Seychelles, 1882; legal adviser to the Seychelles Govt., 1883; acctnt. in bankruptcy, Mauritius 1884; is also official liquidator under the Companies Winding-up Order; was mem. of comsn. to inquire into the working of the bankruptcy laws, Mauritius, 1885-6; author of a "Treatise of the Bankruptcy Law." Official assignee in insolvency, Sept., 1896; receiver of regulation dues and conservator of mortgages, Oct., 1896.

NEW ZEALAND (Auckland), 2nd BISHOP of, RIGHT REV. W. G. COWIE, D.D.—Consec. June, 1869; was chaplain of the 3rd div. of Sir Colin Campbell's army at the capture of Lucknow in Mar., 1858; was present at the actions of Coorsee, Rooyah, Aligimje, and Bareilly, with Sir Robert Walpole's column in Apr. and May of the same year; was chaplain to the Viceroy of India's camp in the autumn of 1863; to Sir John Garrock's column against the Afghan tribes, Nov. and Dec., 1863, and present at the storming of Laloo and the fight at Chumblah. Indian and Afghan medals, with clasps for Lucknow and Umbeyla.

NIBLETT, CHARLES HERBERT.—Apptd., after a compet. exam., clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser. and assigned to the C.O., Sept., 1879; promoted to higher grade Apr., 1891.

NICHOLAS, CYRIL BAILEY, B.A.—Ed. at the Roy. Coll., Colombo, and at Christ's Coll., Camb.; Ceylon govt. univer. schlr.; classical exhibitnr. and modern history prizeman of Christ's Coll.; historical trips; principal asst. Roy. Coll., Colombo.

NICHOLLS, HENRY ALFRED ALFORD, C.M.G. (1866), M.B. (Honours), C.M. (1873), M.D. Abdn. (1875); M.R.C.S. Eng., F.L.S., and C.M.Z.S.—Corresp. mem. N. York Acad. of Sci., Jamaica Inst., centl. agric. bd. of Trinidad, and chamber of agric. of Guadeloupe; hon. mem. Roy. Agric. and Com. Soc. of Br. Guiana; crown nominee in legis. assem. of Dominica, 1875-7; med. supt. of Dominica Yaws Hosp., 1877; surg., Roseau Infmr., 1879; med. off. pub. institns., 1880; chmn. poor law bd., 1885-91; local comsnt., Col. and Ind. Exhibn. 1886; ag. curator, Dominica Bot. Station, May to Oct., 1890; gained prize of 100l. for best text book of Tropical Agriculture offered by the govt. of Jamaica, 1890; special comsnt. to enquire into prevalence of Yaws in W. Indies, 1891, for report on which (pub. as Blue Book) recd. thanks of S. of S., 1894; J.P., 1896; chmn. of the town bd. of Roseau, 1896-98; hlth. off. of Dominica, 1897; off. mem. of legis. coun., 1898.

NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, 1st BART (creat. 1859), KNT. BACH. (1852), D.C.L.—Emigrated to Australia in 1834, and practised there as a physician; was elected a mem. of the 1st legis. coun. of N. S. Wales in 1843, and was three times chosen for the office of speaker (1845 to 1856); is provost of the Univ. of Sydney.

NICOLL, WM., M.A., LL.B.—Forensic prize-man, Edin. Univ., 1882; mem. faculty of advocs., Scotland, 1882; asst. prof. civ. law, Edin. Univ., 1883; stip. mag., Br. Guiana, Apr., 1888; ag. ch. just., Br. Honduras, 1891-2; ag. puisne judge, Br. Guiana, 1893-4; ag. solr.-gen. 1894-5; mem. of comsn. on the provost marshal's office, 1896; dir. of the B.G. bank, 1897; Queen's advoc., Lagos, 1897; puisne judge, G. Coast, 1897.

NICOLLE, H. C.—Asst. audr., Cyprus, Feb., 1880; aud.-gen., 1883; Br. deleg. of Evkaf, in addition to his other duties, June, 1886; local auditor, Hong Kong, Jan., 1890.

NICOLLS, ERNEST H. DYNELY.—Divisional engr., P. W., Cyprus, 1898.

NIGHTINGALE, THOMAS SLINGSBY.—Clk. to inspr.-gen. war dept., King William's Town, 1883; transf'd. to customs, 1885; res. mag. and sub. collr. of customs, Port Nolloth, 1891; 1st-cl. clk., East London, 1896; chief clk., agt.-gen.'s off., 1898.

NIMMO, JOHN.—Comsnt. of pub. wks., Victoria, Feb., 1886-90.

NOALL, W. E.—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the Civil Ser. and assigned to the C. O., June, 1898.

NOCK, W. C.—Clk. pub. wks. dept., Trinidad, 1881; road acctnt., Sept., 1883; storekeeper, May, 1886; acctnt., special pub. works and road loan bd., Sept., 1890.

NOEL, ARTHUR BAPTIST.—Eldest son of Judge Noel, Victoria; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1877; acted for some time as a crown prosecutor in Queensland; dist. ct. judge, Queensland, 1883.

NORMAN, ARTHUR C. A.—Articled to A. Norman, F.R.I.B.A., Plymouth, 1874-8; assoc. of Roy. Inst. of Br. Architects, 1881; fellow, 1896; ch. draftsman and asst. survr., Plymouth municipality, 1878-83; asst. suptdt. P.W.D., Selangor, Federated Malay States, Oct., 1883; ag. suptd., Nov., 1888-9; architect, Mar., 1890, to Jan., 1896; ag. state engr. and chmn. sanitary bd., 1894; senior dist. engr., Jan., 1896; ag. deputy state engr., 1897-9.

NORMAN, GEO. WM., jun.—Clk., registr.'s office, Antigua, May, 1871; ch. clk., marshals' office, Dec., 1874; ditto registr.'s office, Oct., 1877; ag. prov. marshal and registr. in 1878 and 1880; marshal V.-A. ct., Aug., 1870; sec. to law library, sup. ct., 1878-80; ch. clk. G.P.O. Trinidad, Apr., 1880; surg.-gen.'s dept., May, 1865; ag. warden of St. Ann's and Diego Martin ward union, July, 1888, to Jan., 1889; supervisor for the col., Feb., 1889; 2nd lieut., Trinidad R.V., Sept., 1890.

NORMAN, GEN. SIR HENRY WYLIE, G.C.B. (1887), G.C.M.G. (1887), C.I.E. (1878), K.C.B. (1873), C.B. (1859).—Joined the Bengal Army in 1844; served as adjt. to the 31st native infantry throughout the Punjab campaign in 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, action of Sordoolapore, battles of Chilianwalla and Goojerat, and pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans; as brigade maj. or asst. adjt.-gen., engaged in numerous affairs and expedns. on the Peshawur frontier in the years 1850-54; in 1855 in the Sonthal campaign in command of a detachment; in the mutiny campaigns of 1857-59, as asst. adjt.-gen. or dep. adjt.-gen. and the greater part of the time as adjt.-gen. to the army in the field; served throughout the siege of Delhi; in all the actions under Greathead and Grant from Delhi to Lucknow; relief of Lucknow; operations at Cawnpore; action at Khodagunge, and re-occupation of Futteghur; siege and capture of Lucknow, Mar., 1858; campaign in Rohilcund

(wounded at the action of Bareilly); campaign in Oude, cold season of 1858-59, including several actions; in 1860, asst. mil. sec. at the Horse Guards; in 1862, mil. sec. to the govt. of Ind.; in 1870, mem. of the viceroy's coun.; and in 1878, mem. of the coun. of Ind. in London; A.D.C. to the Queen from 1863 to 1869; in 1883, gov. of Jamaica; gov. Queensland, 1889; viceroy of India, but did not take up apptmt., 1893; ret., 1895; agt.-gen. for Queensland, Nov., 1896 to 1898; mem. of roy. comsn. to enquire into condition of W. Indies, Dec., 1896.

NORQUAY, HON. J.—Prov. treasury, premier, prov. of Manitoba, Canada, June, 1878; rly. comsnr. and premier until 1887.

NORRIS, FREDERICK LAING, M.B.C.M.—Ed. Glas. high schl. and Glas. univ.; asst. to med. off. of health for various sanitary authorities, 1890; res. clinical asst., Shoreditch infir., 1891; un. house-surg. Birkenhead hosp., 1892; med. off. for Nos. 3, 5, and 7 dists., St. Christopher, Sept., 1892; do. for 2 dist., Montserrat, Jan., 1895; off. M.L.C., Nov., 1895; mem. bd. of health, Jan., 1897; J.P., 1898; visiting just. of gaol, 1898; ag. comsnr. &c., in July, 1898; road survr. for dist. No. 1 North, Jan., 1900; res. med. off. Holberton Instn., Antigua, Sept., 1900.

NORTH, M. K. A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. at Marlborough and Freiburg (Germany); pupil to Ed. Easton & Co., Westminster; employed on Brighton, Hastings, Herts, Essex, and other waterworks, and on drainage wks. in Norfolk and Lincolnshire; engnr., Santa Fé and Cordoba Gt. S. Rly. Argentine, 1888; ch. engnr. for contractors, main line extension, Central Argentine Rly., Rosario to Peirano, 1889-91; asst. col. civ.-engnr., Br. Guiana, 1892; ag. col. civ.-engnr. and mem. ct. of policy, 1893.

NORTHCOTE, ERNEST AUGUSTUS.—Ed. at Westminster, and Trin. Coll., Camb., LL.B. (hon.), 1873; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1875, Oxford circuit and Worcester and Usk Sessions; stip. mag., Br. Guiana, 1882; sheriff of Essequibo, 1884; ag. puisne judge, Apr., 1884, to Sept., 1885; puisne judge, Jamaica, 1886; ag. ch. just., June, 1892, Sept., 1893, to June, 1894, and Aug., 1894, to Apr., 1895, and on subsequent occasions.

NORTON, 1ST BARON (U. K., created 1878). RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER ADDERLEY, K.C.M.G. (1869).—Ed. at Chr. Ch. Oxford, B.A., 1838; pres. of bd. of health and vice-pres. of bd. of educn. from Mar., 1858, till June, 1859; M.P. for Staffordshire N., for which he was first returned 1841; was under-sec. of state for the col., July, 1866, until Dec., 1868; pres. of the Roy. comsn. on the sanitary laws, 1868; pres. of the bd. of trade, 1874 to 1878.

NOVA SCOTIA, 6th BISHOP of, THE RIGHT REV. FRED. COURTNEY, D.D.—Consec. 1888.

NOWELL, EDWIN CRADOCK.—Clk., commissariat dept., Tasmania, 1852; clk. to gov., 1857; to exec. and legis. coun., 1864; govt. statistician, 1867 to 1882; clk. of fed. coun. of Australasia, 1st session, 1886, and 2nd session 1888; is author of a partly. handbook.

NOYES, EDWARD THOMAS.—Writer, Ceylon, 1874; pol. mag., Kalpitiya and Puttalam, 1877; asst. to govt. agt., E. prov., 1883; asst. govt. agt. and dist. judge, Clislaw, Jan., 1888; ag. asst. govt. agt., Vavuniya and Mullaitivu, Jan., 1888; Puttalam, Mar., 1895, and Apr., 1897; ag. dist. judge, Kurunegala, Oct., 1896, Batticaloa, Jan., 1897; asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, Apr., 1897; Puttalam, Jan., 1898.

NUGENT, GEORGE OLIVER.—2nd clk. col. sec.'s

office, Leeward Islds., Nov., 1893; ag. 1st clk., Dec., 1894, to June, 1895; 3rd clk., Apl., 1897; ag. 2nd clk. and ex. co., Apl. to Dec., 1897, and June, 1899, to Aug., 1900; ag. ch. clk., and clk. fed. ex. and leg. co., and Antigua leg. co., Aug., 1900; ag. priv. sec., Dec., 1897, to Jan., 1898, Jan. to June, 1899, Oct., 1899, to Aug., 1900.

NUNES, W. G.—Clerk in secretariat, Jamaica, 1875 to 1878; clk., internal rev., 1880; clk. parochial bds., 1882; inspr. of poor, St. Ann's, 1886.

OBAFENI, EDWIN HARRISON.—Messenger P.O., Lagos, 1869; asst. landing waiter, customs, 1872; asst. examg. offr., 1876; 2nd clk., 1891.

O'BRIEN, CHARLES ANDREW.—Ed. at St. Stanislaus Coll., Tulley, and Roy. Univ. of Ireland (LL.D. 1889); called to Irish bar, 1888; English bar, Mid. Temp., 1892; won 1st and 2nd schol. in com. and crim. law, Mid. Temp., 1889-90; exhibns. in English law, Roman law and jurisprudence, Queen's Coll., Cork, 1887-8; apptd. dist. comsnr., G. Coast, Apl., 1895.

O'BRIEN SIR GEORGE THOMAS MICHAEL, K.C.M.G. (1894), C.M.G. (1889).—Ed. at Westminster, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; writer, Ceylon service, attached to col. sec.'s office, 1867; additional pol. mag., Kurunegalla, June, 1867; pol. mag., Harrisapattu, Jan., 1869; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Feb., 1870; ag. pol. mag., Colombo, Oct., 1870; asst. govt. agt. &c., 1871; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1874; prin. asst., Sept., 1876; treas., Aug., 1886; acted several times as col. sec.; auditor-gen., 1890; col. sec., Cyprus, 1891; ditto, Hong-Kong, 1892-5; ret., 1895; gov. Fiji, 1897.

O'BRIEN, H. L.—Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and Roy. Naval Schl., New Cross, Kent, England; 3rd clk., registr.-gen.'s office, Trinidad, Apr., 1881; 2nd clk. to the asst. dir. of pub. wks., July, 1881; extra clk., N. Div., Aug., 1881, to July, 1882; ag. during same period as clk. to the gen. supt. of rlys.; 1st clk. to asst. director of pub. wks. July, 1882; transfd. to the financial branch, Oct., 1883; 2nd clk., registr.-gen.'s office, Sept., 1884; ag. ch. clk., Mar. and Apr., 1888; ch. clk., registr.-gen.'s office, Oct., 1889; ag. dep. registr.-gen., Mar. and Apr., and June to Nov., 1892, Jan. to Apr., 1893; capt., Trinidad Lt. Infy. Vols., Feb., 1891.

O'BRIEN, LIEUT.-COL. SIR J. TERENCE N., C.M.G. (1879), K.C.M.G. (1887).—Ensign 67th regt., Sept., 1847; transfd. to 70th foot, Mar., 1848; lieut. May, 1850; capt. 5th fusiliers, Feb., 1858; transfd. to 20th regt., Feb. 1858; brevet-major, Apr., 1859; major, unattached, May, 1868; brevet lieut.-col., June, 1870; embarked with his regt. for India in 1849, in which country he passed in the native languages, and also as a survr. and a civ. engnr.; became asst. in the revenue survey, from which he was transfd. to the pub. wks., in which he rose to be exec. engnr.; served during the whole of the Indian mutiny; was, in 1855, at Peshawur, during the Ensofzaie exped. (medal and clasp); served throughout the Oudh campaign of 1858-59, as dep.-asst. qtrmstr.-gen. to a column in the field; present at the storm and capture of Rampore Kussia; took part in the operations under Lord Clyde, leading to the surrender of Amethie, evacuation of Shunkurpore, and flight of Beni Madhoo; proceeded with the column under Brigadier Taylor, C.B., and Sir Hope Grant to Fyzabad; present at the crossing of the Gosra Affairs of Muchlegawn and Kumdakoti, and pursuit of the rebels into Nepaul (mentioned and thanked in despatches, medal and brevet-major); in 1860 proceeded to Ceylon as asst. mil. sec.; apptd. to the staff of the Bengal army as brigade-major, Gwalior dist., 1863; inspr.-gen. of pol., Mauritius, May,

1867; poor-law comsnr. and dir. of the Orphan Asylum, 1870; gov. of Heligoland, 1881; of Newfoundland, 1888; ret., 1895.

O'CONNOR, C. Y., C.M.G. (1897), C.E.—Under sec., pub. wks. dept., N. Zealand; marine engnr., 1890; engnr.-in-chief, W. Australia, 1891.

O'CONNOR, CAPT. JOHN THOMAS.—Clk. to offr. comdg. No. 5 Company, F.A.M.P., King William's Town, Apr., 1867; served in Br. Basutoland in 1868, under Col. Bowker, ag. as postmr., collr. of rev., &c., in addition to his regimental duties; sub-insp. of Fr. A.M.P., July, 1870; commanded No. 3 Troop at the Diamond Fields, Nov., 1871, to May, 1873; J.P. for that territory, Sept., 1872; commanded No. 3, and subsequently No. 2, Troop, June, 1873, to Aug., 1875; acted as magistrate in Tarnbookieland, Aug., 1875; commanded F.A.M.P. in E. Griqualand, July, 1876, to Mar., 1880, and served during the Griqua rebellion in 1878; also at Moiro's mountain in 1879, and commanded the whole field force after the taking of that stronghold, until the disbandment of the auxiliary forces; Kafir war medal and clasp; inspr., F.A.M.P. July, 1877; capt. C.M.R., Aug., 1878; R.M., Bomvana-land, Mar., 1880; ditto, Umzinkulu dist., Nov., 1881; despatched by the Cape govt. on three special missions to the Pondo chief Umqikela, between Sept., 1884, and Apr., 1885, all of which were successful, and elicited the express thanks of the Cape govt.; R.M., Tsolo, E. Griqualand, Sept., 1886; now R.M., Ngwamakwe, Transkei.

O'CONNOR, OWEN L.—Insp. of pol., Mauritius, Oct., 1862; poor law guardian, district of Moka, 1866; was hon. sec. of the "Moka special fund committee" for the relief of the sick poor during the fever epidemic of 1867, and was presented with silver plate by inhabitants for his services; poor law guardian, dist. of Flacq, Jan., 1872; ditto, Grand Port, Jan., 1874; sanitary guardian, Savanna, June, 1874; poor law guardian, Grand Port, Jan., 1875; ag. inspr. of imigrts., 1877; inspr. of imigrts., Feb., 1883; mem. of dist. prison comtee., 1868-76, and of local bd. of health, 1868-74; dir., widow and orphans' fund, Jan., 1885; ag. protector of imigrts. and mem. of coun. of educn., 1889; chmn., Rodríguez Inquiry Comsn., 1889; ag. prof. of imigrty., May, to Dec., 1894.

O'CONNOR, THE HON. RICHARD E., M.A.—Min. of just. in Dibbs' ministry, N.S. Wales, 1891-94.

O'DONOVAN, DENIS, C.M.G. (1893), F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., Knight of the Legion of Honour (1897).—Ed. partly in Ireland, partly in Paris; for some time on the French press, and prof. in one of the colls. of the Univ. of France; in Melbourne, sec. in roy. comsn. on federation of Australian cols. of 1870; parly. librarian of Queensland, 1874; is author of "Memories of Rome," and other literary works, and has produced an analytical and classified index of the library over which he pre-sides; is a fellow of the Incorp. Soc. of Authors (England), mem. of the Soc. of Art (England), mem. of the Library Assn. of United Kingdom, fellow of the Soc. of Literature (England), officier de l'instruction publique (1896), and hon. mem. of the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris; also a corrpdg. mem. (*causa honoris*) of the Sociétés de Géographie Commerciales of Paris and Havre.

O'DWYER, RICHARD H.—Mem. Newfoundland exec. coun. and rec.-gen., 1889-93; comsnr. of poor, 1893; comsnr. of pub. charities, 1898.

OFFORD, JAMES ALBERT, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond).—Surgical scholarship, Lond. Hosp., 1889; late supt. Forston Asylum, and house-surg., surgical asst., and asst. in dept. of skin diseases, Lond. Hosp., and res. med. offr., Bradford

children's hosp.; asst. govt. med. offr., Fiji, 1894.

O'HALLORAN, JOS. SYLVESTER, C.M.G. (1895).—Clk. in audit office, S. Australia, 1859; clk. of exec. coun., and clk. to the ct. of appeals, 1869; acted also as priv. sec. to the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bart., Gov. of S. Australia from Feb. to May, 1870; asst. sec. roy. col. inst., Apr., 1881; sec., Jan., 1884.

OKEDEN, W. E. P.—Formerly imigrn. agt., Brisbane; under-col. sec., Queensland, 1890.

OKES, H.—C. C. and res. mag., Victoria E. div., Cape Col., Apl., 1880.

OLIVIER, SYDNEY, C.M.G. (1898), B.A.—Ed. at Tonbridge Schl.; open exhibnr., Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; 2nd class classical mods., 1878; 2nd class in final classical schol., 1881; apptd., after compet. exam, clk. in office of the S. of S. for Cols., 17th Apr., 1882; honourably mentioned for Cobden prize essay, Oxford, 1883; ag. col. sec. Br. Honduras, Oct., 1890, to Apr., 1891; ag. auditor-gen., Leeward Is., Oct., 1895, to Feb., 1896; priv. sec. to the Earl of Selborne, Sept., 1896; sec. to the roy. comsn. apptd. to inquire into condition of the W. Indies, Dec., 1896; 1st-class clk., June, 1897; sent to Washington on special service in connection with W. Indian reciprocity negotiations, 1898; ag. col. sec., Jamaica, 1900.

O'LOGHLEN, THE HON. SIR BRYAN, BART.—Atty.-gen., treas. and premier of Victoria, Australia, July, 1881; ret., 1883; M.L.A. for Port Fanny, 1889; mem. of Patterson ministry, 1893-4, as atty.-gen.

O'MALLEY, SIR EDWARD LOUGHLIN, KT. BACH. (1891).—Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb., grad. B.A., 1864; M.A. 1868 called to bar (Mid. Tem.), 1866; joined Norfolk circuit; atty.-gen. of Jamaica, 1876; atty.-gen., Hong Kong, Nov., 1879; ch. just., S. Stmts., 1889; ret., 1892; ch. just. Br. Guiana, 1896; judge cons. ct., Constantinople, 1897.

O'MEARA, WILLIAM.—Third asst. clk., the registr.'s office, Br. Guiana, 1868; 2nd asst. clk., 1872; 1st ditto, 1872; sworn clk. and notary public, 1876; 1st sworn clk. and notary public, 1882; provost marshal, Br. Guiana, June, 1892.

OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU FREDERICK, K.C.M.G. (1890), C.M.G. (1882).—Late capt. R.E.; ed. at Chelt. Coll. and R.M.A., Woolwich, entd. the roy. engnrs., Jan., 1864; employed under the W. O. and Admty., and at R.M.A., from 1867 to 1874; priv. sec. to Earl of Carnarvon, S. of S. for Cols., Mar., 1874, to Jan., 1877, when he was apptd. a crown agt. for the cols.; a comsnr. for the col. exhibn. 1887; mem. roy. comsn. for Paris exhibn. of 1900; permanent under S. of S. for the Colonies, June, 1900; sec. of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, July, 1900.

ONGLEY, PERCY ALGERNON.—Clk., comsnr.'s office, Nicosia, Cyprus, 1879, and sub-collr. of customs and excise, 1882; local comdt. police, 1894.

ONSLow, EARLOF, G.C.M.G. (1889), K.C.M.G. (1887), WILLIAM HILLIER ONSLOW, VISCOUNT CRANLEY, 4TH EARL (U.K., created 1801).—Ed. at Eton, and Exeter Coll., Oxford; J.P. and dep.-lieut. of Surrey, and High Steward of Guildford; parly. under-S. of S. for the cols., Feb., 1887; parly. sec., bd. of trade, Feb., 1888; vice-pres. of the col. confce., 1887; a deleg. to sugar bounties confce., 1887; gov., N. Zealand, 1889; resig. 1892; under-S. of S. for Ind., 1895, to 1900; again parly. under S. of S., C.O., Nov., 1900.

ONSLow, SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, KT. BACH. (1895).—Ed. Westminster, and Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. in 1864; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1868, home circuit and Surrey sess.; atty.-

gen. Br. Honduras in 1878; ditto, W. Australia, in 1880; ch. just., July, 1883; adminstr. the govt., 1885, and again in 1891 and 1895.

ONTARIO, ARCHBISHOP OF, THE MOST REV. J. T. LEWIS, D. D.—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dub., B.A., 1847 (gold medallist, ethics and logic); Dominion bronze medal for service in cause of lit. and sci., Nov., 1885.

ORD, DUNCAN BERESFORD.—Clk., crown lands office, W. Australia, 1882; clk., treasury, 1882; clk. to mags., postmr., &c., Derby, 1883; 2nd clk., pol. dept., 1884; clk., govt.'s office, 1889; priv. sec. to Sir G. Smith, K.C.M.G., 1897.

O'REILLY, HON. C.—Min. of lands and wks., Tasmania, Aug., 1876, to Aug., 1877, and Dec., 1878, to Nov., 1882; stip. mag. Ringarooma, and comsnr. of gold fields and mines, N.E. dist. Jan., 1883.

ORGAS, PAULIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., Lond.—Med. offr. of St. Andrew's parish, Grenada, 1858; surg. of Col. Hosp. and med. offr. of the town of St. George, 1867; health offr. and surg. of roy. gaol, 1870; has been a mem. of the legis. assem. since 1868; is a J.P.; mem. of legis. coun., 1881.

ORGILL, BERNARD CHURTON.—2nd-class clk., internal rev. dept., Jamaica, Oct., 1870; ret., Oct., 1871; J.P. for the parish of Portland, June, 1872; mem. of the parochial bds. of that parish, Jan., 1873, to Nov., 1875; 1st-class clk., collr.-gen.'s office, Nov., 1875; chf. clk., Feb., 1878; supervisor of rev. offices, Jan., 1889.

ORMSBY, R. D.—Suptdg. offr. pub. wks. dept., Ceylon, 1866; ag. prov. asst., N.W.P., July, 1870, to May, 1871; prov. asst. Ratnapura, 1876; ditto, Anuradhapura, 1877; financial and office asst. to dir., Aug., 1877; ag. prov. asst., W.P., May, 1879; ditto, Uva, 1880; ditto, C.P., 1883-4; ag. dir. of P.W., May, 1887, to Jan., 1888; Oct., 1891, to Feb., 1892; Aug., 1896, to May, 1897; provincial engr. C.P., Sept., 1892; dir. of P.W. and survr.-gen., Hong-Kong, Sept., 1897; mem. of exec. and legis. coun., Hong-Kong.

O'RORKE, THE HON. SIR GEORGE MAURICE, K.T. BACH. (1880).—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dub., of which he is a graduate; emigrated to Victoria in 1852, and settled in N. Zealand in 1854; elected to House of Representatives in 1861 for the town of Onehunga, which he represented until it was merged in the elective dist. of Manukau, for which he has sat since 1882; elected speaker of the House of Representatives, July, 1879; and a dissolution taking place in Aug., was re-elected speaker in Sept. following; on both occasions was elected unanimously; previous to this he had been thrice elected chrmn. of comtees. of the House of Reps., viz., in 1871, 1875, and 1876; had been also speaker of the Auckland prov. coun. for 12 years, from 1865 to the abolition of the province of Auckland in 1876; entered the Waterhouse ministry in 1872 as sec. for crown lands, and min. for immigr. On Mr. Waterhouse resigning the premiership in 1873, he continued in the ministry of Sir Julius Vogel until 1874, when he resig.; is a mem. of the N. Z. bar, and in 1879-80 was chrmn. of the roy. comsn. to inquire into the operations of the Univ. of N. Z., and the secondary schls. of the col. in their relation to the Univ.; was for the 3rd and 4th time unanimously elected speaker of the House of Representatives, May, 1882, and Aug., 1884, respectively, and again in 1887; was elected as first chrmn. of the coun. of the Auckland Univ. Coll., founded in 1883; also chrmn. of the bd. of govs. of the Auckland gram. sch. l.

ORPEN, C. E. H.—Temporary clk. to C.C., Griquatown Div., Cape Col., 1872; clk., P.O., Barkly, and thence clk. to survr.-gen., 1873; clk.

to survr.-gen., on the fixed establishment, Griqualand W., 1874; sec. to comsn. on Griqualand claims (on special duty), Feb. to June, 1875; clk. to C.C., Barkly, 1876; re-appointed to survr.-gen.'s office, Sept., 1876; sec. to special comsnr. on native claims and locations (special duty), Feb. to June, 1877; served by special permission as a volr. in the One Star Diamond Contingent, and in the Intelligence Dept., Griqualand Field Force, May to Dec., 1878; S. African war medal; clk. (special duty) in staff paymaster's office, Mar., 1879; inspr. of native locations, div. of Hay, 1882; inspr. of natives, Herbert div., 1883.

ORPEN, HENRY MARTYN HERBERT, C.M.G. (1898).—Capt. comdg. Colesberg native levies, from Jan., 1851, to Aug., 1853, during the Kaffir war, also as dist. adjt. of N. Victoria from Apl., 1852, to Mar., 1853; held several other mil. apptmts. during same period; Kaffir war medal; apptd. to customs dept., Port Elizabeth, Dec., 1853; landing survr., Aug., 1857; sub-collr. and survr. and comptroller of H.M. customs and navigation laws, Capetown, Oct., 1867; temporary charge of customs dept., Apl., 1868, asst. treas., acctnt.-gen., and stamping comsnr., May, 1876; recr.-gen. and paymr.-gen., 1881.

OSBORN, JOHN FREDERICK.—Asst. engr. on construction M'chester Ship Canal, Nov., 1887, to Dec., 1891; attached to P.W.D., Jamaica, July, 1892, to Nov., 1896, on surveys for and construction of bridges; ag. irrigation engr.; res. canals; col. survr., and inspr. of P.W., Turks and Caicos Islds., Nov., 1896.

OSLER, B.—R.M., Riversdale div., Cape Col., Feb., 1881.

OSLER, FEATHERSTON.—Puisne judge, Ontario 1879; promoted to court of appeal, 1884.

OSMENT, DAVID S.—Col. engr., St. Vincent, Feb., 1876, and supt. of crown lds.

O'SULLIVAN, ARTHUR WARREN SWETE, B.A., Univ. scholar and medallist, Trin. Coll., Dub.—Cadet, S. S., Oct., 1883; passed final exam. Mar., 1885; dist. offr. S.W. dist., Penang, Jan., 1888; dist. offr., Balik Pulau, Penang, 1888; ag., collr. land rev., Singapore, 1889; ag. postmr.-gen., S.S., Oct., 1889, to Jan., 1890; collr. land rev., Penang, June, 1890; ag. Ind. immigr. agt., Apr. to Oct., 1892; ag. sen. dist. offr., P.W., May to Nov., 1895; ag. inspr. of prisons, S.S., Apr., 1896; ag. 1st mag. Singapore, May, 1896; also collr. land rev. and offr. in charge of treasury, Malacca, May, 1897; ag. inspr. of prisons, Apr., 1897; sen. dist. offr., prov. Wellesley, July, 1897; ag. 1st mag., Penang, Feb. to Dec., 1899.

OTWAY, LOFTUS JOHN BRIDGEWATER.—Postmr.-gen. Grenada, 1874; was speaker house of assem. in 1875; on change of constitution official mem., legis. assem.; ag. pol. mag. W. dist., Apr., 1876; pol. mag. and coroner, N. dist., Sept., 1876; pol. mag., W. dist., Dec., 1884; coroner and registr. of births and deaths, Dec., 1884; ag. pol. mag. S. dist., Apr., May, and Oct. to Dec., 1888; co-manager, dist. savings bk. of St. John's and St. Mark's in W. dist., Mar., 1889, in addition to magisterial duties.

OUIMET, G. D. C. L., K.C.—Premier of Quebec, 1873; supt. of pub. instruction, 1876.

OUIMET, THE HON. JOSEPH ALDRIC, K.C.—Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada, 1890-91; min. of pub. wks., 1892-6; judge, ct. of appeal, Montreal, May, 1896.

OWEN, A. DOUGLAS.—Ag. clk., immigr. office, Trinidad, May, 1872; temporary clk., col. sec.'s office, June, 1872; 4th clk. Jan., 1873; ag. inspr. of pol., June, 1873; ag. priv. sec. to Gov. Longden,



1873 to 1874; inspr. of pol., 1873; now dep. inspr.-gen.; J.P.

PACKER, HARRY E.—Ent. govt. ser. 1877; sec. to pub. wks., Tasmania, 1897.

PAGDEN, A. S.—Ed. Wellington Coll. and King's Coll., Camb., scholar of King's Coll., 1st class, classical tripos, 1881; writer, Ceylon civ. ser., Oct., 1881; pol. mag., Panadure, June, 1887; office asst. to the govt. agt., Colombo, Dec., 1890; dist. judge, Badulla, 1896; ag. dist. judge, Kurunegala, Mar., 1896; ag. comsnr. of requests, Colombo, June, 1896.

PAGE, GEORGE.—Keeper of the gaol, S. Leone, W. Africa; copyist in accts. div., science and art dept., Apl., 1881, to Dec., 1884; 2nd-cl. clk. pris. dept., Jan., 1885, to Dec., 1896; keeper of gaol, Freetown, S. Leone, Jan., 1897.

PAIRAUDÉAU, E. A.—2nd clk., crown lands dept., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1876; 1st ditto and draughtsman, Sept., 1879; 3rd asst. crown survr., Sept., 1884; 2nd govt. survr., Jan., 1887.

PALMER, ALFRED FELIX.—Auditor's clk., Grenada, Sept., 1879; rev. offr., St. Lucia, 1882; ag. ch. rev. offr., 1882-83; ag. ch. clk., treasury, 1883 and 1884; sub.-collr. customs and inland rev., and clk., 2nd dist. ct., Oct., 1884; acted twice as mag., and as coroner, dep. coroner, and J.P.; ag. ch. clk., govt. office, 1893.

PANTON, JOS. ANDERSON, C.M.G. (1895).—Comsnr. of crown lands and goldfields, Victoria, 1852; res. comsnr., Bendigo and Sandhurst goldfields, 1854; pol. mag. in various parts of the col. from 1862; first metropolitan pol. mag., Melbourne, coroner, guardian of minors, &c., 1874; is also pres. of mil. ct. under Defence Act.

PARDOE, AVERN.—Ed. Stratford-upon-Avon Collegiate Gram. Schl.; on staff of "Toronto Globe," 1875-89; managing editor, 1889-9; librarian of Ontario legislature, 1898.

PARKER, FREDERICK HARDYMAN, M.A. Edin., 1877, F.R.G.S.—Scholar in property law, Mid. Tem., 1879; called to the bar, Trin., 1880; employed in Canada; admitted to the bar, Br. Honduras, 1881; dep. atty.-gen., Corosol circuit, 1882; notary and standing conveyancing counsel, 1883; registr. of the sup. ct., keeper of the records, and provost marshal, Sept., 1884; also registr. Admty., lands, titles, a J.P., &c.; acted as dist. mag. and coroner, Belize, and as atty.-gen., 1883-7; ag. ch. just., 1886-7; pres., dist. ct., Papho, Cyprus, 1890; ag. pres., Limasol, 1892, and Larnaka, 1893-5; pres., Famagusta, 1892; passed in modern Greek, 1894; pres. Limasol, 1897.

PARMELEE, WILLIAM GRANNIS.—Asst. comsnr. of customs, Canada, Jan., 1885; comsnr., Mar., 1892; ch. controller of Chinese immigr. since 1885; dep. min. of trade and commerce of Canada, 1893.

PARR, LT.-COL. HENRY HALLAM, C.M.G. (1880).—Mil. sec. to Sir E. Frere at the Cape; served in the Egyptian expedn., 1882; dep. asst. adjt. and qrtmr.-gen., 1882; A.D.C. to Her Majesty.

PARRY-OKEDEN, W. E.—Insp. of border patrol, Queensland, 1870; pol. mag., 1872; immigr. agt., Brisbane, 1886.

PASLEY, MAJOR-GEN. CHARLES, C.B., late R.E.—Employed in 1850 at Bermuda in deepening and improving the entrance to St. George's Harbour by the col. govt.; in 1853 apptd. col. engr. of Victoria, and in 1854 was nominated a mem. of the legis. coun.; was despatched by Gov. Sir Charles Hotham on a special mission to Ballarat during the outbreak in the same year; on the proclamation of the new constitution in 1855 he joined

Mr. Haines's cabinet as comsnr. of pub. wks., and was returned to the assem. for the dist. of S. Bourke; resig. with Mr. Haines in 1857, and on the reconstruction of his cabinet in the same year served as professional head of the dept. of pub. wks. till 1860, when, on the outbreak of the N. Zealand war, he volunteered to serve in that col. on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Pratt; was severely wounded at the capture of the Kaihihi Pass in Oct.; was mentioned in despatches, and promoted to brevet-major for his services there; returned to England in 1861, and was special agt. in that country for the govt. of Victoria from 1864 to 1868; suptd., on behalf of the col., the equipment of the "Nelson," and the design, construction, armament, and despatch of the "Cerberus;" dir. of wks. of the navy from 1873 to 1882; ag. agt.-gen. for Victoria between the years 1880 and 1882.

PATERSON, HON. WILLIAM.—Elected mem. town coun., Brantford, 1868; dep. reeve in 1869-71, and mayor in 1872; he was first returned to parlmt. at the gen. election in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874, 1878, 1882, 1887, and 1891; mem. for Ontario, and comptroller of customs in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

PATERSON, WILLIAM.—Under representative govt., W. Australia, elected M.L.C., 1880-89., and M.L.A., 1890 to Dec., 1894, then resig.; man. agricul. bank, Jan., 1895.

PATTERSON, THE HON. JOHN COLEBROOKE.—Sec. of state for Canada, 1892; min. of militia and defence, Dec., 1892; Lieut.-gov., Manitoba, 1895.

PATTERSON, L. J.—Ch. clk. to audr.-gen., Barbados, 1868; has acted on several occasions as auditor; govt. audr., Barbados rly., May, 1883.

PAUL, G. W.—Dist. ct. judge, Queensland, Aug., 1874.

PAUNCEFOTE, RT. HON. LORD (1st Baron, created 1899, U.K.), P.C. (1894), G.C.B. (1892), G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.B. (1888), K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1880), Kt. Bach. (1874).—Called to bar, Inner Tem., 1852; atty.-gen., Hong Kong, May, 1865; was *ex officio* mem. of exec. and legis. couns.; ag. ch. just. in 1869, and again in 1872; received thanks of legis. coun. of H. Kong and the hon. of knighthood for his pub. services to the col.; ch. just. of Leeward Is., 1873; asst. under-sec. of state for cols., Sept., 1874, to June, 1876; asst. under-sec. of state for foreign affairs, June, 1876; permanent under-sec. of state for foreign affairs, 1882; min. at Washington, 1889; ambassador, 1893; represented H.M.'s govt. at Peace Conference, Hague, 1899.

PAYNE, JOHN AUGUSTUS OTONBA, F.R.G.S.—Comsnr., petty debt ct., Lagos, Aug., 1863; clk. of pol. ct., Jan., 1866; registr. of births, marriages, and deaths, 1st July, 1867; employed to name the streets of Lagos, 1868; collr. of taxes, Mar., 1869; clk. of ct., civ. and crim. just., and performing the duties of sheriff, Nov., 1869; clk. of ct. of requests, Jan., 1871; clk. of cts. on the amalgamation of the two offices of the pol. ct. and clk. of the sup. ct., Nov., 1872; registr. and taxing master, sup. ct., Apr., 1877; registr. of aliens, Feb., 1878; ag. dist. comsnr. from Nov. to Dec., 1881; ag. crown prosecutor, 1881. mem. of the Lagos exec. comtee., Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1885-6; registr., V.-A. ct., Feb., 1887; ch. registr., sup. ct., Aug., 1889; census comsnr., Apr., 1891; dep. coroner, July, 1891; author of "Payne's Lagos Almanack," "Otonba Payne's Table of Principal Events in Yoruba History," 1893; comsnr. for affidavits, Mar., 1896.

PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1893), F.S.S.—Emigr. agt. for Natal, Jan., 1881; London agt. for Natal harbour bd., Sept., 1881;



author of "Our Colony of Natal," chevalier de l'ordre de Léopold, for services as Belgian consul in Natal, 1870-9; agt.-gen. for Natal, 1893.

PEACOCK, WALTER.—Cadet, S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1898.

PEARCE, G. H.—Clk. in penitentiary, Jamaica, 1860; in priv. sec.'s office, 1864; in P.O., 1865; ch. clk., P.O., 1875; ag. postmr., 1874 to 1875, and 1882; now postmr.

PEARCE, W. T.—Asst. traffic man., Ceylon rlys., Oct., 1881; ag. financial and traffic man., 1882; gen. man., 1885.

PEARSE CHARLFS, T.—Cadet, Sarawak civ. ser., July, 1875; cashier, 1875; ag. treas. and clk. to sup. coun., Feb., 1876; treas. of Sarawak, May, 1877; and mem. and recorder of sup. coun., May, 1889.

PEARSON, ARTHUR A.—Ed. at Rugby; apptd., 1867, after a compet. exam., clk. in the office of the S. of S. for Cols.; 2nd-class clk., Sept. 1872; asst. priv. sec. to the Earl of Carnarvon, Mar., 1874, to Feb., 1878; asst. priv. sec. to Sir M. Hicks Beach, Feb. to Mar., 1878; priv. sec. to Earl Cadogan, July, 1879, to Apr., 1880; priv. sec. to the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, Apr., 1880, to Dec., 1880; 1st-class clk., Jan., 1881; principal clk., Apr., 1895; repres. Crown cols. at Postal Confe., London, June and July, 1898.

PEARSON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR CHARLES K., C.B., K.C.M.G. (1879).—For distinguished service in the Zulu war.

PEARSON, CHARLES W.—Sub-collr. of customs at Port Alfred, Cape, Apl., 1869; ch. clk., in gen. management dept. of customs, Capetown, Sept., 1880; sub-collr. and survr., controller of cust. and navigation laws, and registr. of shipping.

PEARSON, TURNER.—Clk. to govt. reformatory, Stony Hill, Jamaica, 1869; transf'd. to Queen's Coll., Spanish Town, Aug., 1873; ch. clk. and purveyor pub. hosp.; and clk. to the lock hosp., Apr., 1875; ch. clk. island med. dept.; sec. cent. bd. of hlt. and to quarantine bd., 1897.

PECK, CAPT. HERBERT W.—Ed. at Clifton; served in Pultin's rangers, Zulu War (medal); cadet, Sarawak service, Feb., 1884; ag. comdt., Mar., 1884; capt. and comdt., Apr., 1885; prin. inspr. of pol., July, 1886; ag. Sarawak consul for Brunei and Labuan, June, 1888; admsr. of Brooketon and vice-consul for Brunei and Labuan, June, 1889; res. 2nd class, 1st div., July, 1892; ag. res. 1st div., July, 1894; ag. postmr., mag. ct. of requests and coroner, Apl., 1896; res. 2nd class, Muka, 1897.

PEEL, RT. HON. SIR FREDERICK, P.C. (1857), K.C.M.G. (1869) (2nd son of Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Bart.).—Ed. Harrow, and at Trin. Coll., Camb., 1st class in classics, 1845; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1849; under-sec. for the cols., Nov., 1851, to Mar., 1852, and Dec., 1852, to Feb., 1855; under-sec. for war, 1855 to 1857; is a dep.-lieut. of Warwickshire; was M.P. for Leominster, Feb., 1849, to July, 1852, and for Bury, Lancashire, July, 1852, to Apr., 1857; re-elected for Bury, May, 1859, and apptd. sec. to the treas., 1860; rly. comsnr., 1878.

PEEL, W.—B.A., Cantab; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Oct., 1897; ag. dist. offr. Prov. Wellesley, Aug.-Dec., 1898, and from Mar., 1899; passed fin. exam. in Malay, Dec., 1899.

PEIRCE, T. ESTWICK.—Ed. Harrison's Coll., Barbados; clk. to col. sec., Barbados, 1880; 5th clk., col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1881; 4th clk., audr.-gen.'s office, Mar., 1881; excise offr., St. Lucia, 1882; special clk., audr.-gen.'s office, Barbados, 1884; offr. of customs, 1887; supervisor of customs,

G. Coast., Feb., 1892; ag. travelling and inspecting supervisor, May to Aug., 1892; cashier, treas., 1893; asst. treas., Feb., 1894; asst. comptroller of customs, G. Coast, Nov., 1895; ag. treas. and collr. of customs, Gambia, July, 1896; collr. of customs, Gambia, Sept., 1896; mem. exec. and legis. coun., comsnr. of requests; J.P.

PELLETIER, HON. SIR CHARLES ALPHONSE PANTALEON, K.C.M.G. (1898), C.M.G. (1878).—Pres. of the exec. comtee. for the Dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhbn., and late min. of agricul. and statistics, and comsnr. of patents for the Dominion; mem. of privy coun. for Canada.

PELLETIER, PHILIPPE.—Called to the bar, Quebec, 1875; mem. of the coun. of the bar of Montreal, and sec., 1878; a fire comsnr. for city of Montreal, 1879 to 1887; unsuccessfully contested St. John's in provincial elections, 1886, and Beauharnois in Dominion elections, 1887; ch. clk. to sec. of state, Canada, 1888.

PEMBERTON, SHOLTO RAWLINS.—Ed. Downing Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1882; called to the bar (Inner Tem.), 1883; admitted to the bar, Leeward Is., 1883; elected mem. legis. assem., Dominica, and of gen. legis. coun., Leewards, 1885 to 1895; mem. educn., coms., 1886; of road bd., Dominica, 1889; nominated mem. legis. assem., Dominica, and mem. exec. coun., 1895; comsnr. of valuation, 1895; comsnr. of assessed taxes, 1896; J.P., 1896; chmn. bd. of guardians, 1897; vis. just. of gaol, 1897; mem. quarantine bd., 1898; nom. mem. Dominican legis. coun., and of gen. legis. coun., Leewards, 1898; ag. 1st puisne judge, Leewards, Aug. to Nov., 1898.

PENDLETON, A. G.—Gen. traffic man., S. Australia rly. dept., Nov., 1876; comsnr. of rlys., 1895.

PENNEFATHER, LT.-COL. E. G.—Insp.-gen. of pol., S. Sttlmts., Apl., 1895.

PENNEFATHER, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1874; LL.D., 1891; called to bar, Linc.'s Inn, 1877; priv. sec. to gov. of S. Australia, 1881-3; priv. sec. to gov. N. Zealand, 1883-85; mem. of N.Z. coms., Ind and Col. Exhbn., 1886; lecturer at Adelaide Univ., 1888-9; prof. of laws, 1889-96; sec. to Lambeth confe., 1897; puisne judge, N.Z., 1898.

PENNELL, CHARLES HENRY.—Clk., exec. coun., and confid. clk. to gov., Cape; entered civ. ser., Cape, 1868; specially selected in 1879 for employment in the gov.'s office; acted as priv. sec. to the following offrs. when admsrg. the gov't. of the Cape: Maj.-gen. the Hon. Sir H. Clifford, 1880; Gen. Sir Wm. Cameron, 1892, and Lieut.-gen. W. H. Goodenough, 1896; J.P. for Capetown dist., 1886.

PENNEY, ALFRED.—M.H.A., Carbonear, Newfld., 1885-9; mem. exec. coun., and survr.-gen., 1885-9; judge dist. ct., Harbour Grace, 1898.

PENNEY, F. GORDON.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, and Edin. Univ., M.A., 1876; cadet, S.S. Sept., 1876; mag. for Singapore and a J.P. for the col., Sept., 1878; ag. coroner, Dec., 1878; ag. collr. land rev., Singapore, Jan., 1879; collr. land rev., Penang, 1880; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, 1882; ag. supt. educn., Penang, 1882; 2nd mag. and comsnr., ct. of requests, Singapore, May, 1883; ag. sen. mag., 1884-5; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., 1886 and 1888; is a licensing just.; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1888; mag., Malacca, Jan., 1890; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of coun., Apr., 1890; sen. dist. offr., P.W., June, 1890; 1st mag., Singapore, Apr., 1897; ag. col. treas. S. Sttlmts., May, 1897; col. treas., Aug., 1898.

PENNYCUICK, CHARLES EDWARD DUCAT.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; writer, Ceylon civ. ser

Nov., 1866; ag. landing survr., Galle, Mar., 1867; pol. mag., &c., Panvalla, Feb., 1868; asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, Mar., 1871; ag. dist. judge, &c., Badulla, May, 1871; dist. judge, Tangalle, 1873; ag. pol. mag., Kandy, 1874; dist. judge, Badulla, 1874; ag. asst. agt., Puttalam, 1876; ditto, Kegalla, 1876; ag. dist. judge, Kurunégala, 1877; asst. govt. agt., Matara, Dec., 1883; ditto, Trincomalee, May, 1886; ditto, Puttalam, 1891; chmn. mun. coun. and mayor, Colombo, Oct., 1893; postmaster-gen. and dir. of telegraphs, June, 1896; ag. treas. and comsnnr. of stamps, Mar., 1899.

PERCEVAL, SIR WESTBY BROOK, K.C.M.G. (1894).—Was mem. for Christchurch City in legis. assem. of N. Zealand; chmn. of comtees. in 1890; agt.-gen. for the col. in England, 1891-96 called to bar, Mid. Tem., 1878; roy. comsnnr. for Chicago Exhbn., 1893; agt.-gen. for Tasmania, 1896 to 1899.

PEREGRINE, LAWSON N.—Dist. comsnnr., G. Coast, 1888.

PERHAM, REV. J.—Missionary, S.P.G., in Sarawak, 1868-88; col. chaplain, Singapore, 1891; archdeacon, 1892.

PERKINS, H. INNES, F.R.G.S.—Clk. to dir. of surveys, Trinidad, 1880-81; 3rd asst. crown survr., Br. Guiana, Dec., 1881; 2nd ditto, Sept., 1884; accompanied E. F. Im Thurn on an expedn. to ascend Mount Roraima in 1884-5, and furnished from actual survey a map of the mountain and the country in its vicinity to the Roy. Geog. Soc.; is a J. P.; author of papers on natural history, geography, and mining industries of Br. Guiana; asst. crown survr., July, 1889; ag. crown survr., 1890, 1892, and 1893; is mem. of institution of mining and metallurgy, London.

PERRIN, GEO. SAMUEL, F.L.S., F.R.S. (Tasm.).—Forester, woods and forests dept., S. Australia, 1880; chief forester, Wirraburn, 1885; conservator of forests, Tasmania, 1886; ditto, Victoria, June, 1888.

PERRY, GEORGE McREDDIE, M.B., C.M., Glasgow, and St. Mary's Hosp., London, F.R.G.S.—Asst. col. surg., Lagos, Oct., 1893; ag. col. surg., Feb.-Mar., 1894; ag. asst. col. sec., May, 1894; med. offr. to expedn. to Idanan mountains; sen. asst. col. surg., Aug., 1895; ag. col. surg., 1895.

PERRY, ALLAN, M.R.C.S. Eng.; L.S.A. Lon., D.P.H. Eng.—Prin. civ. med. offr. and inspr.-gen. of hosps., Ceylon; prin. of Ceylon Med. Coll.; pres. Ceylon branch, Br. Med. Assoc.; surg.-major (retired) army med. staff; mem. municipal coun., Colombo; late president Ceylon branch Br. medical associatn.

PERRY, J. F.—Matriculated Magdalen Coll., Oxon., Oct., 1891; 1st class, classical mods., 1893; 2nd class, lit. hum., 1895; B.A., 1895; Lothian prize essay, 1896; fellow of All Souls, 1896; M.A.; 1897; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd-class clk., C.O., Sept., 1896; ag. imp. sec. and accontnt. to High Comsnnr., S. Afr., 1900.

PETHER, CARLTON R.—Probation clk., printing dept., W. Australia, Apr., 1876; 3rd clk., audit off., 1878; ag. 2nd clk., May, 1880; rly. storekeeper, Feb., 1889; asst. govt. storekeeper, Jan., 1894; govt. storekeeper, Jan., 1895.

PETHER, RICHARD.—Clk. to mags., Perth, W. Australia, Oct., 1862, to Aug., 1863; temporary clk. treasury, 1865; clk., G.P.O., 1865; 3rd-class clk., col. sec.'s office, 1865; G.P.O. 1867; again in col. sec.'s office, 1867; govt. printer, 1870.

PHEAR, SIR JOHN BUDD, Kt. BACH. (creat. 1877), M.A., F.G.S.—Ed. at Pembroke Coll., Camb., and grad. 6th wrangler in 1847; fellow and asst. tutor of Clare Coll.; called to the bar 1854; puisne

judge, high ct., Calcutta, 1864; ret. 1876; ch. just. of Ceylon, 1877; resig. 1879; J.P. and chmn. of quarter sess., Devon.; unsuccessfully contested the Honiton div. of Devon in 1885, and the Tavistock div. in 1886; author of "Elementary Hydrostatics," "The Aryan Village," "Internat. Trade," and other works.

PHILLIPS, H. DENBIGH.—Supernum. clk., col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, 1887; ag. clk., col. engr'n's office, 1888; ag. rev. offr., July, 1888, to Feb., 1889; clk. to atty.-gen., May, 1889; clk. to registr. sup. ct., 1894.

PHILLIPS, HAROLD E.—Clk. to auditor, Br. Honduras, Oct., 1892; 5th clk., treasury, custom house, and P.O., June, 1893; 4th clk., treasury, and clk. to comsnnr. of currency, Aug., 1895; 2nd clk., May, 1897.

PHILLIPS, R. K.—Cadet, Sarawak civ. ser., Apr., 1884; asst. res., Sadong, May, 1891, of Trusan, May, 1897, of Lower Rejang, Oct., 1897; res., 2nd cl., of Sadong, Sept., 1898.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS B.—5th clk., treasury, customs, and P.O., Br. Honduras, Sept., 1891; 3rd clk., treasury and customs, 1894; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, 1897.

PHILLIPS, W. L. C.—B.A. Dunhelm; dep. clk. gen. assembly, Bardados, 1879; comsnnr. of probate, 1882; clk. gen. assem., 1891; col. treasr., 1899.

PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1884).—Resided in Formosa 1863 to Dec., 1870; received the thanks of the U.S. govt. for assisting in the negotiation of a treaty with the savages at the S. of that island; also thanked by the Br. min. at Peking for securing Spanish subjects from slavery; Chinese interp., S. Sitlmits., Dec., 1871; during 1874 was engaged in the native states, and twice received the thanks of S. of S. for Col. for conducting the negotiations which terminated in the pacification of Larut, and for services in Sungei Ujong; J.P. and pol. mag., Singapore, Mar., 1874; prot. of Chinese, Apr., 1877; ret., 1889.

PICKWOOD, CECIL ARTHUR.—3rd customs offr. Br. Honduras, June, 1895; 2nd customs offr., Nov., 1895; 3rd clk., treasury and customs, and clk. to quarantine bd., May, 1897; 2nd clk., Sept., 1900.

PICKWOOD, ROBERT WILLIAMS.—Priv. sec. to Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. W. Cairns, when lieutenant-gov. of Br. Honduras, July, 1870; ch. clk. to the col. sec. and clk. to the legis. coun. of Br. Honduras, Mar., 1872; acted as col. sec., May to Oct., 1877; ag. additional mag., N. dist., Oct., 1877; mag. N. dist., Apr., 1878; dist. mag., Orange Walk, 1885; ditto, Corosal; Aug., 1886.

PIEREZ, G., M.B., C.M.—Med. offr., Antigua, Feb., 1882.

PIERIDES, LUKE, G. Z.—Clk. to comsnnr., Larnaca, Cyprus, Dec., 1884; treasury. clk. Larnaca, June, 1887; offl. mem. of local admstrive. coun.

PIERRE, LOUIS PHILIP.—Clk. of the peace of the co. of Caroni, Trinidad, Nov., 1860; clk. of the peace of the co. of Victoria, with the town of San Fernando, in 1869; clk. of the peace of Port of Spain and the W. dist. of the co. of St. George, in June, 1869; ag. stip. mag. of the co. of St. David, and ward of Blanchisseuse, in the co. of St. George, and warden of the Toco Ward Union, in June, 1872; and in Jan., 1874, stip. mag. of the co. of St. David and ward of Blanchisseuse, warden of the Toco Ward Union, and ag. stip. mag. of Arouca and Arima; stip. mag. of the town of Arima and the ward of Arima, 1878.

PIERS, GEORGE.—Civ. comsnnr. and res. mag., Herbert, Cape Col, 1886; Bedford, 1890; ch. clk.,

judicial branch, atty.-gen.'s office, 1894; supt. convict stn. and Porter's reformatory, Tokei, 1895; comsnnr.-in-charge, Robber's Is., 1895.

PIERS, W. R.—Res. mag, Murraysburg div., Cape Col., 1883; master and registr. of E. dist. ct., Feb., 1880; res. mag., Peddie, Aug., 1884.

PIESSE, HON. FREDERICK HENRY.—Ed state. schls., W. Australia; chmn. for 17 yrs. of dist. rds. and educn. bd. for Kattanning dist.; J.P., 1890; M.L.A. for Williams, 1890 (the first parlmnt. under responsible govt. in W.A.); joined Sir J. Forrest's ministry as comsnnr. for rlys., and direc. of pub. wks. in Apl., 1896; mem. of fed. conven., Sydney, 1897.

PIESSE, HON. F. W.—Minister without portfolio in the Lewis ministry, Tasmania.

PIGGOTT, FRANCIS TAYLOR, M.A.—Barrister at law; employed by F.O. on special service in 1887; legal adv. to prime min., Japan, Nov., 1887; sec. to atty.-gen. Sir C. Russell (afterwards Lord Russell of Killowen) during Behring Sea arbitrn., 1893-4; proc.-gen., Mauritius, 1894; ag. ch. just., 1895 to 1897; author of "Foreign Judgments," "Services out of the Jurisdiction," "Exterritoriality," "Law of Torts."

PIGUENIT, JAMES GEORGE.—Ag. asst. master at gram. schll., St. Christopher, 1865; clk. to sec. to govt., 1866; clerk to bd. of health, 1867; clk. to the pres. as pre-auditor, 1871; notary public, 1873; ag. mag., Dominica, 1878; 1st clk., registr.'s office, Antigua, 1880; clk. to pres. and exec. coun., St. Kitts, 1882.

PILCHER, ERNEST G.—Entered P.W. dept., N. Zealand, June, 1874; record clk. rly. dept., Oct., 1880; ch. clk., Apr., 1882; sec. to N. Z. rly. comsnnr., Jan., 1889.

PILCHER, LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS DAVID.—Northumberland fusiliers, p.s.c., 1st comsnn., 1879; capt., 1886; major, 1897; temp. lieut.-col., 1897; D.A.A.G., Dub. dist., 1895-7; W. African F.F., Oct., 1897.

PILE, SIR GEO. CLARKE, KT. EACH. (1892).—Pres. of legis. coun. and mem. of exec. coun., Barbados.

PILE, THEODORE CONRADE.—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Trinidad, June, 1892; asst. sec. judicial enquiry comsnn., 1892; priv. sec. to govt., Aug. to Dec., 1892; sec. to road loan bd., 1892-5; to Chicago exposn. comsnn., 1893-4; 2nd asst. hrbrmr., Aug., 1893, to Dec., 1894; ag. sec. to quarantine bd., June to Oct., 1894; asst. hrbrmr., Jan., 1895.

PILOT, CHAS. LOUIS HENRY.—Copyist, col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, 1882; addl. offr. of civ. status, Plaines Wilhems, 1884; also dist. cashier, Curepipe, from Feb., 1890; dist. cashier, Savanne, Feb., 1894; called to the bar, Mid. Tenn., June, 1894; dist. cashier, Port Louis, Aug., 1897; ag. registr., ch. civ. status offr., and translator of laws, Seychelles, Mar., 1898.

PILOT, WILLIAM.—D.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S.; fell. St. Aug. Coll., Cant.; canon Cath. St. John Bapt., St. John's, Newfidd.; ordained by Bishop Wilberforce, Oxon, 1867; prin. Queen's Coll., St. John's, 1867; supt. Ch. of Eng. schls., 1875.

PINKETT, F. P.—Solr., admitted 1892; 1st-class clk., secretariat, Lagos, 1895; dist. comsnn., 1890.

PIRBRIGHT, THE RT. HON. LORD, 1ST BARON, (U.K., creat. 1895), BARON HENRY DE WORMS.—Ed. King's Coll., Lond., fellow in 1863; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1863, S. E. circuit; is mag. and dep. lieut. for Middlesex; M.P. for Greenwich, 1880-5, and for Toxteth div. Liverpool since 1885; parly. sec. to bd. of trade 1885, and again 1886; parly. under-S. of S. for Cols., 1888 to 1892; pres.

of sugar bounties confce., 1887-8; author of "The Earth and its Mechanism," 1863, "The Austro-Hungarian Empire," 1872, "England's Policy in the East," 1877, "Memoirs of Count Beust," 1887; privy coun., 1888.

PISANI, PROF. S. L., C.M.G. (1895), M.D.—Grad. Malta Univ., 1850, Edinburgh Univ., 1853, L.R.S.C.E., 1853; prof. of anatomy and histology, Malta Univ., Mar., 1858; prof. of anatomy and midwifery, Dec., 1859; of anatomy and surgery, Oct., 1869, of surgery, Oct., 1876; ch. govt. med. offr., July, 1885.

PITTS, HON. JAMES S.—Apptd. to legis. coun., Newfoundland, 1883; mem. of exec. coun., 1888 and 1889; again Apr. to Dec., 1894; mem. of legis. coun., 1898.

PLAMONDON, M. A.—Puisne judge, super. ct., Quebec, 1874.

PLAYFORD, THE HON. THOMAS.—Mem. house of assem., S. Australia; held office as comsnnr. of crown lds. and imigrn. at various periods between Feb., 1876, and June, 1881; comsnnr. pub. wks., June, 1884, to Feb., 1885; comsnnr. of crown lands and imigrn., Feb., 1885, to June, 1885; treas. and premier, 1887-9, and again 1890 to 1892; mem. of fed. convention, 1891; mem. of Kingston ministry, 1893; agt.-gen. for S. Australia in London, 1894-8, and represntve. of col. at col. confce., Ottawa, 1894.

PLOWMAN, G. T.—Clk. and shorthand writer col. sec.'s office, Natal, 1890; 1st clk., 1891; ch. clk., 1894; sec. to civ. ser. bd.; asst. under-sec., 1898.

POGUE, ROBERT H.—3rd-class clk., col. sec.'s office, Gibraltar, Feb., 1883 (after compet. exam.); transf'd. to pol. office, Jan., 1886; 3rd-class clk., P.O., 1889; 2nd-class, Jan., 1891; 1st-class clk., col. sec.'s office, Nov., 1893; 1st-class clk. treasury and port. dept., and registr. marine ct., July, 1895.

POIRIER, FRÉDÉRIC.—Apr., 1870, volunteer proc.-gen.'s office, Mauritius; 1870, copying clk., ditto; 1872, ag. clk., ditto; 1873, asst. clk., jun. dist. magistracy; 1874, 2nd cl., proc.-gen.'s dept.; ch. clk., 1886; in 1876, sec. to a comtee. to inquire as to the central gaol; in 1882, sec. to a comtee. of inquiry as to the working of the central civil status depts.; curator of vacant estates, June, 1890.

POLKINGHORNE, HON. J. T.—Mem. legis. coun., Natal, 1868 to 1879; of the exec. coun. from 1872; col. treas., 1879-93; is J.P.; pres. of legis. coun. on introduction of responsible govt., 1893.

POOLE, WORDSWORTH, C.M.G. (1900).—Principal med. offr. of W. African Force on the Niger.

POPE, JOSEPH.—Entered civ. ser. of Canada in 1878 as priv. sec. to min. of marine and fisheries; priv. sec. to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, prime min. from 1882 till his death in 1891; asst. clk. of the Queen's Privy Coun. for Canada, 1889; under-sec. of state and dep. registr.-gen. of Canada, 1896; author of the Life of Sir John A. Macdonald; attached to the staff of the Br. agt. on the Behring Sea arbitration at Paris, 1893.

PORRAL, ALBERT.—Supernum. clk., crown land office, Gibraltar, Nov., 1862; 2nd-class clk., Jan., 1875; 1st-class clk., Jan., 1883; sec. to comsnn. to enquire into the organization of the pol. force, 1887; contracting offr. in 1890; sec. to the crown lands bd., with a seat at that bd., Jan., 1891; ag. contracting offr., June to Oct., 1892; comsnn. of crown lands 1894.

PORRAL, JOHN.—Clk., port office, Gibraltar, Aug. to Sept., 1874, and July, 1877, to May, 1878; writer in H.M.'s dockyard, Sept., 1874, to July,

1877; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, June, 1878; 2nd clk., 1883; 1st-class clk., Jan., 1890; ch. clk., Dec., 1891.

PORTAL, Dr. E.—Asst. govt. med. officer, Seychelles, July, 1892.

PORTELLI, Col. A. M., of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, C.M.G. (1882).—For services in connection with the Egyptian expedn., 1882.

PORTELLI-CARBONE, ALFONSO, M.D. (Malta Univ., 1883).—L. M. (Rot. Hosp., Dub.), 1890; police physician for Zurricco, Safi, Crendi, and act. pol. phys. for Micabiba and Chircoop, and sanitary inspr. for the 6th country dist., Aug., 1884; dist. med. offr. for Valetta, Sept., 1885; is a mem. of the Br. Med. Assoc. (Mediterranean branch), 1888; fell. Br. Gynaecol. Soc. and mem. Internl. Med. Cong., Berlin, 1890, and Rome, 1894 (obst. sec.).

PORTER, ALEX.—J.P., Br. Honduras, 1879; foreman, pub. wks., Dec., 1886; dist. mag. and coroner, W. dist., Sept., 1889; ditto, Stann Creek, July, 1890; *ex-officio* judge, civil jurisdiction ct., and dist. registr. births, deaths, marriages; ag. dist. mag. and coroner, Orange Walk, 1886; W. dist. 1887; and Toledo, 1888-9.

PORTER, SIR NEALE K.C.M.G. (1894), C.M.G. (1888).—Capt. 1st Warwickshire regt. (Mil.); pres. mag. in charge of Anguilla, Mar., 1869, to May, 1871; ag. col. sec. of Antigua, May, 1871, to Oct., 1871; ag. lieut.-gov. Dominica, Oct., 1871, to Mar., 1872; ag. pres., Apr. to June, 1872; pres. Montserrat, June, 1872; ag. pres., Dominica, June to Nov., 1882; col. sec., Leeward Is., Apr., 1883; admnstr. govt. June, 1883, to Jan., 1884, July to Sept., 1884; and July to Dec., 1887; col. sec., Jamaica, 1887-95.

PORTER, W. HENRY.—Clk., pres.'s office, Dominica, Nov., 1874; treas. clk. and excise offr. Nevis, 1878; 1st landing waiter and quarantine offr., St. Kitts, May, 1881; ag. treas. Dominica, Feb., 1884 to Oct., 1887; ag. mag., dist. F. Nov., 1887 to Feb. 1888; treas., Dominica, July, 1890.

POTBURY, J. A.—St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A.; math. tripos, 1881, M.A., 1886; 2nd master, Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, Oct., 1882; acted as principal, Apr., 1884, to Oct., 1885, and Apr. to Sept., 1888.

POTTS, MOSES A.—Ed. S. Leone Gram. Schl.; served in H.M.'s commissariat, S. Leone, June, 1853, till Jan., 1860; ag. 2nd clk., treas., July, 1865, to Jan., 1866; extra clk., Jan., 1866; house and land-tax clk., Aug., 1869; 2nd clk., treas., after a compet. exam., Sept., 1870; census master, 1871; ch. clk. and cashier, 1877; ag. aud.-gen., Dec., 1886, to Feb., 1887; charity comsn., 1890.

POWELL, Col. W.—Adj.-gen. of militia at headqrs., Canada.

POWELL, ROBERT ALBERT, A.M.I.C.E., assoc. roy. coll. of science, Dub.—Dist. engrn., P.W.D., Ceylon; ag. 2nd financial and office asst., Nov., 1892; dist. engrn., Oct., 1893.

PRATT, CHARLES E. J. BLYTH.—Ed. Trent Coll.; 2nd lieut., 4th batt. Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire regt., Jan., 1887; lieut., 4th batt. Prince of Wales North Stafford regt., May, 1888; instructor of musketry, Jan., 1890; lieut., Falmouth div. submarine miners, R.E., Apr., 1893; asst. inspr. Sierra Leone frontier pol., Aug., 1895; inspr., Apr., 1896; J.P. for S. Leone.

PRENDERGAST, SIR JAMES, KT. BACH. (1881).—Is grad. of Univ. of Camb.; called to bar (Mid. Tem.), 1857; admitted a barrister of the sup. ct. in N. Zealand, Dec., 1862; atty.-gen., 1865; ch. just. of N.Z., 1875-1899.

PRENDERGAST, JAMES EMILE PIERRE.—Ed. at Seminary of Quebec, and Laval Univ., Quebec;

B.A., 1878; LL.B., 1881; returned for La Verandrye, Manitoba, Aug., 1885; again Dec., 1886; on formation of cabinet by Hon. Thomas Greenway, Jan., 1888, was given portfolio of prov. sec.; re-elected in said constituency; elected for Woodlands, 1888.

PRICE, FERDINANDO HAMLYN.—Ed. at Rossall, and Queen's Coll., Camb.; open scholarship, 1875; writer to the govt. of Ceylon, Mar., 1878; extra office asst. to the govt. agt. for the central prov., Sept., 1879; ag. asst. collr. customs, Trincomalee, May, 1880; ag. asst. govt. agt., Nuwara Eliya, Nov., 1880; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov., Mar., 1881; ag. office asst. to govt. agt., cent. prov., June, 1881; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov., July, 1883; ag. asst. govt. agt., Negombo, Dec., 1883; ag. asst. col. treas., Jan., 1884; ag. office asst. cent. prov. Dec., 1885; ag. asst. govt. agt., Kegalle, Mar., 1886; ag. chmn., mun. coun. and mayor, Colombo, Sept. to Dec., 1889; asst. govt. agt., Kegalle, Dec., 1891; chmn. mun. coun. and mayor, Colombo, June, 1896; sent on special duty to Bombay, Feb., 1897; ag. govt. agt., Sabaragamuwa, Apl., 1898; again mayor, Colombo, Oct., 1898.

PRINSEP, HENRY CHARLES.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; went to W. Australia, 1866; apptd. J.P. in 1867; ag. clk. and draftsman in lands dept., 1874; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to admstr., Nov., 1884, to June, 1885; ch. draftsman, lands dept., 1890; ch. clk., 1892; under-sec. for mines, 1894; ch. prot. of aborigines, May, 1898.

PROBYN, LESLIE.—Ed. at Charterhouse, and in France and Germany; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., 1884; joint author of "The Jurisdiction and Practice of the Mayor's Court," and other law books; atty.-gen. Br. Honduras, 1893; atty.-gen. of Grenada, May, 1896; also ag. col. sec. in 1897-8; ag. admstr. on several occasions.

PROCTOR, S. F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., and L.M.—Ed. Univ. Edin. and St. Thomas's Hosp., Lond.; apptd. asst. med. offr., Grenada, June, 1878; house surg., Col. Hosp., Grenada, Nov., 1879; resig. Sept., 1880; ag. med. offr., Trinidad, June, 1881, to May, 1882, during yellow fever epidemic; asst. col. surg. and imigrn. med. offr., St. Lucia, Oct., 1882.

PROUT, W. T., M.B., C.M., Edin.—Asst. poor law med. offr., Mauritius, 1885; asst. col. surg., G. Coast, 1888; col. surg., Gambia, 1893; ditto, S. Leone, 1894.

PROWSE, D. W.—Central dist. ct., judge, Newfoundland, 1869; author of a "History of Newfoundland," 1895.

PRIOR, WM. BURGESS.—Mem. provisional N. Borneo Assoc.; res. E. Coast dist. Br. N. Borneo, Aug., 1881; prot. of coolies, E. Coast, 1884; mem. E. Coast coun., 1883; Br. consular agt., 1880; res. and mag., Gold Field dist., Feb., 1887.

PUGHE, S. R.—Apptd. after compet. exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the civil ser., and assigned to the C.O. Aug., 1897.

PURCELL, GILBERT KENHELM TREFFRY.—Ed. Exeter Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1888; M.A., 1893; called to bar, Linc.'s Inn, Nov., 1890; mem. of western circ., also practised at cent. crim. ct.; apptd. asst. to atty.-gen. Leeward Islds. (St. Kitts), Mar., 1893; official mem. of exec. and legis. couns. of the Presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis.

QUARTEY, R. E.—Outdoor offr., customs, Accra, 1881; 4th clk., customs and treas., 1883; 2nd clk., audit office, 1885; 1st clk., 1887; audit clk. to local auditor, Jan., 1889; has several times acted as local auditor.

QUEBEC, 5TH BISHOP OF, Rt. Rev. A. H.

DUNN, D.D.—Consec. 1892; late schol. of C.C.C., Camb. (29th wrangler); M.A., 1866; hon. D.D. Camb.; vicar of All SS., S. Acton, Middx., 1872-92.

QUENTRALL, THOMAS.—Mining engnr., Kimberley, Cape, July, 1889; inspr. of mines, Kimberley, July, 1891.

RADFORD, HENRY WYAT.—Clk. asst. legis. assem., Queensland; clk. of legis. coun., 1881.

RAE, JAMES MACLEURE.—Admitted to Bahamas bar, 1877; notary public same year; J.P., 1878; res. just., Crooked Is. dist., Oct., 1878; asst. comsnr. at Cockburn harbour, Turks and Caicos Islds., July, 1880; ag. judge of the sup. ct., and *ex officio* auditor of the Turks and Caicos Islds., Aug., 1882, to May, 1883, and Mar., 1884, to Oct., 1886; asst. comsnr. Grand Turk, 1885; stip. mag., Bahamas, Nov., 1887; ag. atty.-gen., July, 1893, to Feb., 1894; ag. ch. just., Feb. and Mar., 1894; ag. atty.-gen., June, 1896, to Jan., 1897, June, 1897, to Feb., 1898.

RAE, WM. CHARLES.—Clk. col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, afterexam., Nov., 1876; clk. of the exec. coun., and of coun. of govt., Mar., 1894; compiler of Handbook on the Constr., Practice, and Proceedings of the Coun. of Govt., 1896.

RAINIER, G. G.—Civ. comsnr. and res. mag. Tulbagh div., Cape, 1883.

RAMA-NATHAN, PONNAMBALAM, C.M.G. (1889).—Ed. at the Acad., Colombo, and Presidency Coll., Madras; barrister-at-law, In. Tem.; advoc. sup. ct., Ceylon, 1873; mem. of the legis. coun., 1879; mem. of the law coms. apptd. to report upon certain codes dealing with the laws of Ceylon, 1879; served also on the coms. apptd. at his instance to report upon the Thoroughfares Ordinance, 1881; obtained the introduction of P.O. savings bank in Ceylon, 1881-83; was one of the select comtee. of the legis. coun. apptd. to report upon retrenching the public expenditure of the island, 1882-83; a mem. of the coun. of legal educn., 1884; mem. of the Ceylon coms. of the Col. and Ind. Exhbn., 1886; mem. of the Cent. Irrig. Bd., 1888; and of the select comtee. to report upon the incidence of the grain taxes, 1889; mem. of the coms. to inquire into the extension of the rly. to the N. parts of the island, 1890; solr.-gen. of Ceylon, 1892; ag. atty.-gen., 1894.

RANDELL, HON. GEORGE.—Chmn. mun. coun., Perth, W. Australia, 1875-7; under representv. govt. elected M.L.C., 1875; nominee M.L.C., 1880 to 1890; mayor of Perth, 1885; under respon. govt. elected M.L.A., 1890; resig. 1892; nominee M.L.C., 1893; elected M.L.A., 1894; M.L.C., 1897; col. sec., May, 1898.

RANFORD, HENRY SAMUEL.—Contract survr., W. Australia, 1872; employed on admiralty survey, 1875; staff-survr., 1884; sen. ditto, 1886; govt. ld. agt., Kattanning, Aug., 1897.

RANFURLY, 5TH EARL OF (SIR UCHTER JOHN MARK KNOX, K.C.M.G.), Viscount Northland and Baron Welles of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ireland, Baron Ranfurlly of Ramphorlie, co. Renfrew, United Kingdom.—Born 1856; succeeded his brother 1875; Ed. Trinity Coll., Cambridge; J.P., D.L. for co. Tyrone; Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, 1895-7; Governor of New Zealand from 1897.

RANKIN, E. B. W.—Entd. service, Br. Guiana, 1885; 5th asst. survr. clk., registr.'s off., 1892; passed exam. as sworn clk. and notary public, 1895, and acted as such on various occasions; in charge of Berbice off., Aug. to Dec., 1895; 4th asst. clk., 1896; clk. to atty.-gen., 1898; sec.,

special comtee. of legislature on Demarara-Essequibo rly. tariff, 1899.

RANNIE, CLARENCE RUPERT.—Clk. to col. engnr., Antigua, Mar., 1891; ag. clk. to audr.-gen., Sept., 1894; 2nd clk. to audr.-gen., Leeward Is., Jan., 1895.

RAPINET, CHARLES.—Entered colonial service, Oct., 1883; clk. in office of controller of charitable institns., Malta; transfd. to ch. sec.'s office in 1869; ch. clk. in audit office in 1877; acted as audr.-gen., May to Nov., 1878; and as audr.-gen. and dir. of contracts, June to Oct., 1880, Oct. to Nov., 1881, May to Nov., 1882, and July to Dec., 1883; comsry. of the monte di pieta and savings bank, 1885.

RATTRAY, W. WALLACE M.—3rd clk., gov.'s office, Windward Is., 1889; transfd. to Grenada, as 2nd clk. in gov.'s office on separation of Barbados from Windward Is., June, 1885; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, Nov., 1891; ag. controller of customs, May to Sept., 1892, and Feb. to May, 1894; asst. treasr. G. Coast, Apl., 1895; ag. treasr., May to June, 1898, and Dec. to Mar., 1900, with a seat in the exec. and leg. councils.

RAWSTORNE, HENRY CLANCY.—Asst. offr., civil status, Mauritius, Jan., 1874; clk., stip. ct., Flacq., Mar., 1875; asst. clk. dist. ct., Port Louis, July, 1875; joint clk., ditto, Oct., 1876; inspr. of pol. force, May, 1877; inspr. inland rev., Mar., 1880; and supt. of distilleries, Mar., 1893; ag. supt. inland rev., May to Oct., 1895.

RAYNER, SIR THOMAS CROSSLEY, KT. (1899).—Ed. at Owens Coll.; matric., Lond., 1878; barr., Mid. Tem., 1882; dist. comsnr., G. Coast Col., 1887; acted as judge, 1890; mag., Trinidad, 1890; ag. puisne judge, June to Oct., 1891; chmn. of coms. of enquiry into registry of sup. ct., Jan., 1892; ag. comsnr., Tobago, Sept. to Dec. 1892; ag. puisne judge, Trinidad, Dec., 1892, to Sept., 1893; puisne judge, G. Coast, Jan., 1894; ch. just., Lagos, 1895.

READ, EDWARD INSKIP, F.R.C.S.I.—Entered govt. service, Trinidad, Feb., 1882; ag. dist. med offr., S. Naporima and town, and Port of San Fernando, 1882-3; asst. surg., Col. Hosp., Port of Spain, 1884; surg.-in-charge, San Fernando Hosp., 1887; ag. health offr. of shipping; inspr. of imigrts. and dist. med. offr., Port of Spain, 1891; in charge of Col. Hosp., Port of Spain, Nov., 1892; clinical asst., Roy. Westminster Ophthal. Hosp., 1893; dist. med. offr. Santa Cruz; examiner to Widows' and Orphans' Civ. Ser. Fund, 1897; ophthalmic surg. to health office dept., 1900.

READ, HERBERT JAMES, B.A.—Brazenose Coll., Oxford; 1st class math. mods., and 1st class math. finals; clk., higher div., W. O., Feb., 1887; 2nd-class clk., C.O., Jan., 1889; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Sept., 1895; priv. sec. to Mr. (now Sir E.) Wingfield, Feb., 1898; 1st class clk., Oct., 1898.

READ, HORATIO.—Ensign, 40th regt., Mar., 1867; lieut., 1870; exchanged to 2nd W. I. regt., 1871; ret., 1873; priv. sec. to Sir James Longden, gov., Br. Guiana, 1875 to 1877; sub-agt. of imigrn., W. Coast dist., Br. Guiana, 1877; stip. mag. 1884; is a J.P.; student, Mid. Tem., Easter, 1885; ag. inspr. of prisons, June, 1886 to May, 1887, and Aug. to Oct., 1888.

READ, THE VEN. ARCHDN. J. H., D.D.—1st Archdeacon of P. E. Is., 1860; ecclesiastl. comsry. 1858; formerly of St. John's Coll., Camb. and B.D., 1852; D.D., 1857, of King's Coll., Fredericton, N.B.; rector of Milton, 1865.

READ, WILLIAM HENRY MACLEOD, C.M.G. (1886).—M.L.C., S. Sttlmts., 1867-85.

REAL, C.—2nd puisne judge, Queensland, 1890.

REECE, EARDLY.—Ent. pub. service St. Lucia, Apl., 1892, as supernmry. clk. govt. off.; 3rd clk., Apl., 1893; 2nd clk. and acct. treas., Apl., 1894; ag. ch. clk. on six occasions, 1895-9.

REECE, FREDERICK ST. AUBYN.—Clk., P. O. Barbados, 1873; 2nd clk., 1875; resig. 1878; landing waiter, St. Lucia, 1883; col. postmr., St. Lucia, 1885.

REECE, REV. J. E.—Ed. at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. in 1868; M.A. in 1874; ag. curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, and priv. sec. to Bishop Parry, 1872; asst. master of Harrison Coll., and curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, 1877; curate of St. Bartholomew's, 1878; curate of St. Luke's, 1882; bishop's chaplain, 1884; inspr., of schls, 1885.

REECE, J. RICHARD.—Ed. at St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. in 1870; called to bar, Inn. Tem., 1871; J.P., Barbados, 1873; coroner for parishes of Christchurch and St. George, 1873; ag. provost-marshal and serjt.-at-arms, 1874; ag. pol. mag. of St. Michael's parish, 1875; ag. judge of asst. ct. of appeal, 1875-7-9; comsnnr. of probates, 1877; ag. solr.-gen., 1880; registr. of friendly and benevolent societies, 1880; ag. judge of the asst. ct. of appeal, 1880-82; ag. atty.-gen., Grenada, 1883; judge of asst. ct. of appeal, 1883; ag. ch. just., St. Vincent, 1884-5; local comsnnr. of Incumbered Estates Ct. (St. Vincent), Oct., 1884; res. mag., Jamaica, 1888.

REEVE, HENRY, C.M.G. (1900), A.M.I.C.E.—Cadet, Victorian survey dept., 1873; cadet, N.S.W. survey dept., 1874; survr., 1878; survr. Fiji survey dept., May, 1880; staff survr., Jan., 1881; ag. comsnnr. for wks., July, 1884, to Feb., 1885; col. engrn., St. Lucia, 1887; dir. of survey, Windward Is., 1891; mem. legis. coun., St. Lucia, 1891; special mem. exec. coun., St. Lucia and St. Vincent, 1891; col. engrn., Gambia, 1894; mem. exec. coun., 1895; ch. English comsnnr., Anglo-French bndry. comsn., 1895-6, 1898-9.

REEVE-TUCKER, W. R.—Lient. D.C.O. Hants and Isle of Wight Arty., 1885; capt., 1890; hon. maj., 1900; attd. three yrs., 1887-8-9, as subaltern to service batteries Roy. Arty.; asst.-inspr. Gold Coast Hausas, 1891; asst. inspr. Lagos Hausas, 1896; commanded Lagos Hausas, Ashanti expdn. 1895-6; Wing offr., Malay States Guides, 1896; comsnnr. of Police Lagos, 1898; travelling comsnnr., 1899.

REEVES, SIR WILLIAM CONRAD, KT. (1888). K.C.—Called to the bar at the Mid. Tem., June, 1863; acted as atty.-gen. of Saint Vincent from May to Dec., 1867; elected mem. of the house of assem., Barbados; solr.-gen. and also escheator-gen. of Barbados, Aug., 1874; acted as atty.-gen., Aug., 1874, to Feb., 1875; resig. office in Apr., 1876; nominated mem. of the exec. comtee. on passing of the Executive Committee Act, 1881; atty.-gen., Feb., 1882; *ex officio* mem. of the exec. coun. from Feb., 1882; Q.C., July, 1883; ch. just., Barbados, 1886; *ex officio* pres. Windward Is. ct. of appeal.

REEVES, HON. WILLIAM PEMBER.—Born Canterbury, N.Z., 1857; ed. in Colony; Somes Scholar, Christ's Coll., Canterbury; first elected mem. of H. of reprntves., 1887; joined Ballance Min., Jan., 1891, holding the portfolios of educn., just. and labour; contd. in off. in Seddon Min. to Jan., 1896; author of following N.Z. Acts relating to labour:—Employers' Liability, Contractors and Workmen's Lien, Workmen's Wages, Conspiracy Law Amendment, Factories, Shipping and Seamen's Amendment, Shops and Shop Assistants,

Industrial Conciliation, Servants' Registry and Wages Attachment, the most important being the Indust. Concil. Act, providing for compulsory arbitration in labour differences when negotiations between employers and employed fail; agt.-gen. for N.Z. in London, 1896; holds also the offices of stock and loan agent for N.Z.; comsnnr. under N.Z. Public Revenues Act; custodian of N.Z. Public Trust Fund Securities, &c., &c.; represented N.Z. at Internat. Commer. Congress at Philadelphia, 1899; mem. of Pacific Cable Comtee., 1899; author of the "Long White Cloud," and other publications relating to N.Z.

REIBEY, THE HON. T.—Speaker of house of assem., Tasmania, mem. for Westbury; mem. of the exec. coun., July 1876; was leader of the Opposition, Mar., 1875, to July 1876; and Aug., 1877, to Dec. 1878; premier and col. sec., July, 1876, to Aug., 1877; col. sec. in Mr. Crowther's ministry, Dec. 1878. to Oct. 1879; elected speaker, July, 1887.

REID, ALEXANDER.—Ent. the govt. ser. Tasmania, 1858; under treasurer, 1895.

REID, THE RT. HON. G. H., P.C.—Min. of pub. instrcn., N.S.W., Jan., 1883, to Mar., 1884; M.L.A. for E. Sydney; leader of Opposition, 1891; premier, 1894-9; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

REID, IRVINE KEMPT.—M.B.C.M. (1884), M.D. (1887), D.P.H. (1st class honours in practical hygiene), (1891), Abdn. Univ.; mem. of Roy. Med. Soc., Edin.; mem. of Soc. of Med. Offrs. of Health; house surg. and sec., W. Norfolk and Lynn Hosp., King's Lynn, 1886; surg., res. med. staff, Col. Hospital, Georgetown, Br. Guiana, 1887-89; govt. med. offr., Is. of Wakenaam, Rio Essequibo, 1889; med. offr., penal stitlm., Massaruni; and res. surg. pub. hosp., Bartica, 1892; med. offr., Mara dist., 1893; ditto, Peter's Hall dist., and mem. med. bd., 1894; med. offr., Cotton Tree dist., 1895.

REID, WALTER SCOTT.—Barrister of sup. ct. of N. Zealand, admitted in 1865; asst. law offr. to govt. in 1871; solr.-gen. (non-political) in 1875.

RENNER, WILLIAM, M.D. (Brux.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.K. and Q.C.P., L.M. (Ireland).—Ed. at the Liverpool Coll., and Univ. Coll., Lond., and Liverpool, Rotunda, Dublin, and St. Jean Hosp., Brussels; mem. of the Pathological Soc. of London; late ophthalmic asst. to Prof. Streetfield, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Lond.; ag. surg., St. Leone, 1882-83; asst. col. surg., 1884; in charge of lun. asyl., and incurable and smallpox hosp., Kissy; ag. col. surg., 1887.

RENNIE, ALFRED HERBERT.—Ed. Hamilton Gram. Schl., and Upper Canada Coll., Toronto; confdl. clk. to Hon. John Norquay, premier and prov. treas., Manitoba, 1885 to 1889; deleg. to England and New York to negotiate a loan for Manitoba, 1887; correspce. clk., pub. wks. dept., Hong Kong, 1890; ag. asst. harbmr. and ag. supt., water pol., 1892; ag. sanitary supt., and sec., sanitary bd., Hong Kong, 1893.

RENNICK, SIR ARTHUR, KT. BACH. (1894), B.A. (Sydney), M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.E.—Min. of pub. instrcn., N.S.W., Feb., 1886; sec. for mines, Oct., 1881, to Jan., 1883; exec. comsnnr. for N.S.W. at Melbourne Internat. Exhibn., 1880-81; vice-pres., Amsterdam Exhibn., 1883; mem. of med. bd. of N.S.W., 1873; pres., state children's relief dept., 1881; fellow of the senate, Sydney Univ., 1872; pres. Sydney hosp. benevolent society of N.S.W., and of deaf, dumb, and blind asylums; comsnnr. for N.S.W. at Chicago exhibition, 1893.

REYNOLDS, A. E.—Apptd. after compet.

exam. clk. of the 2nd div. of the civil ser. and assigned to the C.O. Aug, 1900.

REVELL, THOMAS F.—4th clk., customs dept., Natal, May to July, 1881; clk. to sub-audr., rly. dept., Jan., 1883.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE ALEXANDER.—Entered audit office, Cape, 1865; transfd. to office of C.C., Colesbery, Jan., 1868; 2nd-class certifi. in law and jurisprudence; asst. to C.O. and R.M., Namaqualand, Feb., 1869; acted as C.C. and R.M. 1869-71; as sub-collr., Port Nolloth, in 1871; and as R.M. and sub-collr., Hondeklip Bay, in 1871; investigated state of R.M.'s office, Hondeklip Bay, 1875, and took over duties Feb. to May; transfd. to audit office as inspr. and acctnt. of the gen. and revenue branches, Aug., 1875; ag. C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, Nov., 1875; ch. clk., office of master of sup. ct., Dec., 1889.

REYNOLDS, THE HON. W. H.—Mem. of prov. parlt., Otago, N.Z., 1853 to 1876, having been eight years a mem. of the prov. exec., and four years speaker; mem. of col. parlt. from 1863 to 1878; mem. of legis. coun. since 1878; has held various offices in col. ministry; deleg. to Australasian confce. in 1873; is now M.L.C.

RHODES, THE RT. HON. CECIL JOHN, P.C. (1895), D.C.L. — M.L.A. for Barkly, Cape; mem. of exec. coun., 1883; managing director of Chartered Br. S. Africa Co., and of De Beers Mining Co., 1889; premier, and comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., July, 1890; afterwards premier, and min. for native affairs; mem. of H.M.'s Privy Coun., 1895; resig. office in Cape Govt., Jan., 1896.

RICCARD, HERBERT JACKSON HARMAR.—Insp. of pol., Mauritius mounted constab., 1869; asst. supt. of pol., Penang, June, 1878; J.P., 1879; supt. pol., 1882; ditto, Malacca, 1887; ag. ditto, Penang, 1889; supt. of pol., Penang, Dec., 1890; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., Apr., 1891, to Apr., 1892, and July to Dec., 1899.

RICE, CECIL N.—Ed. Harrison Coll., Barbados; supernum. clk., admstr's. office, St. Vincent, 1890; ag. 2nd clk., Apr. to July, 1891; Dec., 1892, to Feb., 1893; 2nd clk., June, 1893; is also sec. to gen. bd. of health; ag. ch. clk., 1895.

RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, F.R.G.S.—Associate to ch. justice, W. Australia, 1881; clk. to ch. judicial comsnr., Western Pacific, 1883; associate to ch. jus., and clk. sup. ct. Fiji, Nov., 1883; also marshal vice admiralty ct. 1884; ag. priv. sec. to Sir W. C. F. Robinson, govnr. of S. Australia, and clk. to exec. coun. July, 1885; A.D.C. May, 1886, and also in Melbourne, Mar., 1889; priv. sec. to Sir W. MacGregor, admnsr. of Br. N. Guinea, and clk. to exec. and leg. couns. Aug., 1889; also a res. mag.; treasr. and collr. of customs, and a mem. of the exec. and leg. couns. 1890, and mem. native regulation bd.; registr. gen. 1891; ag. govt. sec. Feb. to Sept., 1892; asst. col. sec. Gold Coast, May, 1893; ag. ch. asst. col. sec. Mar. to July, 1894, and clk. to exec. and leg. couns. again from Sept., 1895, to Feb., 1896; clk. of couns. Oct., 1896, to Mar., 1897. Invalided, 1897. Asst. sec. to Govt. Cyprus, 1900.

RICHARDSON, EDMUND L.—Jun. clk., col. sec.'s office, Tobago, May, 1874; ch. clk., Oct., 1879; ag. registr. of deeds, sup. ct., July, 1880, to June, 1881; ch. clk., audit office, July to Dec., 1881; 2nd rev. offr. and landing waiter, St. Lucia, Dec., 1881.

RICHARDSON, THE HON. EDWARD, C.M.G. (1879).—Entered the N. Zealand parlt. in 1871 as representative for the city of Christchurch; min.

for pub. wks., 1872; held that office through various changes of ministries till Jan., 1877, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health; again took office as min. of pub. wks., Sept., 1884, to Oct., 1887.

RICHARDSON, GEORGE.—Entered govt. service, 1861; comsnr. of police, Tasmania, 1899.

RICHARDSON, LT.-COL. HUGH.—Stip. mag. of N.W. Territories, Canada, 1876; presided at trial of Louis Riel, 1885; sen. puisne judge, sup. ct., N.W.T., 1887.

RICHARDSON, JAMES A.—Copyist in the registr.'s office of Br. Guiana, Dec., 1878; 1st sworn clk., July, 1883.

RICHEY, MATTHEW HENRY, K.C., D.C.L.—Mayor of Halifax, N.S., 1864-67, and again 1875-78; sat in the commons for Halifax 1878-83; lieut.-gov. of N. S., 1883-8.

RICHMOND, DOUGLAS CLOSE, M.A.—Late Fell. of Peterhouse, Camb.; Bell univ. schlr. 1858; chancellor's med. 1861; called to the bar, Lin. Inn, 1874; asst. comsnr. sec. or auditor, on several occasions from 1866 to 1900; is now hon. auditor of certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates, ag. on behalf of the S. S. for the Cols.

RICHMOND, JAMES, M.I.C.E.—Engrn. irrigation wks., Jamaica, 1874-90; dist. engnr. 1876-90; asst. dir. pub. wks., 1890; acted as dir. on several occasions; is a J.P., and also man comsnr., Kingston improvement works.

RICKETTS, OSWALD F.—Cadet, Sarawak service, Oct., 1881; asst. res., 4th div., June, 1881; res., 2nd class, 4th div., Jan., 1888; of Limburgh, May, 1890.

RIDLEY, HENRY NICHOLAS, M.A. (Exeter Coll., Oxford).—Dir., botanical gardens, Singapore, 1888.

RIDGEWAY, THE RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, G.C.M.G. (1900), K.C.B., K.C.S.I., P.C. (Ireland).—Ret. from the army with the rank of col., 1889; under-sec. foreign dept., India, 1881-5; comsnr. for delimitation of Afghan frontier, 1885-7; under-sec. to lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1887; lieut.-gov. of the Isle of Man, 1893; gov. of Ceylon, Dec., 1895.

RIND, WAITER LOCKART.—Ed. Rossall schl. and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; 3rd cl. classical mods, Mar., 1897; 3rd cl. litt. hum. June, 1899; B.A. 1899; priv. sec. and clk. to admnsr., and clk. to councils, Seychelles, June, 1900.

RIPON, 1ST MARQUESS OF (created 1871), GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, K.G. (1869), P.C. (1863), G.C.S.I., C.I.E.—Son of 1st Earl of Ripon; born 1827; succeeded his father as Earl of Ripon and Viscount Goderich, 1859, and his uncle as Earl de Grey and Baron Grantham the same year; created a marquess in 1871, in recognition of his services as chmn. of the Joint High Comsn. which arranged the Treaty of Washington in 1871; is lord-lieut. and C.A., N. Riding of York; dep. lord-lieut. of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; under-S. of S. for War, June, 1859; removed to India Board, Feb., 1861; returned to W.O., July, 1861; and was S. of S. for War, Apr., 1863, to Feb., 1866, when he resumed his position at the India Board; finally resig., June, 1866; lord pres. of the coun., Dec., 1868, to Aug., 1873; gov.-gen. of India, 1880-4; first lord of the admiralty, Feb. to Aug., 1886; S. of S. for the Cols., Aug., 1892, to June, 1895; was M.P. for Hull, 1852-3; for Huddersfield, 1853-7; and for the W. Riding of York from 1857-59; hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1879.

RITCHIE, JOSEPH NORMAN, M.A.—Ed. at King's Coll., Windsor, N. S., 1857; Q.U., 1872; was recorder of Halifax; is lieut.-col., militia; asst. judge, N. S., 1885.



**RITTER, GUSTAVE A.**—Clk. to the judge of the sup. ct. of Mauritius, 1864; registr. V.-A. ct., 1873; marshal of V.-A. ct., 1882; unoffl. nominated mem. of legis. coun., May, 1891.

**ROBB, DAVID.**—2nd clk. asst. and shorthand writer, legis. assem., Natal, Feb., 1894; clk. asst. and Hansard reporter, legis. coun., Mar., 1894; has acted as sec. to govt. comsrs.

**ROBERTS, A. TEMPLE, M.A.**—Ed. Charterhouse and Magd. Coll., Oxon.; 1st class in classical mods., and a 2nd class in classical finals; was "proxime accessit" for the Hertford scholarship, and was awarded the "Gaisford" Greek prize in 1879; asst. master in Winchester Coll., 1883; 1st class prof., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, 1886.

**ROBERTS, CHARLES JAMES, C.M.G. (1882).**—Ed. at Sydney Gram. Schl.; alderman of Sydney, 1877; J.P., 1878; mayor and ch. mag. 1879; comsrs. at the Sydney Internat. Exhibn., 1879-80; comsrs. for N.S. Wales at Melbourne Exhibn., 1880-81; at Amsterdam Exhibn., 1883; at Calcutta Exhibn., 1883-84; and at Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886-7; M.L.A., 1885 and 1888; postmr.-gen., 1887, in the Parkes ministry; mem. Centennial Celebration Comsn., N.S. W., 1888.

**ROBERTSON, ABRAHAM FAURE.**—Ag. 1st clk. to C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, June, 1870; clk., audit office, Feb., 1872; 2nd clk. to C.C. and R.M. George (ag. as ch. clk.), May, 1872; clk. to C.C. and R.M., Prince Albert (2nd-class clk.), Dec., 1872; ditto, Bredasdorp, July, 1874; asst. acctnt., treasury, Jan., 1876; ditto, col. sec.'s office, Jan., 1877; ditto, native affairs office, Apr., 1879; acctnt. July, 1879; acted as C.C. and R.M. at George in 1872, Prince Albert 1873-74, Bredasdorp 1874-76, Stellenbosch 1878, and Robertson 1878; sec., to the tender bd., Apr., 1877, to Apr., 1879; was mem. of the 2nd deptml. comtee. on system of books and acctns. in 1879; at request of impl. govt. acted as C.C. and R.M., Vryburg, Br. Bechuana-land, Oct., 1885, to Apr., 1886, when he resumed duties as acctnt., native affairs office; C.C. and R.M., Colesberg, July, 1880; ditto, Robertson, 1890.

**ROBINSON, GEORGE GEOFREY.**—Ed. at Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxon.; 1st class classical mods., 1895; 1st class classical finals, 1897; fellow of All Souls, 1898; apptd. clk. in sec.'s off., G.P.O., after open compet. exam., Oct., 1898; 2nd-cl. clk., C.O., Mar., 1899.

**ROBINSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1889).**—M.L.A., Natal; represented col. at col. confce., 1887; and at customs and rly extension confce. at Cape-town, 1888; 1st premier of the col. on the introduction of responsible govt., 1893, with office of col. sec. and min. of educn.; resig., 1897.

**ROBINSON, J. ALEX.**—J.P. and notary pub. for the col. (Newfld.); ed. Vict. Coll., Jersey, and New Kingswood, Bath; prin. of Carbonear gram. schl., 1883-92; elected for Bonavista, 1897; col. sec. of Newfld. and mem. of exec. coun., 1897; accepted leadership of legis. coun., Dec., 1897; May, 1898, returned to H.A. for dist. of Trinity; mem. treasury bd., 1898.

**ROBINSON, T. M.**—Postmr., telegraphist, gaoler, and offr. for the sale of ammunition, Ixopo, Natal, Nov., 1888; sub-distributor of stamps, Nov., 1885.

**ROBINSON, W. A.**—Ed. Queen's Coll., Oxford; 1st class classical honours, 1893; 1st class lit. hum., 1895; B.A., 1895; 2nd class mod. hist., 1896; apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd-class clk., C.O., Oct. 11, 1897.

**ROBINSON, MAJOR W. ARTHUR.**—Roy. Art., lieut., 1884; capt., 1893; temp. major, 1897; W. African Frontier Force, Dec., 1897.

**ROBINSON, WILLIAM.**—Res. surg.-supt. of New Providence asylum, Bahamas, 1883.

**ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G. (1897), K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1877), F.R.G.S.—Clk. in the C.O. Jan., 1854; asst. junior Nov., 1854; 3rd class, June, 1858; was priv. sec. to Mr. Herman Merivale from June, 1858, to May, 1860; to Lord Blachford from May, 1860, to Mar., 1862; when he was promoted to be an asst. senior; priv. sec. to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell from Apr. to June, 1864; apptd., Nov., 1869, to represent the C.O. on the E. African Slave Trade Comsn.; sen. clk., July, 1870; prin. clk., Sept., 1872; one of the col. comtee. for the Vienna universal exhibn. of 1873, and special comsrs. for the crown cols., and supt. of the col. ct. at that exhibn.; edited the report upon the Br. cols. represented there; was one of the comtee. for securing a permanent col. museum in London; lieut.-gov. of the Bahama Is., Oct., 1874, and gov., 1875; lieut.-gov., Windward Is., 1880; gov., 1881; gov. of Trinidad, 1885; gov. of Hong Kong, 1891; received thanks of bd. of trade, 1877, and of H.M.'s govt., Nov., 1878, in reference to administration of Bahamas; received also thanks of H.M.'s govt., Dec., 1887, for satisfactory settlement of Venezuelan difficulty arising out of the "Henrietta" and "Josephina" cases; ret. 1898.**

**ROBINSON, WILLIAM VALENTINE.**—Clk. of the legis. assem. of Victoria; ed. at F. C. Lockwood's schl., Leeds, and at the Leeds Gram. Schl.; reporter for the "Leeds Intelligencer" (now "Yorkshire Post"); shorthand writer and occasional reporter for, as well as correspondent for and contributor to, various Yorkshire newspapers; prov. correspdt. for the "Morning Herald," "Standard," and other London journals; left England for Melbourne, Oct., 1861, under engagement with the proprietors of "The Argus" to be one of their staff of parly. reporters; resig. his connection with that newspaper at the beginning of 1866, to assist in the production of official reports of the debates and proceedings of both houses of the Victorian parliamt.; clk. legis. assem., May, 1891.

**ROBTAILE, THE HON. THOREDOR.**—Lieut.-gov. of prov. of Quebec, Canada, July, 1879, to 1884; senator, 1885.

**ROCHA, J. G. DA.**—Entered the P.O., Hong Kong, Feb., 1865; acctnt., July, 1872; ag. asst. postmr., Sept., 1881, to May, 1883.

**ROCHE, S.E.**—Col. rev. offr., Carriacou, Grenada, 1864; dist. registr. of births and deaths, 1866; pol. mag. and coroner, 1876; ag. ditto, S. dist. 1880-1; pol. mag. N. dist., 1884.

**ROCKETT, E. D.**—Apptd., after a compet. exam., clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O. Nov., 1880; supt. of printing dept., 1894.

**RODEN, ROBERT B.**—Clk., public library, Antigua, 1880; 2nd clerk to the gov., Leeward Is., 1881; acted on several occasions as ch. clk., and as clk. to the legis. and exec. coun., and as a dist. mag., Antigua; also acted as priv. sec. to gov., Leeward Is., in 1883 and 1890; mag. Nevis, 1890; mem. St. Kitts and Nevis legis. couns., 1891.

**RODGER, JOHN PICKERSGILL, C.M.G. (1899).**—Ed. at Eton and Chr. Ch., Oxon.; called to the bar, Inner Temple (certif. of honour), Jan., 1877; ch. mag. and comsrs. of lands, Selangor, Sept., 1882; ag. Br. res., Mar., 1884; Br. res., Pahang, Sept., 1888; ag. res., Selangor, Apr. to Dec., 1891; res., Selangor, July, 1896.

**ROE, AUGUSTUS S.**—Called to the bar, Perth, W. Australia, 1872; special comsrs. sup. ct., 1872; pol. mag., Perth, Oct., 1897.



ROE, J. B.—Jun. clk., survey dept., W. Australia, 1851; sen. clk., July, 1851; registr. of brands, 1865; 1st-class clk. and keeper of records, land office, 1876; sheriff, 1877, and inspr. of prisons, 1886; 2nd in command exploring expedn. under F. T. Gregory in 1858, from the Murchison to the Gascoigne and back; received thanks of H.M.'s govt.

ROGER, CAPT. ARCHIBALD.—Ensign 2nd roy. Lanark militia, Aug., 1859; gazetted to the 2nd W. I. regt., Nov., 1860; lieut., Aug., 1861; capt., Oct. 1866; exchanged to the 1st batl., 17th regt. Feb., 1867; sold out of the service, Jan., 1870; was priv. sec. to Mr. Bayley, gov. of the Bahamas, Dec., 1860, to July, 1863, and fort adjt., Jamaica, Dec., 1863, to Sept. 1864; pol. mag. of the rural dist., St. Christopher, June, 1873; dist. mag., May, 1874.

ROGERS, CHARLES HENRY, A.M.I.C.E. (1889).—Ch. road offr., P. W. D., Trinidad, 1878; ag. 2nd engr., 1878-79; ag. 1st engr., 1881-82, 1884-85, also 1886 and 1888; special duty in connection with Port of Spain water wks. and light rlys., 1890-92; ag. engr., S. Province, 1892.

RODGERS, JAMES LUKE.—Joined the Leeward Is. pol., Nov., 1877; served in Antigua, Dominica, and Montserrat; corporal, Jan., 1888 ret., Nov., 1889; 3rd-cl. warder, Montserrat gaol, Dec., 1889; ag. gaoler, June, 1898.

ROHRWEGER, FRANK, C.M.G. (1899).—Ed. at Radley and Brasenose; called to the bar, Inn. Tem., Hilary, 1885; joint author of "Parochial Assessment Rules"; a dist. comsnr., Lagos, 1894; ag. Queen's advoc., 1894; D.C., E. dist., 1895; pol. mag., 1896.

ROLLESTON, LOFTUS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Late commandant, Diamond Fields Horse, Griguland West, Cape.

ROLLESTON, THE HON. WILLIAM.—Ed. at Rossall; grad. at Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; 2nd class in the classical tripos in 1855; was apptd. a mem. of an educn. comsn. which framed the educational system adopted in the prov. of Canterbury, N. Z., 1863; prov. sec. of that prov. and mem. of the bd. of educn. 1864; under-sec. native dept., and inspr. of native schls., 1865; elected supt. of the prov. of Canterbury, 1868; was again elected supt. at two consecutive elections, and held the office at the time of the abolition of the provs., 1876; sat in the col. parl. from the year 1868 to 1887; is a mem. of the senate of the Univ. of N. Zealand; min. for educn., lands, and immigr., 1880; also, temporarily, min. for native affairs, 1881; min. for lands, mines, and immigr., 1882 and 1883, and till the accession of the Stout ministry in 1884; leader of the Opposition, 1891-93.

RONAYNE, THOMAS.—Ed. Wakefield, Yorks; apprentice at Inchicore works, Dublin, of Gt. S. and W. Rly. of Ireland; employed subsequently at Atlas loco. wks., Manchester; emig. to N.Z., 1875; employed in various capacities on N.Z. rlys. up to 1886, when apptd. res. and loco. engr. on Wellington section, where he effected improvements on the Rimutaka incline; subsequently transf'd. as loco. engr. to Addington, and later to Greymouth, to put the Grey-Bruner line into working order. Is now gen. man., N. Z. rlys.

ROOKS, CHARLES JOHN.—Capt. Trinidad I.t. Infy. Vols.; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office; ag. ch. clk., June to July, 1892; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk., exec. and legis. couns., July to Sept., 1892; first appt. (col. sec.'s office), Oct., 1881; ag. warden St. Ann's and Diego Martin Ward Unions, Apr. to July, 1893; has held the following appts.: hon. sec. to coun. for management of Queen's Roy. Coll.; sec. to bd.

of special loan for pub. wks. and roads; sec. to bd. civ. ser. W. & O. pension fund; hon. sec. Trinidad branch, St. John's ambulance assn., and to comsn. on rly. extension; col. A.D.C. to gov., June, 1894; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to admstr., July to Nov., 1895.

ROOSMALECOCK, GERALD CHARLES.—Ed. at Univ. Coll. Schl., Lond.; writer in the Ceylon civ. ser. Sept., 1872; pol. mag., Panadura, 1875; asst. agt., 1877; dist. judge, Chillaw, 1883; Tangalla, May, 1887; pol. mag., Galle, Nov., 1887; ag. comsnr. of requests, Colombo, July, 1890; ag. dist. judge, Tangalla, Oct., 1890; ditto, Batticaloa, 1895; dist. judge, Negombo, 1895; ag. dist. judge, Kalutara, Sept., 1897.

ROPER, H. B.—Clk. in treasury, and sec. to govt. office, Griguland W., 1873; ag. postmaster-gen., 1874; C.C. and R.M., Hay, 1876; ditto, Herbert, 1878; ag. R.M., Kimberley, 1881; ag. C.C. and registr. of deeds, 1882; chmn. of municipal and mining areas comsn., 1882; inspr. of Sihunel's Diggings, 1883; held inquiry into detective dept., at Kimberley, 1884; ch. of detective dept., and comsnr. of pol., Kimberley, 1885; comsnr. of pol., 1888; inspr.-gen. of gaols and convict stations, 1888.

ROPER, W. H.—Sub-inspr. of schls., Dominica, Aug., 1882; ag. dist. mag., coroner, and registr. dist. F. June, 1886; mem. bd. of poor law guardians; nominated mem. legis. assem., 1886; ag. inspr.-gen. of schls., Leewards, July, 1887.

ROSS, DAVID ALEXANDER.—Admitted to the bar, Quebec, 1884; Q.C., 1873; in 1878-9 mem. legis. assem. for co. of Quebec; mem. of the exec. coun., atty.-gen., and in 1887-8 mem. legis. coun.

ROSS, DAVID PALMER, C.M.G. (1890), M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S. Eng.—Mem. Roy. Med. Soc. of Edin.; served formerly on the army med. staff; parochial med. attendant, Spanish Town, Jamaica, July, 1866; med. supt., coolie dépôt, 1867; med. attendant, lazaretto, Apostle's Battery, 1867; a govt. med. offr., Dec., 1868; acted as res., 1869; ch. med. offr. and dir., pub. hosp., Kingston, May, 1870, to Jan., 1874, and in 1875 and 1879; acted as suptdg. med. offr., 1872-3, and as ch. med. offr. of lock and smallpox hospitals, 1873-74 (organised both the latter); asst. med. offr. and registr. pub. hosp., and surg. Kingston constab., Jan., 1874; sen. med. offr., Apr., 1879; mem. quarantine (1873) and central (1871) bds. of health, med. examr. civ. ser., W. & O. pension fund (1875), and a J.P., col. surg., S. Leone, Apr., 1885; also inspr. of health and shipping for Freetown, and a J.P. and mem. of exec. coun., and *ex officio* mem. legis. coun.; ch. med. offr., Br. Guiana, 1894.

ROSS, G. W., LL.D.—Held seat in house of commons, Ontario, 1872 to 1883; min. of educn. in 1883; was inspr. of pub. schls. from 1871 to 1883; comsnr. for Ontario and also for the Dominion to the Ind. and Col. Exhibn., 1886.

ROSS, JOHN KENNETH MURRAY.—Clerical asst., native dept., Fiji, Sept., 1879; stip. mag., 1886; ag. res. comsnr., Colo. West, Oct., 1882; mag., Talevu and Ra, Apr., 1887; ditto, Lomaiviti, Aug., 1888; proceeded in July, 1893, to Rarotonga and Penrhyn Is. as special judicial comsnr. under the W.P. high comsnr.; collr. of customs, ch. inspr. of distilleries, &c., Dec., 1896; ag. atty.-gen., May, to Sept., 1897, called to the bar Inner Tem., Jan., 1900.

ROSS, O. B.—Cadet, S. Stlmts., Oct., 1897. ROULEAU, CHARLES B.—Ed. at Laval normal schl., Quebec; advoc., Quebec, 1868; dist. mag., Ottawa, 1876; stip. mag., N.W. Territories, 1883; judge, N.W. Territories, 1887.

ROUND, FRANCIS R., M.A., C.M.G. (1887).—

Ed. at Marl., and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he obtained a double 2nd class in mods., and a 2nd in classics in the final exam., 1868: apptd. after a compet. exam., clk. in the office of the S. of S. for the Cols., Feb., 1869; 2nd-class clk., Sept., 1872; accompanied Sir P. Julian to Mauritius in 1873 as sec. on special mission of inquiry into the civil establmt. and gen. expenditure of that col.; asst. priv. sec. to the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mar., 1878; priv. sec. 1st Apr. to 27th Apr., 1880; priv. sec. to Mr. Herbert, Jan., 1881; 1st-class clk., and financial clk., Dec., 1881; on special service to Br. Bechuanaland and Mauritius, 1886; acted as col. sec., Mauritius, 1886-7; prin. clk., Mar., 1896.

ROUSSEAU, JAMES TOD, M.A., Edin.—Ent. civ. ser., 1882; asst. sub-intendant of crown lands, Trinidad, 1897; magistrate and warden of Tobago, 1399.

ROUTLEDGE, ROBERT M.—Ed. at Abdn. Univ.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1879; judge and mag., Falklands, June, 1891; judge, mag. and col. sec., Dec., 1891; stip. mag. Trinidad, 1893; acted as puisne judge in 1894-6.

ROWELL, THOMAS IRVINE, C.M.G. (1890), M.D. C.M., Aberdeen.—Prin. civ. med. offr., S. Sttlmts., July, 1877; and health offr., port of Singapore; J.P.; acted as col. surg. on several occasions from May, 1868, to Mar., 1876; accompanied Sir W. Robinson on mission to invest king of Siam with G.C.M.G., Nov., 1878; registr. of births and deaths, Dec., 1882, and of Mohammedan marriages, Dec., 1883; pres. fisheries inquiry comsn., 1887; pres. Singapore mun. coun., 1888-9; ret. 1890.

ROWLAND, J. W., C.M.G. (1897).—Asst. col. surg., G. Coast Col., May, 1880; dist. comsrr. Lagos, 1887; col. surg., 1887.

ROWLEY, THOS. WM.—Ed. Chelt. Coll.: 2nd Lieut., 2nd L.I. Regt. Roy. Guernsey Militia; attached to 105th Regt., L.I., at Guernsey, for two trainings, and passed school; lieut., Mar., 1879; passed prelim. exam., R.M.C., Sandhurst, Apr., 1880, and qualifying exam. for line, July, 1881; joined armed constab. N.Z., 1885; transf'd. to mtd. pol., Jan., 1886, and to N.Z. Artill., June, 1886; resig., Aug., 1888; inspr. of roads, Perak, Nov., 1889; asst. collr. land rev., mag. and J.P., Perak, Dec., 1890.

ROXBURGH, T. LAWRENCE.—Ed. Edin. Univ.; clk. petty sess., parish of St. Elizabeth, and asst. clk. to dist. ct., Jamaica, Jan., 1882; clk. of cts., St. Eliz., Apr., 1883; 1st-class clk., col. sec.'s office, Feb., 1890.

ROYAL, THE HON. JOSEPH.—Lt.-gov., N.W. Territories, Canada, 1888-93.

RUDOLPH, GERHARDUS M., C.M.G. (1882).—Clk., and Dutch and Zulu interp., and postmr., Weenen, Natal, 1855; J.P., 1870; Landdrost, Utrecht, and comsrr. of Swazi and Zulu borders, Jan., 1874; rendered valuable services to British commanders in Zulu war; mem. Transvaal-Swazi bndry. comsn., 1880 (mentioned in despatches); R.M., Klip River, Natal, June, 1881.

RUMSEY, ROBERT MURRAY.—Entered R.N., Sept., 1862; lieut., Apr., 1873; served on N. American, W. Indian, E. Indian, Pacific and Home stations; comsrr. of Volta dist. G. Coast, May, 1880; ret. commander R.N., Jan., 1882; ag. asst. col. sec., Lagos, and dist. comsrr., Jan. to July, 1883; ag. asst. col. sec., G. Coast, Jan., Feb., 1884; dep. gov., Lagos, Mar. to Aug., 1884; asst. harbmr., Hong Kong, 1884; harbmr., 1888; mem. of legis. coun., 1892; mem. of exec. coun., 1897.

RUSHMER, JAMES.—Apptd. after exam. library attendant in C. O., 1st July, 1896.

RUSSELL, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR BAKER CREED, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1880), 13th Hussars.—Was in command of the troops employed against Sikukuni, in S. Africa; A.D.C. to Her Majesty, 1880; asst. adjt.-gen. for cavalry in the expdn. to Egypt, 1882, where he also commanded the 1st Cavalry brigade.

RUSSELL, H. C., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1890).—Govt. astronomer, N. S. Wales, July 1870; author of memoirs on Australian eclipse expdn., 1875, and of numerous other papers on astronomical subjects, and has designed a variety of instruments for use in the observatory.

RUSSELL, JAMES GEORGE.—Master of the sup. ct., S. Australia, Dec., 1878; registr. of V.-A. ct., of companies, of trades unions, 1878; comsrr. of inland rev. and ag. registr. of probates, 1884; comsrr. of taxes, 1884; of stamps, 1886; comsrr. of insolvency, 1889; special mag. local ct., Adelaide, 1889; pres. of state bd. of conciliation, 1895; ag. judge of sup. ct., Mar. to Oct., 1897.

RUSSELL, ROBERT.—Ed. at Edin. Univ. and Church of Scotland Training Coll.; headmr., govt. high schl., Durban, Natal, May, 1866; inspr. of schls., Jan., 1875; suptd. inspr., Jan., 1878; sec. coun. of educn., 1878-84; supt. of educn., Aug., 1898; mem. of the univ. coun. of Cape Col.; author of "Natal: The Land and its Story."

RUSSELL, ROBERT, JUN.—Natal exhibr. from Pietermaritzburg high schl. to Merton Coll., Oxford, 1885; B.A., M.A., and B.C.L., 1893; called to the bar by the In. Tem., 1893; acted as clk. in atty.-gen.'s office, Natal, 1891; asst. inspr. of schls., 1892; sec. to the agt.-gen. for Natal in London, Dec., 1893; acted as priv. sec. to the Rt. Hon. H. Escombe, ex-premier of Natal, during his visit to England, 1897.

RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G. (1877).—Formerly defence min., N. Zealand; also comptroller of customs and navigation laws.

RUSSELL, WESTERN F.—Chr. Ch., Oxford, B.A. (1884); prof. of math., Roy. Coll., Mauritius, 1886.

RUSSOUW, J. W. H.—C.C. and R.M., Piquetberg div., Cape, 1882.

RUTHERFORD, G., C.M.G. (1888).—Landing waiter, Grenada, 1841; landing survr., St. George's, 1845 to 1847; sub-collr. of customs, Falmouth, Jamaica, 1850; collr. of customs, Natal, 1853; also comptroller of customs and navigation laws, 1854; ret., 1889.

RUTHERFORD, H.—Excise Dept., England, from Mar., 1864; inspr. of distilleries, Natal, Feb., 1882; comptroller of excise, Jan., 1885.

RUTLEDGE, THE HON. A.—Barrister, Queensland, 1878; mem. of legis. assem. since 1878; atty.-gen. from 1883 to 1888.

RYAN, SIR CHARLES LISTER, K.C.B. (1887), C.B. (1881), J.P., Berks.—Apptd. asst. examr., Impl. audit office, Mar., 1851; jun. clk. in H.M.'s treasury, Whitehall, Feb., 1852; was priv. sec. to Mr. Disraeli, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gladstone; apptd. to audit office as sec., May, 1865; asst. comptroller and auditor, Mar., 1873; comptroller and audr.-gen., June, 1888; was hon. auditor of certain crown cois. (see p. 13), ag. on behalf of H.M.'s S. of S. for the Cols.; ret. 1896.

SABEN, FREDERICK.—Ed. Royal Naval Schl.; govt. agt., Fiji, July, 1882; inspr. of imigrts., Jan., 1883; boarding offr., Nov., 1883; bondkeeper, 2nd-class clk., and magazine keeper, Jan., 1884; inspr. of pol., and offr. in charge of gaol, May, 1886; gaoler, Aug., 1887.

ST. AUBYN, GEOFFREY PETER.—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Apr., 1880; W. circuit, pol. mag., Kingstown, St. Vincent, 1891; mem. legis. coun., 1891; ag. ch. just., June, 1893; ag. treas., Nov., 1893; ag. atty.-gen., Dec., to May, 1894, and Nov., 1895; ag. ch. just., from Nov., 1896 to July, 1898; judge of Turks and Caicos Islds., July, 1898; ag. comsnr. 1899, and in 1900.

ST. QUINTIN, C.—Clk. to A.A.G., Griqualand W., 1879; border pol., 1880; ag. sub. inspr., Cape pol., 1884; sub-inspr., Bechuanaland pol., 1884; lieut., Bechuanaland border pol., 1885; inspr. of native reserves and J.P., 1887; storekeeper, 1889.

SALOMONS, SIR JULIAN EMMANUEL, K.C., Kt. BACH. (1891).—Vice-pres., exec. coun., N.S. Wales, 1891; resig. 1893; mem. of legis. coun.; London agent-gen., N.S.W., 1899-1900.

SAMUELSON, S. O.—Ag. registr. native high etc., Natal, Feb., 1881, to Apr., 1882; ag. Zulu interp., sup. etc., May to June, 1882; clk. and Zulu interp. to R.M. Umlazi div., Oct., 1882; Zulu interp. sup. etc., Feb., 1888; under-sec. for native affairs, 1893; mem. of civ. ser. bd.

SANDERSON, JAMES.—Clk. to ch. just., Barbados, 1867; clk. to gen. bd. of health, Barbados, Apr., 1871, also clk. to quarantine bd. in 1880; solr., atty., and proctor, Barbados, in 1873; was deleg. for Barbados to quarantine confc. at Demerara in 1888; govt. dir. on bd. of Barbados Rly. Co. in 1891.

SANDFORD, THE RT. REV. CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, D.D.—A bishop exercising episcopal functions over the same region as the former bishop of Gibraltar; apptd. 1874; ed. at Rugby and Chr. Ch., Oxford, where he was tutor and sen. censor; M.A., 1851; hon. canon of Canterbury, 1871; rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, 1870 to 1873.

SANGSTER, G. H.—Served in 2nd Dragoons and 91st Highlanders; asst. supt. pol., Gambia, 1897; ag. supt. of pol., inspr. of prisons, Gambia, 1897; asst. inspr., S. Leone Frontier Force, 1898; Mendi expedn., 1898, mentioned in despatches; ag. dist. comsnr., Karene, 1899; inspr., S. Leone F.F., June, 1899; W. Africa medal and clasp, S. Leone, 1898-9.

SANGUINETTI, FREDERICK S.—1st-class clk. in col. sec.'s office, Jamaica, Aug., 1878; clk. in office of main road comsrs., Sept., 1863; clk. in office of exec. comtee., Feb., 1864; 2nd-class clk. in financial sec.'s office, 1886, and now in col. sec.'s office; was sec. to a coms. apptd. "to inquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica," 1877; one of the compilers of the "Handbook of Jamaica, 1881;" ag. comsnr., Turks and Caicos Islds., 1883; and again, 1885; ag. col. sec., treas., and pol. mag., Falklands, July, 1890-1; admsr. of the govt. for a short time in 1891; ag. asst. col. sec., Jamaica, 1894-7; ret. on pension, 1898; comsnr. of Cayman Is., 1898.

SARGENT, SIR CHARLES, Kt. BACH. (1861).—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb., 1843, 5th wrangler; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1848; formerly ch. just. of the Ionian Is.; puisne judge, Bombay, 1876; ch. just., 1882.

SARGOOD, LT.-COL. THE HON. SIR FREDERICK THOS., M.L.C., K.C.M.G. (1890), C.M.G. (1885).—Min. of defence, Victoria, Nov., 1883, to 1886; again in 1891.

SARTORIUS, MAJ.-GEN. REGINALD WILLIAM, C.M.G., D.C. (1874).—6th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry; apptd. to the Order of St. M. and St. G. for service in the Ashantee war, 1873-4, under Sir J. H. Glover, and received the V.C. for an act of conspicuous gallantry in saving a wounded sergt.-maj. of Houssas.

SARWAR, HAFIZ GHULAM.—Cadet, S.S., Sept., 1897.

SAUER, THE HON. J. W.—Sec. for native affairs in Scanlen ministry, Cape Col., May, 1881; ret. 1884; col. sec. in Rhodes ministry, July, 1890, to Jan., 1896; comsnr. of pub. wks. in the Schreiner ministry, Oct., 1893, to 1900.

SAUNDERS, CHARLES J., B.A.—Ed. Merchant Taylors, and St. John's Coll., Oxon; cadet S.S., 1891; passed final exam. in Chinese, Feb., 1895; ag. 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, Feb., 1895; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, May, 1895; ag. dist. offr. Penang, Mar., 1897; Malacca, May, 1897; ag. asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, Aug., 1897; ag. asst. prot. of Chinese, and supt. of Ind. immigr.; Penang, June, 1898; ag. asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, Aug., 1898; also ag. 3rd mag. Singapore, Sept., 1898; 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, Penang, Aug., 1898; still ag. at Singapore, till Feb., 1899; ag. 2nd mag. Singapore, May, 1890.

SAUNDERS, C. J. K., C.M.G. (1895).—Clk. of thect. and Zulu interp. to the R.M., Alexandra co., Natal, Nov., 1876; to the R.M., Durban, 1878; to the R.M., Alexandra, Nov., 1879; ag. ch. clk., office of sec. for native affairs during Zulu War, for the purpose of registering native levies, Apr., 1883; Zulu interp., sup. and circuit etc., Dec., 1883; ag. registr. to the native high etc., Apr., 1884; asst. admsr. native law, Umlazi, Jan., 1886; ditto. Inanda, June, 1886; proceeded to Amatongaland to ratify treaty with queen of that country. Sep., 1887 (mentioned in despatches); R.M., Eshowe, Zululand, Jan., 1888; apptd. to define bndry. between Amatongaland and Zululand (again mentioned in despatches), July, 1889; asst. comsnr. and R.M., Lubombo, Aug., 1890; R.M., Eshowe, 1891; special comsnr. to territories of Sambaana, Umbegiza, and Mohlalein, N. of Zululand, Apr., 1895; ch. mag. and civil comsnr. prov. of Zululand, 1897.

SAUNDERS, SIR FREDERICK RICHARD, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1886).—Asst. survr., Ceylon, 1857; asst. agt., Trincomalee, July, 1862; asst. to govt. agt. at Kandy, Aug., 1865; dist. judge, &c., Ratnapura, Nov., 1865; asst. to the govt. agt., W. Prov., at Ratnapura, Oct., 1867; inspr.-gen. of prisons, 1874; agt., E. Prov., 1878; agt., W. Prov., 1879; M.L.C., 1879; ag. audr.-gen., 1890; treas. and comsnr. of stamps, Oct., 1890; ag. audr.-gen., 1896; ret. 1898.

SAUNDERS, JAMES B.—Harbrmr., Trinidad, Sept., 1894; also J.P. and mag. and registrar of births and deaths for waters of the col.; coroner for Gulf of Paria; mem. of quarantine bd., and shipping master., &c.

SAUVAGE, DANIEL.—Govt. pilot and asst. port officer, Seychelles, Feb., 1894 and May, 1897.

SAVERIMOUTOU, M.—Clk. in the col. sec.'s office, Mauritius, Aug., 1857; asst. registr., col. sec.'s office, June, 1863; registr., June, 1882; ag. ch. clk., immigr. dept., Aug., 1889, to Oct., 1890; ag. ch. clk. col. sec.'s dept. on seven occasions from Oct., 1885, to Sept., 1899, and again, July 1900.

SAYER, W. F.—Ed. Univ. Coll. Schl., Lond.; solr., 1879; barrister and solr. in W. Australia, 1891; sec. law dept., Mar., 1897; ag. comsnr. of titles, Mar., 1899.

SCANLEN, THE HON. SIR THOMAS CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Mem. house of assem., Cape, since 1869; dep. sheriff for Cradock, 1857-66; J.P. for Cradock, May, 1869; mem. of the divisional coun. of Cradock, 1867-77; comsnr. and chmn. of the municipality of Cradock, 1870-77; apptd. by sup. ct. examr. for admission of

attorneys and notaries, May, 1887; mem. of the exec. coun., May, 1881; atty. gen. and premier, May, 1881, to June, 1882; col. sec. and premier, July, 1882, to May, 1884; proceeded to England to negotiate loan for pub. wks., Oct., 1883; as a priv. mem., carried through the Executors and Trustees Accounts Act, 1873; Titles Registration and Derelict Lands Act, 1881; prepared and carried during term of office, General Loans Act, 1881; Postal Act, 1882; Lands Clauses Act, 1882; Municipal Act, 1882; Police Regulation Act, 1882; Aliens, Naturalization Act, 1883; Public Health Act, 1883; Liquor Licensing Act, 1883; legal adviser, Rhodesia, 1894; legal adviser, Rhodesia Administrative Staff, 1895.

SCHARSCHMIDT, SAMUEL T.—Ed. at King's Coll., Lond.; engr., 1865-72; asst. engr., pub. wks. dept., Jamaica, 1872; dist. engr., 1876; conducted part of survey for rly., 1872; supt. of survey of part, 1888-9.

SCARTH, WILLIAM BAIN.—Dep. min. of agricul. and statistics, Canada, Dec., 1895; dep. comsnr. of patents, Mar., 1897.

SCHERMBRUCKER, THE HON. FREDERIC.—Lieut., Br. German legion, during the Crimean war; came to the col. with the corps of German military settlers in 1857; represented the div. of King William's Town in house of assem., 1868; comdt. during the Gaikarebellion and Gcaleka war, 1877-78, and subsequently commanded the corps of Kaffrarian riflemen during the Zulu war, 1879; organised the corps of Basutoland pol. at the outbreak of hostilities in Basutoland in 1880, and was apptd. comdt. thereof; ret. from the service, 1881, and entered the legis. coun. as one of the represnts. of the E. circle in 1882; at the gen. election in 1884 again returned at the head of the poll for the E. circle; comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., 1884 to 1890.

SCHOLTZ, CLERKE BURTON.—Comsnr., Lichtenburg, Transvaal, 1877; lieut., Bechuana-land field force on Sir C. Warren's staff; mem. of coms. on Stellaland claims, 1885; ch. clk. and asst. mag., Vrijburg, 1885; R.M., Kuruman, 1889.

SCHOOLES, HENRY RAWLINS PIPON.—Ed. Marl.; called to the bar Mid. Tem., hilary, 1873; admitted to bar, Leeward Is., May, 1873; mem. for Sandy Point legis. assem. of St. Kitts, Mar., 1874, to Apr., 1876; ag. atty.-gen., Leeward Is., Apr. to Sept., 1876; re-elected mem. for Sandy Point, Jan., 1877; mem. of new legis. coun. of St. Kitts, 1879, and elected by the legis. coun. as sen. mem. for St. Kitts of fed. coun. of the Leeward Is.; June, 1880, atty.-gen. Br. Honduras; June, 1881, apptd. provisionally as ch. just. of Br. Honduras; atty.-gen., Grenada, Apr., 1883; ditto, Jamaica, 1896.

SCHREIBER, COLLINGWOOD, C.M.G. (1893).—Emigrated from England, 1852; entered service of Hamilton and Toronto Rly., and became asst. engr., 1852; suptdng. engr. of wks., N. Rly. of Canada, 1860-64; div. engr., Nova Scotia govt. service, on Truro and Pictou Rly., 1864-8; survey engr., Dominion govt. service, on inter-col. rly., 1886; suptdng. engr., N. Brunswick E. Rly., 1869-71; ditto, inter-col. rly., 1871-3; ch. engr. of govt. rlys. in operation 1873-8; also gen. man. 1878-80; also engr.-in-chief, Canadian Pacific Rly., 1880; now engr.-in-chief, govt. rlys. and dep. min. of rlys. and canals.

SCHREINER, THE HON. W. P.—Ed. S. A. Coll.; Capetown, Camb. Univ., and London; advoc. of sup. ct., Cape, 1882; legal adviser to high comsnr.; 1887-93; atty.-gen. in Mr. Rhodes's

ministry, 1893; mem. of Jameson Raid Comtee.; premier and col. sec., 1898-1900.

SCIORTINO, ADOLFO.—Entered the Malta col. service in 1852; was a clk. in the land rev. office; transf'd. to the ch. sec.'s office in 1865; ch. clk. and asst. clk. of coun. 1871; acted as sec. to Mr. F. W. Rowsell when comsnr. in Malta on the Fiscal system; rec.-gen., 1880; audr.-gen., July, 1892.

SCONCE, HERBERT W.—Trin. Coll. Camb.; B.A. math. tripos, 1886; M.A., 1897; asst. master, Faversham Gram. Schl.; Godolphin Schl., Hammer-smith, and Grocer Co.'s Schl., Hackney, 1887 to 1893; asst. mr., Queen's Coll., Br. Guiana, Apr., 1893; asst. inspr. of schls., July, 1895; ag. inspr., May to Nov., 1898.

SCOTT, MAJ.-GEN. SIR FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, K.C.B. (1896), K.C.M.G. (1892), C.B.—Served throughout Crimean war, 1854 to 1856, with the 42nd Highlrs.; medal with clasps for Alma, Balaklava, and Sebastopol; 5th class Medjidie, and Turkish medal; served with same regt. in Indian Mutiny, 1857 to 1859; medal and clasp for Lucknow; also in Ashanti war, 1874; mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieut.-col., created C.B., medal and clasp; served in H.M.'s body guard, 1878 to 1888; household jubilee medal, 1885; commanded 4th batt., Middlesex regt., 1885 to 1888; inspr.-gen., G. Coast constab., Nov., 1891; mem. exec. and legis. coun.; commanded Jebu expdny. force, May-June, 1892, and after three days' fighting captured the capital of Jebu Ode, took the Awujale, or king, prisoner, with his court and family; received thanks of gov. of Lagos and exec. and legis. couns.; created K.C.M.G., and extra clasp (1892) on Ashanti medal; in command of Attabubu expdn., 1893-4, when the Ashantis invaded Nkoranza; commanded Ashanti expdn. of 1895-6; occupied Kumasi and took the king and all his court prisoners; received thanks of secs. of state for cols. and for war and of comdr.-in-chief; comdt. of local forces and inspr.-gen. of pol., Trinidad and Tobago, 1898.

SCOTT, J. H.—Mag., Tembuland, Aug., 1876; capt. in Tembu levies, Sept., 1877; ag. ch. mag., Tembuland, Apr. to July, 1878; ch. clk., native affairs dept., Oct., 1878; sec. to atty.-gen., on special duty to N. Border during war there, Feb. to Apr., 1879; ag. special comsnr., N. Border, May to July, 1879; special comsnr. and special mag. of N. Border, July, 1879; res. comsnr., Pondoland, July, 1888.

SCOTT, RALPH.—B.A. Lond. Univ.; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1895; ag. collr. of land rev., Singapore Mar., 1897; passed final exam. in Malay, Sept., 1897; ag. dist. offr., Malacca, Sept., 1897; confirmed, Aug., 1898.

SCOTT, THE HON. RICHARD WILLIAM, K.C.—Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1884; created a Q.C., 1867; sat in the legis. assem. of Canada from 1867 to 1873, and while there carried the Separate School Act of Upper Canada; returned to the Ontario assem. at confedn., 1867; ret. on his entrance into the Dominion Govt., Nov., 1873; called to the senate, Mar., 1874; was speaker of the Ontario assem. from 7th to 21st Dec., 1871; mem. of exec. coun. and comsnr. of crown lands for same prov., from later date until Nov., 1873, when sworn of the Queen's privy coun.; S. of S. of Canada, Jan., 1874; ret. on resignation of Mackenzie govt., Oct., 1878; is now a senator; was the framer of the Canada Temperance Act, known as the Scott Act; joined Sir W. Laurier's govt. as S. of S., June, 1896.

SCOTT, W.—Apptd., after compet. exam.,

clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., 22nd Jan., 1883; promoted to higher grade, 2nd div., 1896.

SEALY, A.—Pol. mag. of dist. B, Barbados, Sept., 1873.

SEALY, FRANK DEAN.—Supernum. clk. immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1884; 4th class clk., Apr., 1891; 3rd class, Jan., 1893; has acted as ch. clk.; 2nd cl. clk., Apl., 1895; ag. immigr. agt., 1896 and 1898.

SEALY, GORDON COURLAND MILLER.—Clk. to the atty.-gen., Tobago, Jan., 1882; clk. in col. sec.'s dept., 1883; acted as confid. clk. to the admstr. and clk. of couns., 1883 to 1886; 3rd clk., surg.-gen.'s dept., Br. Guiana, 1887; 2nd clk., 1887; has acted as ch. clk.

SEALY, HERBERT HAMILTON.—Confid. clk. to gov., and to exec. and legis. couns., Tobago, Jan., 1878; ag. audr. and registr. of deeds and of the sup. cts. from Apr. to May, 1882, and June, 1882, to Feb., 1883; ag. pol. mag., Windward dist., Oct., 1883, to Jan., 1886; is a J.P.

SEALY J. ERNEST CAMERON.—2nd clk., audit and registry. dept., Tobago, Feb., 1888; clk. to comsrs. and financial bd., Nov., 1890, and Oct., 1893; sec. to bd. of educn., Sept., 1892; ch. clk. treasury, June, 1893; postmr. of Tobago, Dec. 1895.

SEARLE, H. L.—Served in 12th Soudanese Egyptian army, medal and clasps, Khedive's star and clasp; apptd. to Royal Niger Co.'s constab., 1892; took part in the expens. of 1892-3; apptd. to Niger Coast Protectorate force, Sept., 1893; priv. sec. to Sir C. McDonald, Mar., 1894; adjt. from Sept., 1896, to Jan., 1897; 2nd in comnd.; ag. comndt. Jan. to Dec., 1897; present at Brass River expdn., 1895; med. and clasp; Cross River expdn., Aug., 1895; Qua Ibo expdn. and taking of Impok Town, Sept., 1895; comndd. light field battery, Benin City expdn., 1897 (clasp); comdd. expdn. through unexplored portion of Quacountry and subsequent attack on Wargu's stronghold, May, 1898; apptd. collr. of customs and postmr.-gen. Southern Nigeria, Feb., 1900.

SEATON, G. L.—Apptd. after exam. 3rd-cl. mess., C.O., 17 May, 1899; 2nd cl., 18 Feb., 1900.

SECCOMBE, G. S.—L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1874; mem. Medico-Psychological Assoc.; sen. asst. med. offr. and dep. med. supt. of Caterham Asylum, England, 1874; med. supt. of lun. asyl., and med. offr., roy. gaol, Trinidad, Sept., 1882.

SEDDON, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD J., P.C.—Premier of N. Zealand, 1893; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee.

SEDEGWICK, ROBERT, K.C.—Dep. min. of just. and solr. of Indian affairs, Canada, 1888; now a puisne judge, sup. ct.

SEE, THE HON. JOHN.—Mem., legis. assem., N.S.W.; treas. in Dibbs's ministry, 1891-4; ch. sec. in Sir W. Lyne's ministry, 1899.

SEIGNORET, C. A.—Supernumerary treas., Dominica, 1890; sec. to special yawms comsn., Mar., 1891 to Sept., 1892; ch. clk., registr.'s office and clk. pub. market, 1892; asst. sec. to Sir R. Hamilton during his enquiry in Dominica, 1893; govt. offr., treasury, 1895; sec. bd. of health and quarantine, 1895; ag. clk., admstr.'s office and exec. coun., 1895.

SELBORNE, 2nd EARL OF (creat. 1882), Viscount WOLMER, BARON SELBORNE (U.K.), P.C. (1900), THE RT. HON. WM. WALDEGRAVE PALMER.—Ed. at Winchester and at Univ. Coll., Oxford; B.A. (1st cl. hist.), 1882; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Childers, Chanc. of Excheq., 1882-85; was mem. of parltmt. for E. Hants, 1885-92, and for W. Edinburgh City, 1892-95; succeeded his father 1895; Under S. of S. for Cols., June, 1895; chmn., Pacific

Cable Comtee., 1896; mem. of Pacific cable comtee., 1899; first lord of the admiralty, Nov. 12, 1900.

SELLS, H. C., B.A. (Oxon.)—Cadet, S. Sttlmts., Oct., 1897; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Nov., 1898, to Nov., 1899; ag. 4th mag., Singapore, Jan., 1900; passed fin. exam. in Malay, Apl., 1900.

SELWYN, ALFRED RICHARD CECIL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., C.M.G. (1886).—On the geol. survey of Gt. Brit., 1845-52; dir., geol. survey, Victoria, 1853-68; dir., geol. and nat. hist. survey, Canada, 1869-95.

SEMPER, R.E., M.R.C.S.—Med. offr., dist., Dec., 1883; ag. pres. of legis. assem., St. Kitts, and mem. of exec. coun.

SENDALL, SIR WALTER JOSEPH, G.C.M.G. (1899), K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1887).—Ed. Christ's Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1858; honours, 1st class in classics, and 3rd class in math.; entered educn. branch of Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1859; inspr. of schls. for col. in 1860; in 1870 dir. of pub. instrctn., a post which he resig. in 1873, and entered dept. of local govt. bd. as temp. gen. inspr.; permanent gen. inspr. in 1876; asst. sec. in 1878; nominated lieut.-gov. of Natal, 1882, but did not take up apptmt.; gov. and comdr-in-chief, Windward Is., Barbados having been separated, 1885; gov. of Barbados, 1889; high comsr., Cyprus, 1892; Jubilee Medal, 1897; gov. Br. Guiana, 1898.

SENEVIRATNE, ALEXANDER DE ALWIS.—Mem. of legis. coun., Ceylon; advoc. of the sup. ct.; mem. mun. coun., Colombo, and coun. of legal educn.; chmn. Ceylon national assoc.

SENIOR, BERNARD.—Clk. to the bndry. comsn. (Redistribution of Seats Act), 1884; attached to Scotch educn. dept., 1885, and again 1888; priv. sec. to Sir F. R. Sandford, under-sec. for Scotland, 1887; 1st-class clk. col. sec.'s office, G. Coast, 1888; local auditor, Lagos, Aug., 1889; ditto, G. Coast Dec., 1889; ditto, Br. Bechuanaland, Feb., 1894; ditto, Cyprus, 1895.

SERVICE, THE HON. JAMES.—Premier, treas., and min. of pub. instrctn., Victoria, Mar., 1883; ret. 1886; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; again elected to assem., 1888; mem. fedn. convention, 1891.

SETH, ARATHOON.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, June, 1893; Hindustani interp., magistracy, Hong Kong, Feb., 1868; 3rd clk., Sept., 1872; 2nd clk., Sept., 1873; 1st clk., Feb., 1875; clk. of couns. and ch. clk., Feb., 1881; J.P., Jan., 1882; supt. of the opium revenue, Aug., 1883, to Feb., 1885; ditto, imports and exports, June, 1887; sec. to bd. under 'Taipingshan resumption ordee., 1894; sec. to insanitary properties comsn., July, 1896; dep. registr. and appraiser, sup. ct., and comsr. for oaths, Mar., 1895.

SETON, MAJOR WINTON.—Roy. Can. regt., lieut. 1871; capt. 1883; major 1892; adjt., Br. Guiana Militia, 1894.

SEWELL, A. CLARE.—Extra clk., native high ct., Natal, Mar., 1880; ag. prosecutor, Jan., 1882; ag. 2nd clk., atty.-gen.'s office, Apl., 1882; ag. 1st clk., Aug., 1882; sub-audr., rly. dept., Mar., 1882.

SHARPE, GEORGE ARNOLD.—Clerical asst. treas., Dominica, 1889; supernum. clk. in registr.'s and prov. marshal's dept. same year; ag. ch. clk., 1891-92; ch. clk. P.O., 1893.

SHARPE, W. S., C.M.G. (1900).—Capt. 4th batt. R. I. Rifles, 1893; inspr. Sierra Leone frontier force, Mar., 1894; 3rd comsr. to Anglo-French bndry. comsn. and delimited frontier from Atlantic coast to Little Mold River, 1896; dist.

comsnr., Karen dist., Jan., 1897; F.R.G.S., and J.P. for the col.

**SHAW, BERNARD.**—Dep. clk. of the peace, Swansea, Tasmania, Sept., 1853; pol. mag., 1866; sec. of miasa, 1883; sheriff and inspr. of pol. for the col., Feb., 1886; police mag., Hobart, Tasmania, 1894.

**SHAW, CAPT. BERNARD VIDAL.**—Late capt. rifle brigade; priv. sec. to dir. of crim. investign., London; comsnr. of pol., Capetown, 1882 to 1888 (office abolished); visiting mag., Breakwater convict station (Cape); author of "Epitome of the Criminal Law of the Cape;" sub-immigr. agt., Br. Guiana, 1889; supt., H.M.'s penal sttmt., Massaruni, Jan., 1894; stip. mag. 1897.

**SHEA, THE HON. SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G.** (1893).—Mem. of assem., Newfoundland, 1850-87; deleg. to Washington on reciprocity treaty, 1854; speaker 1855-61; organized plan for water supply for St. John's, 1860; deleg. to London on French Fishery Treaty, 1861; deleg. to Quebec on confederation of provs., 1864; and on trade convention, 1865; comsnr. at fishery exhibn., London, 1883; deleg. to Washington on fishery treaty, 1885; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; gov., Bahamas, July, 1887-94.

**SHEA, THE HON. E. D.**—Col. sec. and clk. of coun., Newfoundland, Jan., 1874; cashier of savings bank, and pres. of legis. coun., Feb., 1886.

**SHEA, THE HON. GEORGE.**—M.H.A. Ferryland (Newfld.) 1889-93; again in 1897; mem. exec. coun. (without portfolio), 1897; mem. of treasury. &c. 1898.

**SHELFORD, WILLIAM, C.M.G.** (1901), M.I.C.E.E.—Consulting engnr. for railways to the c. agents for the cols.

**SHENTON, THE HON. SIR GEORGE, KT. BACH.** (1893), J.P.—Mem. of the legislature of W. Australia, 1870-74, 1875-90; on the introduction of respon. govt., col. sec. in the first ministry formed by Sir John Forrest; pres. of the legis. coun., Oct., 1892, on the death of Sir T. Campbell, Bart.; is senior mem. of the metropolitan prov.; has been mayor of Perth on eleven different occasions.

**SHEPSTONE, H. C. C.M.G.** (1895).—Priv. sec. to the lieut.-gov., Natal, 1857; clk. to exec. coun., 1863; Indian immigr. agt. and J.P., 1864; R.M. and admsr. of native law, Alfred co., 1870; ditto, Durban co., 1878; acted as sec. to Mr. Justice Phillips, C.M.G., on special service to Barbados, 1876; served on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., H.M.'s special comsnr. in S. Africa, 1877; sec. for native affairs, Transvaal, July, 1877; attended Cetywayo on his visit to England, 1882; sec. for native affairs, Natal, 1884; ret., 1893.

**SHEPSTONE, JOHN WESLEY, C.M.G.** (1888).—July, 1846, govt. interp., Natal; July, 1847, accompanied Capt. Kyle on special mission to Zulu king; Dec., 1850, accompanied Capt. Gordon on special mission to Pondos; Oct., 1851, interp. to recorder and mag.'s offices; Dec., 1851 asst. R.M., Pietermaritzburg co.; Aug., 1852, R.M., Lower Umvoti, and govt. agt., Noniti country, and J.P.; 1857, commanded native forces against Chief Usidoi and tribe, and against Chief Matyana and tribe; Nov., 1858, supt. of the cultivation of cotton; Apl., 1861, ag. sec. for native affairs and judicial assessor; July, 1861, commanded a native force in the Fort Buckingham expdn.; May, 1862, ag. R.M., Inanda div.; Aug., 1863, asst. R.M., Pietermaritzburg co.; ag. R.M., Umvoti co., Sept., 1867; May, 1874, comsnr., Klip River and Weenen counties; July, 1874, ag. sec. for native affairs and judicial assessor; Oct., 1874, J.P. for the col.; Sept., 1876, sec. for native affairs and mem. exec. and legis. couns.; Mar., 1878, mem. of the bndry. comsn; Dec., 1878,

delivered ultimatum to Zuludelegs. at Lower Drift, Tugela; Aug., 1879, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to arrange the settlement of Zululand; mentioned in despatches; Dec., 1882, Br. comsnr., Zululand; Jan., 1884, judge, native high ct.; ret. 1896.

**SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G.** (1880).—Was in command of a Basuto regt. in the Zulu war; mem. of Natal legis. coun. until 1887; counsellor with Umbanden, King of Swaziland, 1887-91.

**SHELS, THE HON. WILLIAM.**—Atty.-gen., Victoria, 1891; premier and treasr., 1892-3.

**SHIPPARD, SIR SIDNEY GODOLPHIN ALEXANDER, M.A., D.C.L., K.C.M.G.** (1887), C.M.G. (1886).—Ed. at King's Coll. Schl., Lond.; Ireland exhibnr., Oriol, and Lusby scholar, Hertford Coll., Oxford; M.A., Cape Univ.; called to the bar, Inner Tem., 1867; mem. of the exec. and legis. couns., Griqualand W., Jan., 1873, to Dec., 1887; atty.-gen., 1873; confirmed, 1875; ag. recorder of the high ct., 1877; judge of the sup. ct. of the Cape, Apl., 1880; in Nov., 1884, Br. comsnr. on the Angra Pequena and W. Coast claims; Anglo-German Comsn., Feb. to Sept., 1885; admstr., ch. mag., and pres. of the land comn. of Br. Bechuanaland, and dep. comsnr. for Bechuanaland and the Kalahari, Oct., 1885; ret. 1895; is a director of the B. S. Africa Co.

**SHIPWAY, WALTER ROBERT.**—Apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd div. clk., and assigned to C. O. Dec., 1898.

**SHOLL, L. H.**—Clk., P. W. office, S. Australia, July, 1858; clk., water wks. dept., Jan., 1859; clk., audit office, Sept., 1868; ch. clk., Jan., 1872; ch. clk. and acctnt., treasury, July, 1874; acctnt. and receiver of rev., treasury, July, 1876; cashier and acctnt., treasury, July, 1879; under-treasr., July, 1883; under-sec. and govt. statist., May, 1880; also clk. of exec. coun., July, 1894.

**SHOLL, R. A.**—Probation clk., P.O., W. Australia, 1863; 3rd-class clk., 1864; 2nd-class clk., 1869; ch. clk., 1873; ch. clk. and acctnt., treasury, 1879; ditto, P.O., 1881; postmr.-gen., 1889; also lieut. Metropolitan Rifles (W. Australia), 1875; capt., 1883; capt.-comdt., 1888.

**SHORT, EDWARD MORRISON DE COURCY.**—Ceylon writer, 1878; pol. mag., 1883; asst. to govt. agt., S. prov., 1886; asst. collr. of cust., and landing survr., cust., Galle, May, 1886; ag. asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Jan., 1889; Hambantoto, Sep., 1889; Kegalla, May, 1890; Vavuniya and Mullaitivu, Dec., 1890; Kalutara, Apr., 1894; Chilaw, Dec., 1895; Vavuniya, Apr., 1896; Matara, Nov., 1897; ag. pol. mag., Galle, Oct., 1890; dist. judge, Matara, Feb., 1892.

**SIERRA LEONE, BISHOP OF, RT. REV. JOHN TAYLOR SMITH.**—Lon. Coll. of Div., 1882; hon. D.D. Lambeth, 1897; also of univ. of Durham, 1897; hon. chaplain to Queen, 1896; curate of St. Paul's, Penge, 1885-90; canon of St. George's Cath., Freetown, S. Leone, and diocsn. missnr. S. Leone, 1890-97; consec. 1897.

**SIMMONS, FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN LINTON ARABIN, G.C.B.** (1878), K.C.B. (1869), C.B. (1855), G.C.M.G. (1887).—Lieut. R.E., 1867; inspr. of rlys., sec. to the rly. comsrs., and sec. to the rly. dept., bd. of trade, 1846 to 1853; proceeded to Turkey in 1853; was employed on several special missions; comsnr. with the Turkish army under Omar Pasha; served on the Danube in the defence of Silistria, at the battle of Eupatoria, at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and in Asia Minor; Br. mem. of the internat. comsn. for marking the bndry. of Russia and Turkey in Asia, 1856; consul-gen. at Warsaw, 1857; comdg. R.E., Aldershot, 1860; dir.,

R.E. estabmt., Chatham, 1865; lieut.-gov., roy. mil. acad., Woolwich, 1868; gov., 1870; inspr.-gen. of fortifications and dir. of wks., 1875 to 1880; attached to the special embassy during the Congress of Berlin, 1878; mem. Roy. Comsn. on colonial defence, 1879; apptd. to assist Lord Odo Russell at the confce. at Berlin on the Greek frontier question, 1880; gov. of Malta, 1884-8. Mil. promotions: lieut., 1839; capt., 1846; major, 1854; lieut.-col., 1854; col., 1857; maj.-gen., 1868; lieut.-gen. and col.-comdt. of R.E., 1872; gen., 1877; has received the Medjidieh, 3rd class, a sword of honour and gold medal from the Sultan, and is offr. of Legion of Honour, sent on mission to the Vatican in connection with the affairs of Malta, 1890.

SIMON, MAXIMILIAN F., C.M.G. (1901).—M.D. (St. Andrews), 1894; L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1870, and M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1869, of St. Thomas's Hosp., where he was res. accoucheur and house surg.; govt. med. offr., Jamaica, 1871; asst. col. surg., S. Sttlmts., 1875; col. surg., Singapore 1878; prin. civ. med. offr., and registr.-gen. of births and deaths, S.S., Jan., 1891.

SIMONS, JACOB.—Jun. clk., sec.'s office, Elmian, under the Dutch govt., Apr., 1861; ch. clk., Aug., 1863; transfd. to the Br. govt., Aug., 1872, and apptd. 3rd clk. of customs; 2nd clk., col. secretariat, Dec., 1874; acted as ch. clk. in the secretariat in 1877-9; ch. clk., Feb., 1879; comsnnr., Secondee, July, 1880; special interp. to Sir S. Rowe on occasion of threatened Ashanti war; now registr. of corrupce., col. sec.'s office.

SIMPSON, GEORGE.—Insp. of schls. Bermuda, 1880; also inspr. of dockyard schls.

SINCLAIR, WM.—Clk., stores dept., L. and N.W. rly., Jan., 1863; stores auditor, July, 1875; rly. storekeeper, Midland system, Cape govt. rlys., Aug., 1878; ch. rly. storekeeper, Jan., 1886.

SINCKLER, E. G.—Entered col. sec.'s office, Barbados, Nov., 1874; acted as clk. to lieut.-gov., 1878; 2nd clk., corrupce. branch, col. sec.'s office, 1879; ag. asst. clk. to Gov. W. Robinson, 1880; 1st clk., record branch, col. sec.'s office, and clk., courts of ordinary and error, Jan., 1883; ag. ch. clk., 1886; comsnnr. of census, 1891; ch. clk. to judges, 1892; J.P., Oct., 1892; ag. registr. friendly socs., June, 1893; ag. sen. pol. mag., Bridgetown, and dist. A, Aug. to Oct., 1893; ag. pol. mag. and judge dist. B, Sept. to Oct., 1894; has acted several times as coroner dist. A; ag. pol. mag. and judge dist. F, July, 1896, to Jan., 1897; ag. pol. mag., judge, and coroner, dist. B, Sept. to Oct., 1897; ag. pol. mag. and judge, Dist. D., Mar. to Apl., 1898.

SINGAPORE, LABUAN, AND SARAWAK, 3rd BISHOP OF LABUAN, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE FREDERICK HOSE, D.D.—Ed. St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1861; M.A. 1867; D.D. 1881; curate of Roxton with Great Barford, Beds., 1861-65; curate of Trinity, St. Marylebone, London, 1865-67; col. chaplain, Malacca, Nov., 1867; ditto, Singapore, Feb., 1874; registr. of the diocese of Labuan, Apr., 1874; archdeacon of Singapore, Dec., 1874; bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, 1881.

SISNETT, HERBERT KOTRIGHT McDONNELL.—Supernum. clk., gov.'s office, Barbados, Jan., 1882; 2nd clk., savings bk., June, 1882; 3rd clk., record branch, col. sec.'s office, 1883; 4th clk., record branch, ditto, July, 1884; 3rd clk., Jan., 1888; inld. rev. offr., 1891.

SISSISON, JOSEPH.—Capt. comdg. Murraysburg volr. cavalry and auxiliary forces in Gaika war, Jan. to Apr., 1878; recommended by Lord Chelmsford to Cape govt. to organise a mounted force of 100 men; in May, 1878, organised Sissison's

horse, and commanded that and auxiliary forces on the N. Border and in Griqualand W. to Dec., 1878; in Jan., 1879, was recommended by the special comsnnr., N. Border, to organise "Northern Border Horse," and commanded lines of communication and base at Kenhardt up to close of military operations, July, 1879, filling during that period the offices of special mag., comsnnr., and paymr.-gen. of N. Border forces; Sept., 1879, to June, 1880, employed in compiling gen. war acts, for adjustment between col. and impl. govts.; receiver of house duty, Capetown and dist., July, 1880, to Oct., 1882; detached as asst. staff and commissariat offr., Cape dist., Oct. to Dec., 1880; detached to act as comsnnr. in the field in Tembuland and Basutoland campaigns, Jan. to July, 1881; pol. comsnnr. of dists. Nos. 2 and 4, Feb., 1886, and to No. 1, July, 1890; apptd. offr. in charge, stationery office, Sept., 1891; supt. of stationery dept., pol. and gaol stores depôt, July, 1894; Kafir war medal and clasp; J.P. for the col.

SIVEWRIGHT, THE HON. SIR JAMES K.C.M.G. (1892), C.M.G. (1880).—Gen. man. of telegraphy, C. of Good Hope, Apr., 1878; ret. 1885; M.L.A., 1889; mem. of Rhodes's ministry without portfolio, July, 1890, and subsequently as comsnnr. of crown lands and pub. wks.; resig., 1893; resumed office, Jan., 1896.

SKEEN, G. J. A.—Extra asst. govt. printer Ceylon, 1869; asst. govt. printer, 1872; govt. printer, 1881.

SKEETE, ELLIOT L., B.A., Durham, 1888.—Asst. to supt. bot. station, Barbados, Sept., 1890; ag. supt., Dec., 1890, to Jan., 1891; ch. offr. reformatory, May, 1892; ag. supt. reformatory and bot. station, July to Dec., 1894, and Apr. to May 1895; and other occasions.

SKERRETT, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN.—Super-numerary clk. registr. and provost-marshal's off., Dominica, July to Dec., 1891, and Feb. to Sept., 1892; asst. clk. to govt. offr., Roseau, Sept., 1892, to Mar., 1893; ag. clk. to H.H. comsnnr., Apr. and May, 1893; to govt. offr., Roseau, June and July; aid waiter, treasury, Aug.-Oct., 1893; tax collr., treasury, and prepared statis. for Roy. Inq. Sir R. Hamilton, Nov., 1893, to Apr., 1894; asst. clk., tax dept., treasury, 1895; asst. to admsr., Jan. to Mar., 1896; ag. clk., gov. offr., Roseau, Mar. to June, 1896; also ag. registr.-gen. births, &c., and registr. and supt. pub. cemetery, Montserrat, 1885-6; 2nd ch. clk., registr. and provost-marshal's off., Dominica, Mar., 1898.

SKINNER, ALLAN MACLEAN, C.M.G. (1891).—Called to the bar, June, 1867; cadet, S. Sttlmts., Nov., 1868; sheriff of Singapore, Jan., 1871, accompanied, July, 1871, the expdn. to Selangor; inspr. of schls. Jan., 1873, to report on the state of educn.; was also inspr. of prisons, hospitals, and asylums; attended the gov. to Pangkor during negotiations with chiefs of Perak in Jan., 1874; asst. col. sec. and clk. of the couns., July, 1879; audr.-gen., May, 1881; treas. and comsnnr. of stamps, May, 1882; ag. col. sec., Mar., 1884, to Oct., 1886; res. coun., Penang, Sept., 1887; also consul for Siamese Malay States, 1888; ag. col. sec., 1887-9; ret. 1897.

SKINNER, WM. M.A.—Ed. Bedford Gram. Schl.; scholar St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; B.A. (math. tripos), 1882; M.A., Oct., 1886; headmr., Govt. Gram. Schl., Dominica, Dec., 1892.

SLATTERY, THE HON. T. M.—Mem. legis. assem., N.S. Wales; sec. for mines and agricul. in Dibbs's ministry, 1891-94.

SLOLEY, HERBERT CECIL.—Served in C.M.R. in campaigns against Griquas and Moirois (medal with clasp, 1877-8-9); capt. in native contingent,



Basuto war, 1880-1; mentioned in despatches; sub-inspr., Cape Police, 1883; ditto, Basutoland, 1884; inspr., 1886; asst. comsnr., Basutoland, 1889; ag. res. comsnr. July to Dec., 1895; govt. sec., 1898.

SMALLWOOD, HENRY ARMSTRONG.—Entered navy, 1885; on board H.M.S. "Victoria" at time of disaster, June, 1893; asst. comsnr., Colo West, and stip. mag., Apr., 1894; ag. stip. mag. Ba and Yasawa, Apr., 1896; 2nd clk. col. sec.'s office, and priv. sec. to gov. Fiji, Apr., 1896; stip. mag., Savu Savu and Taviuni, Jan., 1899; island treasr., Cyprus, Mar., 1900.

SMART, J. P.—Entered pub. wks. dept., G. Coast, Mar., 1893; survr. of roads, Dec., 1893; supt. of roads, Oct., 1894; lieut. G. C. rifle vols., May, 1893; capt., Nov., 1893; ag. adjt., May to Nov., 1893; ag. comdt., Oct., 1895, to Mar., 1896; local auditor, Niger C. Protec., 1896; attached Niger C. Protec., May to July, 1897.

SMARTT, JAMES A.—Alderman of Brandon, Manitoba, 1882-84; mayor, 1885-87; mem., judicial bd., 1886; mem. of prov. legislature, 1886; min. of pub. wks., 1888; dep. min. of the Interior of Canada, Apr., 1897; dep. supt.-gen. of Indian affairs, July, 1897.

SMEETON, S. P.—Extra clk. in office of S. of S. for Cols., June, 1862; 1st-class clk. in col. sec.'s office, Jamaica, June, 1870; registr.-gen. of births, deaths, and marriages, 8th Feb., 1878; suptd. the taking of census of Jamaica, 1881 and 1891; dep. keeper of records (on amalgamation of registration and record depts.), May, 1899.

SMITH, ALLAN F.—Clk. in P.O., Bermuda, 1879; clk., col. sec.'s office, 1886; asst. col. sec., 1895; col. postmr., 1896; ag. col. sec., July and Aug., 1899, and from May to Nov., 1900.

SMITH, C. ABERCROMBIE.—M.A. (Camb. and Glas.), fellow of St. Peter's Coll., Camb., 2nd wrangler and 2nd Smith's prizeman, 1858, &c., mem. of the house of assem., Cape, 1856-75; mem. of the exec. coun., 1872; comsnr. of crown lands and pub. wks., 1872-75; mem. of comtee. under Ordinance 97, 1872-5; comsnr. of the sinking fund, 1872-4; mem. of the Univ. coun., 1873; chmn. of the meteorol. comsnn., 1874; comptroller and audr.-gen., 1875; chmn. of the tender bd., 1875; mem. of the surety bd., 1875-86; vice-chancellor, Cape Univ., 1877-9; comsnr., civ. ser. exams. bd., 1886; chairman, 1887.

SMITH, C. A.—Apprentice, pub. wks. dept., Jamaica, 1870; asst. to ch. supt., 1877; supt., 1878; 3rd-class ditto, 1879; 2nd-class ditto, 1881; Kingston dist., 1886.

SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G. (1892), K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1880).—Ed. at St. Paul's Schl. and Corp. Chr. Coll., Camb; B.A. 1862, M.A. 1868; elected student interp., Hong Kong, Mar., 1862; registr.-gen., Mar., 1865; ag. pol. mag., June, 1865; ag. col. sec., 1867; mem. of exec. coun., 1869; ag. col. sec., Feb., 1872, to Dec., 1873; treas., 1871; acted as col. sec. Oct., 1874, and also from Mar., 1875; col. sec., S. Sttlmts., July, 1878; apptd. under the F.O. to be Br. comsnr. to settle certain marine claims at Manila, Sept., 1878; and received the thanks of H.M.'s govt.; also for services in connection with the "Nisero" case, 1884; administered govt. S.S., Mar., 1884, to Nov., 1885; lieut.-gov. and col. sec., Ceylon, Nov., 1885; gov. of S.S., 1887; also consul-gen. and high comsnr. for Borneo and Sarawak, 1889; ret. 1893.

SMITH, SIR CHARLES HOLLED, K.C.M.G., C.B.—Ensign, 1863; lieut., 1869; capt., 1877; S. African war, 1879-1881; Zulu campaign; Transvaal cam., battles of Laing's Nek, Ingogo, and

Majuba Mountain; despatches, Lon. Gaz., May, 3, 1881; Egyp. expdn., 1882; at Ramleh, Tel-el-Kebir, Lon. Gaz., Nov., 2, 1882; major (brevet), Nov., 1882; with Egyp. army, Jan., 1883, to Aug., 1892; Soudan expdn., 1884-5; lieut.-col., June, 1885; col., Dec., 1888; gov.-gen., Red Sea Littoral and comdt., Suakin, Sept., 1888, to Aug., 1892; Soudan, 1888-91 action of Gamaizah, Lon. Gaz., Jan., 11, 1889; occupation of Handoul, Jan., 1891; major-gen. comdg. Victorian mil. forces, Dec. 1894; several medals, clasps to bronze stars, and mentioned in numerous despatches.

SMITH, EDWIN MITCHELL.—Entered survey, crown lands, dept., S. Australia, as asst.; June, 1862; cadet and jun. survr.; survr., Jan., 1869; draftsman, Jan., 1874; steward and survr. of educul. lands, Feb., 1882; ch. clk., land office, Jan., 1886; dep. survr.-gen., July, 1894; mem. of central pastoral and central lands bds.

SMITH, FRANCIS.—Ch. mag., Gambia, 1879; puisne judge, G. Coast Col., 1887.

SMITH, THE HON. SIR FRANCIS, KNT. (creat. 1862).—B.A., Lond. Univ., 1840; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., May, 1842; solr.-gen., Tasmania, 1840; atty.-gen., 1854; mem. of the legis. assem., 1849-60, and of the exec. coun., 1855-60; atty.-gen., upon the introduction of responsible gov. in 1856; prime min., 1857; raised to the bench as a puisne judge of the sup. ct, 1860; ch. just., May, 1870; was admsr. of the govt., 1874; again, 1880; ret. 1885.

SMITH, HON. SIR FRANK, KNT. BACH. (1894).—Mem. of Dominion cabinet, without portfolio, 1893-6.

SMITH, FREDERICK BONHAM.—Entered col. sec.'s office, Barbados, 1859; in office of gov.-in-chief of the Windward Is., 1860 to 1866; pol. mag. of Christchurch, Barbados, 1866; sen. pol. mag. of Bridgetown and St. Michael, 1873; ag. judge of the asst. ct. of appeal, 1878 to 1880; inspr. of prisons, 1878, held with office of provost-marshal from 1882; ag. col. sec., 1879.

SMITH, GEORGE.—Transfd. from W.O. to ch. sec.'s office, Cyprus, Nov., 1879; ch. clk., 1881; asst. to ch. sec., 1883 to 1891; clk., legis. coun., 1886 to 1891; sec. to the comtee. for the representation of Cyprus at the Col. and Ind. Exhibn.; ag. ch. sec., May to Oct., 1888; comsnr. of Papho, 1891; regis.-gen. and mem. legis. coun., 1895.

SMITH, GEORGE.—Ed. at Galway House Schl., Leyton, Essex, and at Morden House, Greenwich; ag. dist. comsnr., Anamaboe, G. Coast, 1877; dist. comsnr., Dextove, 1878; ditto, Palma and Leckie, Lagos, 1880; sub. collr., customs, Palma and Leckie, 1883; ch. clk. and warehouse keeper, customs, Lagos, Aug., 1889; ag. dist. comsnr., E dist., Lagos, Mar., 1892.

SMITH, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GERARD, K.C.M.G. (1895).—Late lieut.-col. Roy. Scots Guards; groom-in-waiting to Her Majesty, 1883-5; M.P. for High Wycombe, 1883-5; J.P. for E. Riding of Yorkshire; gov. of W. Australia, 1895 to 1900.

SMITH, HENRY.—Joined Mauritius pol. force, Feb., 1886; inspr. of police, Seychelles, Nov., 1897.

SMITH, HENRY J.—Apptd., after exam., 3rd-cl. messenger C.O., 12 Nov., 1883; 2nd-cl. ditto, 1 June, 1897; Queen's mess. 1 Apl., 1898.

SMITH, JAMES ALFRED.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Apr., 1891.

SMITH, JAS. C.—Ch. clk. and storekr. Imperial treas. and commissariat depts., Bahamas, June, 1876, to Aug., 1889; mem. bd. of educ., 1886



to 1892; postmr., 1889; J.P., 1890; elected mem. of Bahamas House of Assembly in 1882-89 and 96; resigned 1897; Asst. postmr. gen., Sierra Leone, Dec., 1896; J.P., 1897; ag. postmr. gen., 1897, 1899, and 1900; ag. curator of Intestates, S.L., from Jan., 1899, to Jan., 1900.

SMITH, JOHN, M.D., C.M.G. (1877).—Mem. of the bd. of technical educn., N.S. Wales, May, 1883.

SMITH, SIR JOHN SMALMAN, KT. BACH. (1896).—M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to the bar In. Tem., 1872; special pleader Oxford circuit; puisne judge, G. Coast Col., 1883; judge, Lagos, 1886; ch. just., Lagos, 1889; ret., 1895.

SMITH, OLIVER.—Ed. at Paris, Dusseldorf, and St. John's Coll., Oxon; modern languages Univ. scholarship, 1865; B.A. 1870; M.A. 1873; called to the bar In. Tem., June, 1875; sec. to Internat. Law Soc., 1875-82; Queen's advoc., Lagos, 1886; on special mission to Ibadan, Aug. to Nov., 1886; ag. col. sec., Feb. to Dec., 1890; atty.-gen., St. Vincent, 1892, admstd. govt. at intervals; ditto Leeward Is., 1894; admstd. govt., Mar., 1895; puisne judge, Mauritius, 1898.

SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G. (1884).—Ag. gen. for Victoria in United Kingdom, 1881-86.

SMITH, THOMAS SERCOMBE, B.A., LL.B. (Lond.).—Hong Kong cadet, 1882; attached to C.O., 1883; passed cadet, 1886; ag. asst. registr.-gen., 1886-90, except for five months as ag. pol. mag.; asst. registr.-gen., 1891; called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Nov., 1893; ag. puisne judge, various dates, 1895-7; treas., Dec., 1896; ag. col. sec. 1898.

SMITH, WM. EDWARD.—Employed on L. & N.W. Rly., 1872-82; asst. traffic man., Indian guaranteed rlys. (Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi), 1883-86; ag. dist. traffic man., Lahore and Delhi div.; gen. man., Barbados Rly., 1889; gen. and traffic man., Trinidad and Govt. Rly., Feb., 1894; received special allowance of 100*l.* in 1895 for reorganizing rly. dept.; is a J.P.

SMITH, SIR WILLIAM FREDERICK HAYNES, K.C.M.G. (1890), C.M.G. (1887).—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., June, 1863; soltr.-gen., Br. Guiana, Oct., 1865; atty.-gen., Oct., 1874; admstd. the govt., Apr. to Sept., 1884, and in 1887; gov., Leeward Is., Nov., 1888; gov., Bahamas, 1895; high comsnnr., Cyprus, 1898.

SMITH, SIR, WILLIAM JAMES, KT. BACH (1896).—M.A., LL.M., Trinity Hall, Camb.; acted as puisne judge of the G. Coast Col. from Dec., 1880, to July, 1881; puisne judge of the sup. ct. of Cyprus, 1882; ch. just., 1892; ch. just., Br. Guiana, 1898.

SMITH, WILLIAM RAMSAY.—B.Sc., M.B., M.S. Edin.; chmn. cent. bd. of health, coroner, vaccination offr., and inspr. of anatomy, S. Australia, 1899.

SMUTS, JOHANNES.—Clk., treasury., Cape, 1882; acted as priv. sec. to the Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, 1885-6; to Sir H. A. Smyth, 1889; to Lieut.-Gen. H. E. Cameron, and to Sir H. Loch, 1891; sec. to Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr (Swaziland Convention), 1890; asst. despatch clk., govt. house, 1886; 2nd-class clk., 1887; ag. priv. sec. to Lieut.-Gen. Cameron and to Sir H. B. Loch, 1891 to 1895; ch. clk. to high comsnnr., 1891; acted as clk. of exec. coun., 1891 and 1895; Br. consul in Swaziland, Aug., 1895-9.

SMYLY, PHILIP CRAMPTON.—Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dub., B.A., LL.B.; called to the bar, Kings Inns, Dub., 1888; LL.D., 1891; Queen's advoc., S. Leone, 1895; atty.-gen., 1896.

SMYTH, C. E. OWEN.—Ed. at Erasmus Smith Schl., Dub.; specification clk., S. Australia, 1876; profnl. clk., 3rd class, 1878; 1st class, 1883; supt. of pub. bldgs., 1886.

SMYTH, GEN. SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS, K.C.M.G. (1890).—In command of the troops, St. Africa, 1889; gov. of Malta, 1890-3.

SOLOMON, JOHN.—2nd-class asst. of excise, England, Apr., 1868; 1st-class asst., June, 1870; ride offr., June, 1871; resig., Jan., 1876; ag. 3rd clk., immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, July, 1877; ag. cashier in rec.-gen.'s office, 1878; comsry. of taxation, 1879.

SOLOMON, JULIUS STAFFORD.—Ed. at Stowe's Normal Seminary, and the High Schl., Glasgow lieut., New Providence artillery, Bahamas, 1845; collr. of revenue for dist. of Harbour Is. 1866; pol. mag. for same dist., 1869 (now termed res. just.).

SOLOMON, MICHAEL CLAUDE.—Ag. 3rd-cl. clk., Island med. dept., Jamaica, Mar., 1885; 3rd-cl. clk., Oct., 1888; 2nd-cl. clk., July, 1891.

SOLOMON, W. H.—Asst. law adviser, Cape Col.; puisne judge, Griqualand, 1887.

SOMERVILLE, EDMUND.—Late 3rd batt. E. Kent Regt., the Buffs; extra offr. 4th div. Sarawak service, June, 1883; offr. in charge Bintulu, Oct., 1888; res. 2nd class, 3rd div., Jan., 1891.

SOUTHEY, THE HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G. (1891), C.M.G. (1872).—Volr. for mil. duty at Kaffrarian outpost, 1828; joined volrs. for mil. service, Dec., 1834; volunteered to carry despatches to an outpost; on return elected lieut. of volrs. and present at various skirmishes in Fish River Bush; organized a corps of guides, and capt. of same; res. agt. and mag. to certain Kaffir tribes, until 1837, when Gov. Sir Benjamin D'Urban's arrangements for govt. of frontier dists. having been disallowed, he ret.; sec. to high comsnnr., 1847; present at the battle of Boomplaats, and acted as pres. of war tribute comsns. in Orange River Sovereignty; C.O. and R.M., Swellendam, 1850; during the Kaffir war of this period, enrolled native levies, and acted for Impl. commissariat; ag. sec. to govt., 1852 to 1854; sec. to lieut.-gov., Graham's Town, Mar., 1855; audr. gen., Jan. to Apr., 1859; ag. co. sec., Capetown, Aug., 1860; treas.-gen., Jan., 1862; col. sec., July, 1864; lieut.-gov., Griqualand W., Dec., 1872; ret., Nov., 1875.

SOUZA, SIMON I DE.—Ed. at the R. Catholic gram schl., Lagos, W. C. Africa; 1st despatch clk. and shorthand writer, col. sec.'s office, Lagos, June, 1895; acted as clk. of the Leg. coun., 1900; registr. of correspondence, June, 1900.

SORZANO, TILDEBER.—Draughtsman, crown lands office, Trinidad, 1874; first ditto, survey dept., Aug., 1881.

SPALDING, LIEUT.-COL. WARNER WRIGHT, C.M.G. (1885).—N. S. Wales Artill., 1876; in command of the detachment which served in the Soudan, 1884; res. mag. Norfolk Is., 1896.

SPENCE, FRANK.—3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, Fiji, 1880; clk. to comsnnrs. of wks., Oct., 1884; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Jan. to May, 1884, Feb. 1885, to Jan., 1887, and since Dec., 1887; clk. in office of consul-gen. for W. Pacific, June, 1889; stip. mag., 1897; provincial inspr., 1899.

SPENCE, J. B.—Med. supt. of Colombo lun. asyl., Ceylon, 1886.

SPENCER, FREDERICK.—2nd clk., treasury., W. Australia, Jan., 1863; pub. wks. dept., 1863; treasury., 1865; 2nd class clk., audit dept., Jan., 1871; ch. clk. and examiner 1879; inspr. of acct., 1880; audr.-gen., Aug., 1891.

SPENCER, VEN. ARCHDEACON JOSIAH.—Inspr. of schls., Cyprus, 1881.

SPICER, QUINTEN HERBERT.—2nd clk., col. sec.'s dept., Tobago, 1884; 1st clk., audit and registry dept., 1884; 2nd rev. offr., 1885; harbormr.

and landing waiter, 1880; supervisor of excise, 1892; inspr. of pol., 1896; in charge of prison, 1897.

SPIRE, JOHN.—Apptd. after exam. 3rd-class messenger C.O., Jan., 1883; 2nd class, July, 1896; Queen's mess., Nov., 1899.

SPRIGG, THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN GORDON, P.C. (1897), K.C.M.G. (1886).—Has represented E. London in Cape assem. since 1869; col. sec. and premier, Feb., 1878, to May, 1881; col. treas., May, 1884, to Nov., 1886; premier, Nov., 1886; apptd. comdr. legion of honour for services in Paris Exhibn., 1889; resig. office, July, 1890; again treas., 1893, and also premier, 1896; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diam. Jub.; resig. premiership., Oct., 1898; again premier, 1900.

SPOULE, PERCY JULIAN, B.A., Camb.—Barrister at law (Mid. Tem.); cadet S.S., Nov., 1895; ag. dep. registr., sup. ct., Penang, Mar., 1897; passed final in Malay, Mar., 1899; ag. 3rd mag., Penang, June, 1899; dep. regsr. sup. ct., Penang, Sept., 1899.

STAFFORD, THE HON. SIR EDWARD WILLIAM G.C.M.G. (1887), K.C.M.G. (1879).—Ed. Trin. Coll., Dub.; barrister, In. Tem.; prime minister of N. Zealand, 1856-61, 1865-69, and 1872; comsnr. for col. exhibn., 1886; died Feb., 1901.

STAGG, SIDNEY.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. 2nd div. civil ser. and assigned to board of agriculture, Dec., 1897; transfd. to C. O. Mar., 1899.

STALLARD, GEORGE.—Ed. at Rossall and Camb. (LL.B., 1878, 2nd class law tripos); barrister, In. Tem., 1879, Oxford circuit; priv. sec. to gov. and clk. of couns., Lagos, 1887; ag. Queen's advoc. and mem. of exec. and legis. couns., Sept., 1887, to May, 1888; dist. comsnr., Lagos, 1890; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Sept., 1891; Queen's advoc., 1892; ag. col. sec., Apr. to June, 1893; medal for Jebu war, 1892; ag. ch. just. and ag. col. sec., 1895; ch. just. of S. Leone, 1897.

STAMERS, COPELAND PLACE.—Rev. offr., Salt Cay, Turks and Caicos Is., Mar., 1873; asst. comsnr., Cockburn Harbr., Apr., 1885; asst. comsnr., Salt Cay, May, 1890.

STANFORD, WALTER ERNEST MORTIMER, C.M.G. (1892).—Mag.'s clk., Cape Col., 1863; mag., 1876; capt. of levies in Gealeka war, 1877-8 (medal); mem. native laws and customs comsn., 1880-2; comdt. in war of 1880-1; on special service to Pondoland, 1884; ch. mag., Griqualand E., 1885; negotiated treaty with Pondos, 1886; sec. nat. affairs dept., 1898.

STANLEY, HENRY C., M.I.C.E.—Ch. engr. of rlys., S. and central divs., Queensland, Sept., 1872.

STANMORE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, 1st Baron (creat. 1893), G.C.M.G. (1878), K.C.M.G. (1871), C.M.G. (1859).—Priv. sec. to his father, Earl of Aberdeen, when 1st lord of the treasury, 1852 to 1855; M.P. for Beverley from July 1854, till Mar., 1857; accompanied Mr. Gladstone on his special mission as lord high comsnr. extraord. to the Ionian Is., Nov., 1858; capt. comdt. of the 1st Aberdeenshire R.V., Feb., 1860; lieut.-gov. of N. Brunswick, Oct., 1861; gov. of Trinidad, Nov., 1866; gov. of Mauritius, 1870; ret., 1874; gov. of the new col. of Fiji, Jan., 1875; H.M.'s high comsnr. and consul-gen. for the W. Pacific, 1877; gov. of N. Zealand, 1880; gov. of Ceylon, 1883; ret., 1890.

STEELE, WALTER MATTHEW.—Clerical asst., treasury Br. Guiana, Feb., 1884; 5th-class clk., Feb., 1886; 4th class, July, 1888; 3rd class, Apr., 1890; ag. clk.-in-charge, sub. treasury and savings bk., Dec., 1891, to June, 1893; 2nd-class clk. (acctnt.), govt. land dept., Apr., 1896.

STEEN, DAVID MILLER, B.A.—Scholar, Queen's

Coll., Belfast; 1st-class exhibitor, Roy. Univ. B.A. 1895; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., 1887; pol. mag., Balapitiya, 1889; asst. collr., customs, Trincomalee, 1890; ditto, Galle, 1892; pol. mag., Haldemulla, 1893; ag. dist. judge, Badulla, 1893; ag. dist. judge, Tangalla, 1895.

STEPRE, THE HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, KT. BACH. (1888).—Ed. at Clapham Gram. Schl.; squatter, W. Australia, 1860; J.P., 1861; unoffl. mem., legis. coun. since 1868; unoffl. mem., exec. coun., 1884; mem. of Australian fed. coun., 1885; speaker, legis. coun., 1886 to 1890; speaker of first legis. assem. under responsible govt., 1891, one of the reprsntves. of col. at federation convention, 1891; federal convention, Sydney, 1897; Melbourne, 1898.

STEIN, JOHN.—Ed. at Christ's coll., Finchley, and at Neuwied am Rhein, Germany; sec. to consulates for Germany, Sweden and Norway, and Denmark, in Mauritius, May, 1889, to Dec., 1895; apptd. by S. of S., P.O., an asst. dist. comsnr. in H.B.M.'s Niger Coast Protectorate, Apl., 1897; ag. dist. comsnr., Opopo, June, 1897, to June, 1898; Bonny, Jan., 1899, to Jan., 1900; promoted dist. comsnr., Jan., 1900; asst. sec. to govt., Southern Nigeria, June, 1900; ag. sec. to govt., Sept., 1900; West African medal with clasp, "1899."

STEPHEN, CHELLVUM.—Ind. interp. to res. mag., Durban, Natal, Jan., 1875; clk. and Ind. interp. to res. mag., Umlazi div., co. of Durban, Mar., 1875; Tamil interp., sup. ct., 1895.

STEPHEN, GUY NEVILLE.—Ed., Paris, Marseilles, London; M.R.C.S. Eng., 1881; licentiate of medicine, France, 1882; ag. house surg., Lincoln co. hosp.; ditto, asst. med. offr., Middlesex co. asylum (Colney Hatch); surg. to the consulate of Norway and Sweden, Marseilles, 1881; surg. to the Br. Consulate and Seamen's Home, Marseilles, 1882; dist. med. offr., Nicosia, Cyprus, 1883; med. offr., central prison, gen. and ophthalmic hosp.; med. offr. of health, Nicosia; pres. of the municipality, Nicosia, 1889; ag. ch. med. offr., 1885 and 1890; surg. to Smyrna Hosp., 1894.

STEPHEN, M. H.—Mem. legis. assem., N.S.W. 1869-71; judge, sup. ct., May, 1887.

STEPHEN, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.—Clk., col. secretariat, N. S. Wales, 1852; priv. sec. to various premiers, 1856-58; clk., land dept., 1858; under-sec. for lands, 1870; sec., atty.-gen.'s dept., 1880.

STEPHENS, MICHAEL, M.I.M.E.—Manager, Capetown and Wellington Rly. Co.'s workshops, Oct., 1860; loco. supt., Aug., 1863; transfd. to the govt. service upon the purchase of the rlys., Jan., 1873; ag. ch. loco. supt., Nov., 1885.

STEPHENS, THOMAS NOAKES.—Jun. offr. S. Australia; customs, 1864, clk. marine bd., 1865; boarding offr., customs, 1866; asst. landing waiter, 1867; confid. clk., 1870; ch. clk., treasury, 1875; sec. marine bd., 1877; sec. of customs, 1889; under-treas., 1890; collr. of customs, registr. of shipping, ch. inspr. of distilleries and excise, pres. of marine bd., 1894; is J.P.

STEPHENSON, ALBERT EDWARD.—Clk., E. and A. dept., Feb., 1884; local auditor, Lagos, Aug., 1888; also ag. local auditor, G. Coast, Dec., 1888, to Aug., 1889; returned to E. and A. depts., and apptd. to col. audit branch, Jan., 1891; clk. in charge of accts., May, 1893; asst. supt. Aug., 1897.

STERNDAL, ROBERT ARMITAGE, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.—Late of financial dept., govt. of India; volunteered on service in Indian mutiny, 1857; held comsn. in local regts. till Aug., 1859 (medal); dep. collr. and asst. Stlmf. offr. from Aug., 1859.

financial dept. in various capacities in Nagpur, Calcutta, and the Punjab, from June, 1864; asst. acctnt.-gen., Bombay, Jan., 1884; Madras, Nov., 1887; ret., 1890; author of "Mammalia of Br. India and Ceylon," "Denizens of the Jungle," "Account of the District of Seoni," "Turkey and India," &c.; admstd. govt. of St Helena, Dec., 1895, to July, 1896; gov., 1897.

STEVENS, PERCIVAL.—Asst. M.I.C.E.; asst. engr. govt. rlys., Trinidad, 1874; dist. engr., Couva extension rly., 1878; res. engr. in charge of construction, San Fernando and Guaiacara rlys., 1879; 1st asst. engr., P.W. dept., Jan., 1885; has acted as asst. dir. of P.W., 1885, 6, 8, 9, and 90; engr., N. div., P.W.D., Jan., 1892; 1st engr. in charge of rds. and bdges., P.W.D., Jan., 1894; engr. in charge of rds. and bdges., rds. and bdges. dept., Jan., 1895; ag. dir. pub. wks., with seat in legis. coun., May, 1894, to Feb., 1895.

STEVENS, THOMAS HAMILTON.—2nd clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873; clk. in treasury, St. Kitts, 1874; supervisor of customs, G. Coast Col., 1880; in charge of special expenditure in connection with Ashantee difficulty, 1881; acted as paymr., G. Coast constab., 1882; comsnr. of Elmina, 1882; in charge of dist. chest, Accra, 1884; paymr. of constab., 1885; dist. comsnr. of Dixcove, 1885; Elmina, 1886 and 1887; financial asst. to pcl., Singapore, 1888; ag. asst. audr.-gen., S.S., Nov. to Dec., 1896.

STEWART, MAJ.-GEN. EDWARD HARDING, C.M.G. (1887).—Entered army, Roy. Engrs., Oct., 1854; employed from 1865 to 1879 in the fortification branch of the W.O.; services lent in 1866 to 1869, and in 1877 to the S. Australian govt., and in 1877 till 1879 to the govt. of Victoria. In charge of the defence of the Natal frontier in 1879, and comdt. of Natal and mem. of exec. coun. of the col. in 1880; services lent to govts. of Victoria and N.S. Wales in 1883; and in 1884, on retirement from the army, became military adviser to the agts.-gen. of Victoria, N.S. Wales, Queensland, S. Australia, N. Zealand, and Tasmania.

STEWART, GEORGE C. THOMAS.—Under sec., and sec. to premier, Tasmania, 1897.

STEWART, A.—Res. mag., Victoria E., Cape Col., Jan., 1882; transf'd. to Albert, 1884.

STEWART, ALAN LINDSAY.—Asst. supt. of pol., Singapore, and J.P., S.S., Jan., 1891; served with Pahang expdn., 1894.

STEWART, ALLEN CAMPBELL.—Ed. at Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and Roy. Coll. of Chemistry, Lon.; sub-agt. of imigrn., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1881; ag. sen. sub-agt., June, 1883, to May, 1884; ag. imigrn. agt.-gen., Dec., 1883; emigrn. agt. at Calcutta for Jamaica, Fiji, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, May, 1884, and for Mauritius, 1889; also temporarily for Leeward Is., June, 1885; passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct., 1885.

STEWART, CAPT. D., C.M.G. (1897).—Joined 92nd Gordon Hndrs., 1879; served in Afghan war, 1879-80; present at Ld. Roberts's march from Cabul to Candahar (severely wnded.), med. and clasp, star for the march; served with 92nd in Transvaal war, 1881; A.D.C. to comdr.-in-chief in India, 1882 to 1884; served with mntd. infntry. Soudan cmpgn. of 1884-5, med. and clasp, Khedive's star; served as political offr. with Ashanti expdn. of 1896, star, Res. of Ashanti, 1896; served in nthrn. territories G. Coast, 1897, at the occupn. of Gambaga and connected operations.

STEWART, JAMES, C.M.G. (1895).—Apptd. to the civ. ser. of Fiji, Jan., 1880; Sept., 1880, board-ing offr., customs; Jan., 1881, 3rd clk. of customs;

Aug., 1882, 1st clk. of customs, Levuka; Apr., 1883, postmr., Levuka, and dep. comsnr. of stamps; Jan., 1884, acctnt. to the imigrn. dept.; also sec. to the Marine Bd., July, 1882, to July, 1884; July, 1884, ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, and clk., legis. coun.; asst. col. sec., 1890; ag. col. auditor, Oct., 1891; comsnr. to report on decrease of native population, Mar., 1893; extraordinary mem. exec. coun., Oct., 1893; ag. rec.-gen. and mem. legis. coun., July, 1894, till Sept. 1895; ag. col. sec. and mem. exec. and legis. couns., Mar., 1895, to July, 1897; ag. rec.-gen., Feb. and Mar., 1897; dep. admstr. of Fiji, May, 1897; rec.-gen. and asst. col. sec., 1897; mem. exec. and legis. coun.; was a comsnr. of customs and J.P. for the col.; compr. of customs Br. Guiana, 1898; mem. cent. bd. of health, and excise bd., Feb., 1899; offl. dir., Br. Guiana bk., May, 1899; mem. of ct. of policy; capt., Br. Guiana Artillery, Militia, 1899.

STILES, ALFRED.—Apptd., after exam., messenger C.O., Dec., 1875; Queen's mess., Aug., 1882; asst. off. keeper, 17 Feb., 1900.

STILWELL, E. A.—Sarawak civ. ser., roads and bridges dept., Mar., 1888; asst. res., Baram, Oct., 1894; of Sadong, May, 1895; res. 2nd class, Jan., 1897.

STIRLING, RIGHT REV. W. H., D.D.—Bishop of the Falklands.

STONE, E. A.—Clk. to atty.-gen., W. Australia, 1860; called to bar, 1865; clk. to legis. coun., 1870; nominee mem. of ditto, 1880-2; crown solr., 1882; puisne judge, 1884; acted as ch. just. 1880-1881, 1887, and 1889.

STONE, E. C. M.—Clk. to registr., Trinidad, 1875; ch. clk., 1878; clk. of complaint ct., 1878; ch. clk. to registr., sup. ct., 1880; registr., ct. of survey, 1883; ag. registr. sup. ct., 1880, 1, 3; and Apr., 1884, to July, 1885, and June to Sept., 1886; ch. clk. to registr.-gen., Sept., 1887; dep. registr.-gen., Oct., 1889; ag. registr.-gen., 1892-93; is a comsnr. of affidavits, and supt. registr. of births and deaths for Port of Spain.

STONE, HERBERT C.—Entered Trinidad service, Apr., 1863; asst. clk. of the peace, Port of Spain, May, 1864; ag. clk. of the peace, W. dist., co. of St. Patrick, July, 1865; 3rd clk., imigrn. office, Mar., 1866; 2nd clk., June, 1867; ag. ch. clk., 1868-9; ag. stip. magr., co. of St. David's, and ward of Blanchisseuse, and warden of the Toco ward union, Feb., 1872; inspr. of imigrts., Nov., 1872; ag. warden and supervisor of the Caroni ward union, Feb., 1876; J.P. for the town of Port of Spain and counties of St. George and Caroni, May, 1876; inspr. and sub-prot. of imigrts., 1st Jan., 1882; ag. prot. of imigrts., 1882, 1887, and 1889-92, with seat in legis. coun.; mem. bd. of educn., June, 1892; ag. rec.-gen., with seat in legis. coun., 1892.

STOUT, THE HON. SIR ROBERT, K.C.M.G. (1886).—Admitted a barrister of sup. ct., N. Zealand; entered the prov. coun. of Otago, N. Z., 1872; prov. solr. 1873; elected to the gen. assem., 1875; atty.-gen., Mar., 1878, to June, 1879; min. of lands, &c., for imigrn., 1878; pres. of Dunedin Freethought Soc.; prime min., and atty.-gen., and min. for educn., 1884-87; fellow of N.Z. Univ.; chief justice of N.Z., 1899.

STOW, AUGUSTINE.—Judge's associate and clk. of arraigns, S. Australia, Jan., 1877; admitted practitioner of sup. ct., Apr., 1883; registr. of probates and ch. clk. of sup. ct., Apr., 1884; comsnr. for taking affidavits in sup. ct., May, 1884; comsnr. of indl. rev. (collr. of death duties), Mar., 1886; public trustee, Sept., 1891; curator of convicts' estates, Nov., 1892.

STOW, JEFFERSON P.—Stip. mag., S. Australia, 1864; explored N. coast, 1865; author of "Voyage of the Forlorn Hope," and "History of South Australia;" mag., 1884; comsnnr. of insolvency and stip. mag., Mount Gambier dist. (S.A.), 1886; stip. mag., Port Pirie dist., 1894.

STRACHAN, W. HENRY W., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.L.S.—Jun. res. med. offr. pub. hosp., Kingston, Jamaica, 1882; sen. res. med. offr., 1885; sen. med. offr., 1892; mem. of bd. of govrs., Inst. of Jamaica, 1892; chief med. offr. of Lagos, Dec., 1897; acted as col sec., Dec., 1899, to Mar., 1900.

STRACHEY, CHARLES.—Apptd., after compet. exam., 2nd cl. jun. clk. F.O., 2nd Apl., 1885; 1st cl. jun. clk., 1st May, 1885; sec. Uganda rly. comtee., 10th Sept., 1895; 1st-cl. clk. C.O., 20th Nov., 1898.

STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, LORD, 1st BARON (U.K. creat. 1897), SIR DONALD A. SMITH, G.C.M.G. (1896), K.C.M.G. (1886).—Gov. of Hudson's Bay Territory; special comsnnr., Red River, 1869; mem. of Canadian parlt., 1871; dir. of Canadian Pacific Rly., 1880; high comsnnr. for Canada, 1896; mem. of Pacific Cable Comtees., 1896 and 1899; Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ., 1899.

STRAWBRIDGE, WILLIAM.—Entered survey and crown lands dept., S. Australia, as cadet, June, 1862; after several promotions, was apptd. examr. of licensed survr.'s work and draftsman, June, 1872; and ch. draftsman, Apr., 1877; dep. survr.-gen., July, 1886; survr.-gen., July, 1894; chmn. of pastoral, central pastoral, and central land bds.

STREATFEILD, FRANK N., C.M.G. (1879).—Comdt. of levies, S. Africa War, 1877-8-9; R.M. Transkei, 1878-84; C.C., Kuruman, Br. Bechuanaland, 1887-9.

STRICKLAND, SIR GERALD, COUNT DELLA CATENA, K.C.M.G. (1897), C.M.G. (1889).—Ed. Oscott Coll., Birmingham, Mandragone Coll., Rome (gold medal, honours, 1878), Ginnasio, Principe Umberto, Rome, matric. Malta Univ., 1879, B.A. and LL.B., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1887; called to the bar, In. Tem., 1887; mem. coun. of gov't., Malta, 1887; representative of nobles in coun. and unoffl. mem. exec. coun., 1888; ag. asst. ch. sec., Malta, Aug., 1888; is mem., of comtee. of privileges, Maltese nobility; ch. sec., 1889.

STRONG, THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL HENRY, P.C. (1897), KT. BACH. (1893).—Born in Dorsetshire, Eng., 1825; called to bar of Ontario, 1849; created Q.C., 1863; elected a bencher of the Law, Soc. of Upper Canada, 1860 a comsnnr. for consolidating the statutes of Upper Canada and Canada respectively, Dec., 1856; a mem. of the law reform comsn, 1871; vice-chancellor Ontario, Dec., 1869; puisne judge of the ct. of error and appeal, same prov., 1874; puisne judge of the sup. ct. of the Dominion, 1875; ch. just. of Canada, 1892; apptd. to the judicial comtee. of H.M.'s privy coun., 1897.

STROUD, BENJ.—Suptdng. sergt., Barbados; pol. supt., 1876; 3rd-class landg. waiter, Sept., 1881.

STUART, ALEXR.—Ed. St. Andrew's Univ.; registr. of impts. and expts., Singapore, Sept., 1890.

STUART, JAMES.—Ed. St. John's Coll., Hurstpierpoint; matric. Lond. and Cape; silver medal, Natal, Eng. lit. exam., 1891; clk. G.P.O., Pietermaritzburg, Feb., 1888; clk. and interp. R.M., Eshowe, May, 1888; 1st clk. and interp. to res. comsnnr. and ch. mag., Zululand, Feb., 1889; acted on various occasions as sec., res. comsnnr. and res. ch. mag.'s ct., Zululand; interp. to Br. comsnnr., Swaziland, 1894 to 1895; and in charge of Swazi

deputations to Capetown and England in 1894; acted as Br. consul, Swaziland, 1895; R.M., Ingavuma dist., Zululand, 1895.

STUART, JAS. MARTIN.—Comsnnr. of insolvency, S. Australia, June, 1883; stip. mag., Port Adelaide, July, 1881; crown solr., 1890.

STUART, COL. JOHN ALEXANDER MAN, C.M.G. (1897).—Served with the field force under the late Brigadier Murray, R.A.; employed on the 30-mile radius round Shanghai during the summer of 1863 (medal); also with the Anglo-Chinese contingent in Col. Gordon's Taeping campaigns of 1860-64, being present during the operations before Soochow, and the siege and storming of Chang-chow (Chinese medal and Precious Star 2nd class); in 1868-69 was stationed in Formosa, and assisted the U.S. Consul and Mr. W. A. Pickering, C.M.G., in concluding a friendly settlement with the savage tribes; took part in the negotiations at Fort Zealandia and withdrawal of Br. force (thanked in despatches); selected in 1873 to raise a corps of mil. pol. for the Treaty dist. of Newchwang, S. Manchuria, at that time infested by mounted banditti, and subsequently commanded the force embodied (thanks of the Br. and Ital. ministers, and of the Imp. High Comsnnr., with the brevet of col. in the Chinese army, and the cross of the Ital. Crown, 4th class); served with the Nile expdn. of 1884-85 as boat offr. and staff. offr., and afterwards as comdt. at Dal (medal with clasp and Khedive's star); A.D.C. to Gen. Valentine Baker, Pasha, in 1885, and ag. dep. inspr.-gen. of gendarmerie in 1886-7-8 (thanks of Egyptian Govt., and Order of the Osmanieh, 4th class); comdt. of local forces, Trinidad and Tobago, 1891 to 1897.

STUBBS, REGINALD EDWARD.—Ed. at Radley and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (exhibitioner); 1st cl. classical mods., 1897; 1st cl. lit. hum., 1899; B.A., 1899; apptd. after compet. exam. 2nd cl. clk. C.O., Jan., 1900.

SUEUR, SYBRANDT LE.—Clerical asst. and clk. of the papers, 1871 to 1880, legis. coun., Cape; asst. clk. of the coun., clk. of the papers, and shorthand writer in 1881; clk. of the coun., offr. in charge of books, and taxing offr., 1898; J.P., 1898.

SULLIVAN, ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.N., K.C.B. (1879), C.B., (1864), C.M.G. (1878).—Entered the royal navy, 1848; comdr. of "Harrier" in N. Zealand, 1862-4, during Maori wars; present at Kohero, Rangariri, and other minor affairs; promoted capt. 1863, and rear-admiral, 1878; commodore on the Cape and African station, 1877 to 1879, during operations in the Cape and Zululand; received the thanks of both houses of parlt. for his services in connection with the Egyptian expdn., 1882; vice-admiral 1885; dir. of transports, admiralty, 1888.

SULLIVAN, W. W., K.C.—Atty.-gen. and premier of Prince Edward Is., Canada; born in P. E. I., 1843; called to the bar 1867; elected to legislature in 1872, and has continuously represented the same constituency; created a Q.C. by the govt. of P. E. Is., 1876, and by the govt.-gen. of Canada 1879; is a dep. judge in the admty. ct., pres. of the bd. of educn., and pres. of the bd. of trustees of P.E.I. Hosp. for the Insane; was a mem. of the exec. coun., holding the office of solr.-gen., Apr., 1873, till Sept., 1876; leader of the Opposition in the legislature in 1877; became prime min. and atty. and advoc.-gen. in 1879, which positions he continues to hold; has been a deleg. representing the prov. govt. on several occasions in Canada, and was a deleg. to England in 1886, to confer with the impl. govt. regarding the terms of

confederation between P.E.I. and Canada; ch. just., P.E.I., 1889.

SUTHERLAND, WM.—Clk. to rec.-gen., Fiji, Sept., 1880; to registr.-gen., Nov., 1880; stip. mag. of col., Apr., 1883.

SUTHERLAND, WM.—Apptd. to Fiji civ. ser., Jan., 1880; clk. rec.-gen.'s office, Sept., 1880; clk., registr.-gen., Jan., 1882; stip. mag. of the col., Apl., 1883; ag. collr. of cust., Sept., 1897; ag. rec.-gen., Mar., 1898; native comsnr., 1898.

SUTTON, THE HON. G. M.—M.L.C., Natal; treas., 1893.

SUTTON, JOHN.—Apptd., after exam., messenger C.O., 15th Mar., 1867; Queen's mess., 1880; Diamond Jub. medal, 1897.

SUTOR, THE HON. FRANCIS B.—Postmr.-gen., N.S. Wales, Aug., 1880, to Nov., 1881; min. of pub. instruction, 1881 to 1882, and again, 1891-4; represntve. of col. at col. confce., Ottawa, 1824.

SWAIN, ALFRED WILLIAM.—Jun. clk., G.P.O. Br. Guiana, June, 1881; 2nd-class clk., Jan., 1883.

SWAIN, ARTHUR CLAUDE.—2nd clk., crown lands dept., Br. Guiana, Oct. 1879; asst. comsry., May, 1882; dist. ditto, July, 1881; is a J.P.

SWAIN, CHARLES S. DE P.—Clk., customs dept., Br. Guiana, July, 1879; Aug., 1880, asst. comsry.; 1882, dist. ditto; J.P.; capt. Br. Guiana militia (artillery); medal of Roy. Humane Soc. for saving life.

SWAIN, GEORGE DOUGLAS.—1st clk. and book-keeper, pol. dept., Br. Guiana, Apr., 1882; inspr. of pol., May, 1884; ch. inspr., Mar., 1892; ag. dep. inspr.-gen., July to Sept., 1893; on special service with Mr. McTurk, Feb., 1895, to take over Uruan from Venezuelans, remaining in command there till July, 1895; volr. in Ashanti expedn., Nov., 1895, to Mar., 1896; mentioned in despatches (star); two months' training with R.I.C. at Dublin, 1890; Hythe, P.S., and 1st-cl. ambulance certifs.; ag. dep. inspr.-gen., Aug., 1898, to Jan., 1899.

SWAMY, PONNAMBALAM COOMARA.—Mem. legis. coun., Ceylon, and mun. coun., Colombo; proctor, sup. ct. and notary public; served on comsn. to enquire into and report on financial condition of Colombo municipality.

SWAN, ROBERT A.—Matric. at Madras Univ., Dec., 1863; passed special law test prescribed for unconvanated supts. and asst.-supts. of pol.; 2nd-class inspr. of pol. in the Cuddaph dist., Madras, May, 1870; in Aug., 1871, 1st-class; May, 1874, passed in Telugu; Oct., 1876, special asst. to sub-collr. and joint mag. of Cuddaph for famine relief duty, and in same month apptd. mag., and placed in charge of the Kadri and Madnapally Taluqs of Cuddaph dist.; in Feb., 1877, stip. mag., Mauritius; Jan., 1878, stip. mag. of Flacq; and in Aug., 1879, Grand Port and Savanne; mem. of comsn. to frame regnlms. under "labour ordinance of 1878;" barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1882; stip. mag., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1883; in July, 1884, sent on special duty to Madras to organise an emigrn. agency for Br. Guiana; sheriff, Essequibo co., Dec., 1887; chmn. lands titles enquiry comsn., Feb., 1890; a revising barrister under Br. Guiana Constitn. Order, 1891; sheriff of Berbice and mag. New Amsterdam, 1892; acted as pol. mag., Georgetown, Feb., 1890, and Oct., 1894, to Apr., 1895.

SWAYNE, CHARLES RICHARD.—Stip. mag., Fiji; inspr. of native taxes, 1876; stip. mag. and comsnr. of sup. ct., Lau prov., 1878; sent to Kadava with special authority in native matters, 1879 and 1880; inspr. of Indian and Poylnesian labourers, Lau prov., 1883; stip. mag., registr., and comsnr. of sup. ct. at Levuka, 1885; returned to Lau, 1886; asst. native comsnr., Lau, 1888; ag. Br. res.,

Gilbert and Ellice Is., and special judicial comsnr. for trial of certain cases, Oct., 1893, to Nov., 1895; stip. mag., Rewa, and comsnr., Naitasiri, 1898.

SWEET-ESCOTT, E. B., C.M.G. (1895).—Ed. Somersetshire Coll., Bath, and at Balliol Coll., Oxon; exhibitor, Worces. Coll., Oxon, June, 1876; 2nd class classical mods., June, 1878; 3rd class in mod. hist. finals, June, 1880; B.A., July, 1880; classical prof. at the Roy. Coll., Mauritius, June, 1881; précis writer, col. sec.'s office, Feb., and 2nd asst. col. sec., Apl., 1886; ag. col. sec., 1889; ag. col. sec., Br. Honduras, Mar., 1893; admstd. the govt. of that col., Apr. to Nov., 1893; col. sec., Br. Honduras, 1894; admstd. govt. Apl. to Nov., 1895, again in 1897; ag. 1st-class clk., C.O., Jan., 1898; admstr. of the Seychelles Is., Aug., 1899; assumed govt. Nov. 20, 1899.

SWETTENHAM, SIR F. ATHELSTANE, K.C.M.G., (1897), C.M.G. (1886).—Cadet, S. Stmts., July, 1870; passed final exam. in Malay, July, 1872; asst. collr. of land rev. for Penang and Prov. Wellesley, Aug., 1872; collr. of land rev., July, 1873; J.P. and mag. and comsnr., ct. of requests, Penang, May, 1874; sent on special missions to Perak in Jan., June, and July, 1874; sent to reside with the Sultan of Selangor, Aug., 1874; asstres., Selangor, Dec., 1874; gazetted to act temporarily as res. of Selangor, 22nd Oct., 1875; took charge of the residency in Perak on the murder of the res., Nov., 1875; dep. comsnr., Perak, Nov., 1875; mentioned in despatches; asst. col. sec. for native states, Mar., 1876; asst. col. sec., July, 1881; Br. res., Selangor, Sept., 1882; comsnr. for S. S. and Malay States, Calcutta Exhibn., 1883-84; ag. Br. res. Perak, Mar., 1884, to Jan., 1886; exec. comsnr. for S. S. and Malay States, Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1883; Br. res., Perak, 1889; res.-gen. Malay States, Jan., 1896.

SWETTENHAM, SIR J. A., K.C.M.G. (1898), C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. Clare Coll., Camb.; scholarship, May, 1867; writer, Ceylon service, 1868; ag. pol. mag., Harris pattu, Feb., 1870; pol. mag., Kays, Sept., 1870, continuing to act at Harris pattu; ag. asst. govt. agt., Galle, Dec., 1871; ag. landing and tide survr., Galle, June, 1872; asst. collr. of customs, Jaffna, Oct., 1872, to continue to act at Galle; ag. dist. judge, Matara, Apr., 1873; 2nd asst. col. sec., and clk. of the legis. coun. 1876; rec.-gen., Cyprus, 1882; audr. gen., Ceylon, 1891; col. sec., S. S., 1895; admstd. govt., June to Aug., 1895, from Mar. to Dec., 1898, and from Dec., 1899.

SYDNEY, BISHOP OF (AUSTRALIA, METROPOLITAN AND PRIMATE OF) (Bishopric founded 1847), MOST REV. W. SAUMAREZ SMITH, D.D.—Consec., 1890.

SYMONDS, E. S., C.M.G. (1886).—Entered Victoria service, Jan., 1882; asst. comsnr. of crown lands, 1883; gold receiver, 1885; under-treas., Oct., 1887 ret., 1887.

SYMONDS, J. O. T.—Served in different regts. of Lancers, 1876-90; asst. inspr. G. Coast constab., Mar., 1890; asst. supt. of pol., S. S., 1891.

SYRETTE, ROBERT H.—Dispenser, Col. Hosp., Gambia, June, 1871; confidl. clk., admstr.'s office, Jan., 1872; ag. clk. legis. coun., May, 1872, to 1873, and ag. 1st writer, Oct., 1872, and 1877 to 1879; acted as govt. sec. in 1881, 1883, and 1885; dep. coroner, 1885; man., McArthur's Is., 1891.

TAGLIAFERRO, NAPOLEONE.—Ed. Malta Univ., and Paris Sorbonne; prof. of physics in the univ., 1864; prin. of univ., and sec. to educn. dept., 1880-7; offr. in charge of educn. dept., May to Sept., 1887; asst. dir. of educn., Sept., 1887 to Dec., 1897; registr. of census of the Maltese Is.,

Feb., 1891, to Mar., 1892; dir. of educn., July, 1897, with a seat in exec. coun. and in coun. of govt. since Apr., 1899.

TALMA, EDWY L., B.A. (Cantab).—Cadet, S. S., Nov., 1896; ag. asst. prot. imigrts., Penang, Aug., 1897, to Mar., 1898; passed final exam. in Tamil, Feb., 1889.

TANNER, J. E., M.I.C.E., C.M.G. (1894).—Ed. at the Coll. for Civ. Engurs., Putney; pupil to Messrs. James and William Simpson, and to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Hutton Gregory, on the Graissac rly. in the Cevennes, France; joined the army works corps before Sebastopol as asst. supt., 1855, and served with the force until the peace, 1856; asst. engrn. on the Ind. Guaranteed rlys. (Scinde and Punjab), 1856; mem. of the Anarkullee European volrs. throughout the Ind. mutiny; dist. engrn., 1858; and engrn.-in-charge of the Sutlej div., Delhi rly., including the Sutlej bridge, 1862; apptd. to survey for a rly. in Trinidad, 1871; and to superintend its construction, 1873; dir. of pub. wks. and gen. supt. of rlys., 1873; M.L.C., 1886; ret. 1894.

TARRING, CHARLES J.—Ed. City of Lon. Schl., and Trin. Coll., Camb.; 1st-cl. classical tripos; B.A., 1871; M.A., 1881; called to bar, Inner Tem., 1871; vice-consul and asst. judge, Constantinople, 1883; ag. consul-gen. at various periods from 1883 to 1885; consul, 1887; ag. judge, on occasions from 1884 to 1895, when he became judge of H.M. Sup. Ct. of Consta.; ch. jus., Grenada, Dec., 1897; author of "Chapters on the Law relating to the Colonies," "A Practical Turkish Grammar," "British Consular Jurisdiction in the East," &c.

TARTE, HON. J. ISRAEL.—A notary by profession, but only practised two years; editor of *Le Canadien* since 1874; sat in the legis. assem. of Quebec, Feb., 1887, to Dec., 1891; first returned to parlt. in 1891, and again in 1896; min. of pub. wks. in Sir W. Laurier's govt., June, 1896.

TASCHEREAU, HON. H. E.—Puisne judge, supreme court of Canada, now and since 1878.

TASKER, HUGH POLLOCK, B.E., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Queen's Coll., Cork; prizeman in engnrng. 2nd year, and scholar in 3rd year; grad. B.E., Oct. 1879; articulated to borough engnr., Salford, Apr., 1880; asst. engnr. to mun. coun., Salford, Apr., 1881; asst. engnr. and survr., mun. coun. Birkenhead, Apr., 1883; exec. engnr., P.W.D., Hong Kong, Mar., 1890; ag. dir. pub. wks., May, 1894.

TASMANIA, RIGHT REV. HENRY HUTCHINSON MONTGOMERY, D.D., Bishop of, 1890-1900.

TAUBMAN-GOLDBE, P.C. (1898). THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE DASHWOOD, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Founder and dep. chmn. of the Royal Niger Co.; chmn., 1895.

TAYLOR, A. W. FORBES.—4th clk., treasury. Natal, June, 1878; 3rd clk., Apr., 1879; 2nd clk., July, 1881; 1st clk., audit office, Mar., 1884; inspr. audit dept., 1897.

TAYLOR, BASIL R. HAMILTON, F.R.A.S.—En. R.N. 1878; served in Egyptian war, 1882 (med. and clasp, Khedive's bronze star); lieu. 1888; served on Mediterranean, N. America, and W. India, China, and Home stations. Res. comsn., 1898; asst. harbour mr., Hong Kong, July, 1899; ag. harbour mr., Mar., 1900; M.L.C., June, 1900.

TAYLOR, EDWARD B. ANDERSON, C.M.G. (1894). Mem. Bahamas bar; entered civ. sei. 1847; was priv. sec. and col. A.D.C. to Mr. Mathew, when gov. of the Bahamas, also to Mr. Gregory, Sir A. Bannerman, and Mr. Bayley; sec. to bd. of educn. 1851 to 1861; capt.-comdt. New Providence volr. rifle corps, 1853; clk. pol.

ct., 1851; pol. mag., 1862; ag. rec.-gen. and treas., Oct., 1862, to July, 1863; ag. col. sec., Apr. to July, 1867; ag. asst. just. Sept., 1869; ag. ch. just. from Oct., 1869, to Jan., 1870, and July, 1873, to Jan., 1874; col. sec., Dec., 1874; is *ex officio* sen. mem. of the exec. coun.; admtd. the govt in 1879-84 and 1886; ret. 1890.

TAYLOR, HENRY MITCHELL.—Supernum. in immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Oct., 1874; 4th clk., July, 1877; 3rd clk., 1879; 2nd clk., 1884; ch. clk., 1885; qualified in Hindustani, 1885; acted as sub-agt., 1884 to 1886.

TAYLOR, W. T., C.M.G. (1895).—Collr. of customs and excise, Larnaka, 1879; ch. collr. of customs, Cyprus, 1882; ag. rec.-gen., Nov., 1883, to Feb., 1884; ag. comsur., Larnaka, in addition to his own duties, 1883 and 1885; rec.-gen., ch. collr. customs and excise, 1891; audr.-gen., Ceylon, 1895, and at intervals to Dec., 1896; ag. col. sec. 1895 to Mar., 1896, and Mar., 1899.

TEMPLER, FREDERIC GORDON.—Ed. at Harrow and at Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inn. Tem., Nov., 1872; went the W. circuit; apptd. dist. judge, Kyrenia, Cyprus, 1882; ag. puisne judge. sup. ct., May to Oct., 1888; Nov., 1888, to Feb., 1889; Jan. to March, 1890; and May to Sept., 1891; dist. judge, Larnaka, 1891; Queen's advoc., Cyprus, 1893; county ct. judge, York, 1898.

TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G. (1892). KT. BACH. (1877).—Elected speaker of the house of assem., C. of Good Hope, 1874; has for several years represented the div. of Piquetberg in the assem.; mem. of coun. of Cape Univ., 1873; agt.-gen. for the Cape, 1896.

TENNANT, HERCULES.—Barrister-at-law, Inn. Tem.; advoc. sup. ct., Cape Col., 1873; sec. of law comsn., 1879; represented Caledon in house of assem., 1879-81; lieu., D.E.O.V.R., 1878-81; extra A.D.C. to gov. and comdr.-in-chief, July, 1879; served in Basuto war, 1880-81, with rank of capt., as asst. staff offr. to Gen. Clarke, C.B., and afterwards to Col. Carrington, C.M.G.; sec. to ch. just., 1882; librarian of the sup. ct., 1882; asst. registr., sup. ct., and official reviser of authorised edition of Cape statutes, 1884; asst. registr. ct. of appeal, Mar., 1886; J.P. for Capetown and dist., and Cape dist., July, 1886; ag. taxing offr., sup. ct., Sept., 1884, and Aug. to Dec., 1885; Apl. and Oct., 1886; Mar. and June, 1887; and Oct., 1887, to Jan., 1889; taxing offr., Feb., 1889; high sheriff, Oct., 1889; editor and compiler of "The Notary's Manual"; "The Justice of the Peace's Manual"; "Rules of Court"; "Chronological Table and Index of the Statute Law of the Colony, 1714-1883"; "Masters and Servants Laws of the Colony"; joint editor (by authority) of a revised edition of "The Cape Statutes, 1652-1886, and of the Grigalqualand W. Statutes"; also compiled (under authority), "The Index of Government Proclamations and Notices, 1803-1881."

TENNYSON, RT. HON. LORD, 2ND BARON (U.K., creat. 1881), K.C.M.G. (1899). HALLAM TENNYSON, succeeded 1892 (on the death of his father, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, 1850-92).—Ed. Marl. Coll., Trin. Coll., Camb., and Inner Temple; J.P. for Hants; mem. of Marl. Coll. exec. coun.; prepared his father's memoir, published in 1897; gov. S. Australia, 1899.

THOMAS, E. J.—Entered Victoria service, 1852; receiver of revenue, &c., 1863; acted as sec. to numerous boards and comsns.; priv. sec. to Sir B. O'Loghlen, Bart., 1881; sec. premier's dept., 1883.

THOMPSON, ALFRED.—Apptd., after ex m.,

3rd-cl. messenger C.O., May, 1880; 2nd-cl., July, 1891.

**THOMPSON, AUGUSTUS WM.**—Asst. clk. of ct., G. Coast, 1873; clk. to Queen's advoc., 1874-5; dep. registr., cent. prov., 1877; ch. registr., 1880; postmr., Cape Coast, Mar. to Aug., 1884; registr. and interp., W. prov., 1884; registr. of deeds and taxing master, W. prov.; dist. comsnr., G. C. Col. May, 1889.

**THOMPSON, SIR HARRY LANGHORNE, K.C.M.G.** (1900), C.M.G. (1897).—Ed. at Winch. Coll.; treas., Cyprus, Aug., 1878; asst. comsnr., Sept., 1879; comsnr. of Papho dist., 1883; asst. rec.-gen. and inspr. of agricul., 1891; ch. sec., 1892; admstr., St. Vincent, 1894; adminstr. of St. Lucia, Oct. 1900.

**THOMPSON, JOHN.**—Ent. Royal Irish constab., Belfast, 1864 to 1870; obtained apptmt. in the convict ser., Woking, England; asst. in reforming prison ser. in Jamaica, Oct., 1888; prin. warder and storekr., gen. penitentiary, to July, 1888, then dep. supt. of same; ag. supt. to Dec., 1894; supt. of St. Catherine dist. prison, Spanish Town, Jamaica, Nov., 1897.

**THOMPSON, THOMAS AUGUSTUS.**—Called to bar Oct., 1872; in Easter term, 1874, received comsn. to act as public prosecutor in the crim. ct. Bahamas; acted as judge of ct. of common pleas from June to Dec., 1875; pol. mag., Bahamas (being still allowed priv. practice), Jan., 1876; chmn. of man. comtee. of prisons, and presides over investigations into cases of wreck and other marine casualty mem. of the Bahamas legislature, and trustee of the Nassau Museum and Library, 1881; stip. and circuit mag., 1886; ag. atty.-gen., 1887; ag. ch. just. July, 1890, June to Oct., 1891, and June to Nov., 1892; ag. col. sec. and chmn. of bd. of educn., Oct. 1890; judge and col. sec., Falklands, 1893; admstd. govt., July to Nov., 1894.

**THOMPSON, WM. WARDLAW.**—Apptd. to pub. wks. dept., Cape, 1878; 1st clk., correspondce. branch, 1882; ch. record clk., crown lands office, 1885; 1st-class clk., 1889; dept. lands, mines, and agricul., 1892; ag. prin. clk., dept. of agricul., 1896; ag. prin. clk., July, 1897; was on active servicewith the D.E.O. V.R. in Transkei from Feb. to May, 1879, and in Basutoland, from Sept., 1880, to Mar., 1881.

**THOMSON, ALEX. McDONALD.**—Ed. Abdn. Univ., M.A.; 1st class hon. math., 1883; asst. prof. of math., Aberdeen, 1886-7; Bacon scholar, Gray's Inn, 1888; cadet, Hong Kong, 1887; passed cadet, Dec., 1890; ag. supt., Victoria gaol, Apr., 1891, to Mar., 1892; ag. clk. of couns., Jan., 1891, to Oct., 1892; ag. asst. col. sec., Mar. to Oct., 1892; ag. registr.-gen. and provisional mem. exec. and legis. couns., 1893; ag. asst. col. sec., 1884; ag. col. treas., Mar., 1895; and provisional mem. exec. and legis. couns.; mem., governing body of Queen's Coll., 1894; postmr.-gen., 1897.

**THOMSON, ALPIN FOWLER.**—Acctnt., wks. and rlys., W. Australia, 1879; sec. to W. Australian comsnr., Ind. and Col. Exhibn., 1885; asst. comsnr., 1886; ag. R.M., York, 1887; warden Yilgarn gold fields, 1889; ch. clk., pub. wks., 1890, under-sec. rlys., and wks., Feb., 1891.

**THOMSON, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.**—Ed. Edin. Univ.; M.D., 1892; M.B., C.M., with 2nd cl. honours, 1888; M.A. 1884; formerly suptd. of Alice Memorial hosp. and Nethersole hosp., Hong Kong; hon. sec. and lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, Hong Kong coll. of med. for Chinese; ent. H.-K. civil service, med. dept. Jan. 1897; gaol surg., med. offr. in charge of Post-mortem exams., and insptng. med. offr. of Tung

Wah hosp.; J.P. 1898; Pres. H.-Kong and China branch of Br. Med. assoctn. 1899.

**THORBURN, HON. SIR ROBERT, K.C.M.G.** (1887).—Emir. to Newfoundland, 1852, where he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits; M.L.C., 1870; premier, 1885; deleg. to col. confce., 1887; defeated at gen. election, 1889, and resig. office.

**THORBURN, J. JAMIESON.**—Writer, Ceylon, Oct., 1886; ag. govt. agt., N. cent. prov., Mar. to Aug., 1889; ag. pol. mag., Galle, Dec., 1893; ag. off. asst. to govt. agts. in various dists. from Oct., 1889, to 1895; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Jan., 1896; 2nd asst. col. sec., Jan. and Dec., 1898, and June, 1899; ag. asst. postmr.-gen., Jan. 1899.

**THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D.**, 1st BISHOP OF BALLARAT, VICTORIA. Consec. 1875; scholar and fellow, Queen's Coll., Oxon.; B.A., 1856; incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, 1860; rector of St. George's, Birmingham, 1864.

**THORNTON, SWINFORD LESLIE, B.A.**—Lincoln Coll., Oxon.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1877; admitted to the bar S. Stlms., Nov., 1886; registr., sup. ct.; comsnr. of requests, and collr. of stamps, Malacca, June, 1886; ag. sen. mag., Singapore, July, 1888; registr., sup. ct., and mag., Malacca, July, 1892; atty.-gen., St. Vincent, 1894; ag. admstr., Nov., 1894, to Mar., 1895; ag. ch. just., Nov., 1895; res. mag., Jamaica, 1896.

**THORPE, C. B. S. W.**—Ch. offr., Straits Govt. steamer, 1880; comdr., 1887; ag. harbmr., Penang, May, 1891; ag. dep. master atttd., Singapore, Jan., 1892, to Aug., 1893, Dec., 1896, to July, 1897 Apl., 1899, to Apl., 1900.

**THROSSEL, GEORGE.**—On the advent of responsible govt., W. Australia, elected, unopposed, M.L.A. for Northam, 1890; by large majority, 1894; unopposed, 1897; accepted portfolio of comsnr. of crown lds., Mar., 1897.

**TICE, W. G.**—Apptd. 3rd cl. mess., C.O., 19 Feb., 1900.

**TILLARD, RICHARD.**—Fifteen years' service under Cape govt.; was R.M. and collr. of customs, Port Nolloth, when he retired in 1875; road mag. and J.P. for the several dists. of Cape Col.; served as an offr. of vols. in the Gaika and Basuto wars; Kaffir war medal, 1877-8; R.M., Mafeking, Jan., 1886; C.C. Dec., 1886; supt. of tels., Br. Bechuanaland, Oct., 1886; R.M., Vryburg, 1889.

**TIMPERLEY, WILLIAM HENRY.**—Ed. at Shrewsbury Gram. Schl., Univ. Berne; entered W. Australian pol., 1856; inspr., 1870; supt. of Rottnest Is., 1885; now R.M., Bunbury.

**TITTEN, A. E.**—Ag. 2nd clk., C.O., Natal, July, 1858; clk. to atty.-gen. Oct., 1858; clk. to registr. of deeds, Mar., 1859; 2nd clk. to R.M., Durban, July, 1860; 2nd clk., audit office, Mar., 1868; clk. to R.M., Klip River; clk. of the peace, Klip River; sub-distributor of stamps, and sub-acctnt., Lady-smith; registr. of the circuit, Klip River, July, 1871; ag. mag., Umlazi div., co. Durban, Feb., 1876; R.M., Umlazi, Mar., 1880; Inanda, 1883; again, Umlazi, May, 1887.

**TODD, SIR CHARLES, M.A., K.C.M.G.** (1893), C.M.G. (1872).—Fell. Roy. Meteor. Soc.; F.R.A.S.; Fell. Soc. of Tel. Engrs. and Electricians; asst. astronomer Cambridge, 1848; asst. astronomer, Roy. Observatory, Greenwich, 1854; observer and supt. of telegraphs, S. Australia, 1855; postmr.-gen., supt. of tels., and govt. astronomer, 1870.

**TODD, JOHN SPENCER BRYDGES, C.M.G.** (1878).—Jun. clk., col. sec.'s office, Cape, Aug., 1860; 2nd clk. to C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, Dec., 1862; 2nd-class clk. to C.O. Robertson, Nov., 1864; 1st clk. to C.C., Swellendam, May, 1867, to Aug., 1874, but was ag. C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, June, 1870, to



Jan., 1872, and again during Sept. and Oct., 1872; 1st corrpdng. clk. to the rly. engnr. of the col., Aug., 1874, to Mar., 1875; clk. in charge of money orders and stamps, G.P.O., Capetown, Apr., 1875; employed on special service as sec. to a govt. comsn. investigating the acts. and balances of the col. treasury, Capetown, May to Dec., 1875; was exec-comsnnr. for the col. at the Paris Exhibition of 1875; acctnt., col. sec.'s dept., Jan., 1876; in June, 1880, served with Sir H. White and Mr. Lawson (W.O.), and Sir W. B. Gurdon (Treasy.), on a mixed comsn. to investigate the expenditure incurred by the impl. and col. govts. in the Transkei war of 1878; proceeded in June, 1881, on special service to Kimberley, with a view to adjusting the acts. of the prov. of Griqualand W.; acted as C.C. and registr. of deeds at Kimberley from Sept., to Dec., 1881; and as asst. comsnnr. of crown lands and pub. wks. in Capetown from Jan. to Apr., 1882; sec. and acct. to the agt-gen. for the col. in London, Oct., 1882; ag. agt.-gen., 1895-6.

TOMALIN, H. F., F.R.I. Br. Architects; A.M. Inst. C.E., and F.G.S.—Ed. Northampton Gram. Schl.; asst. to C.E. and on L. and N.W. rly. wks., 1880-6; dist. engnr. P.W.D., Ceylon, 1886-90; dist. engnr. Colombo harb., foreshore, and drainage wks. 1887-8 and 1890-2; 2nd finan. and office asst. P.W.D., Ceylon, 1890-6; designed and constructed post and telegr. bldgs., Colombo, 1892-5; dist. engnr., Colombo, 1893-6; dist. engnr., scheme for water supply to the town of Jaffna, Nov., 1896, to Apl., 1897; engnr. N.W. Prov. and E. Prov., Aug., 1899.

TOOKE, W. H.—Porter gold medallist, 1879; Eldon prize essayist, 1880; ch. clk., dept. of agricul., Cape, Sept., 1893; Kaffir war, medal with clasp, 1877-8 campaign.

TORONTO, BISHOP OF (RT. REV. ARTHUR SWEATMAN, D.D., D.C.L.).—Headmr., Collegiate Inst., London (Ont.), 1865; asst. science master, Upper Canada Coll., Toronto, 1871; rector, Gracechurch, Brantford, 1872; headmr., Hellmuth Coll., Toronto, 1874; bishop of Toronto, 1879.

TOURIS, F.—Govt. printer, Seychelles, Jan., 1892; postmr. and rev. stamps offr., Jan., 1895.

TOWNSHEND, CHARLES JAMES.—Ed. Univ. of King's Coll., Windsor, N.S.; grad. with high honours in 1862; B.A. 1863, and B.C.L. 1872; admitted to the bar of N.S. Apr., 1866; Q.C. 1880; elected to the legislature of N.S. in 1878; re-elected in 1882; resig. in 1884, and elected mem. House of Coms. of Canada same year; mem. of the exec. coun. of N.S., 1878 till 1882; asst. judge, N.S. 1887.

TOZER, Hon. Sir H., K.C.M.G. (1897).—Formerly col. sec., Queensland; agt-gen. for Queensland in London, 1898.

TRANCHILL, EDWIN WALLACE O'GRADY.—Clk. audit office, Perak, Oct., 1884; ag. asst. supt., Lower Perak, and asst. mag., June, 1887; confirmed Sept., 1887; 2nd asst. mag., Kinta Nov., 1887, to Aug., 1888; asst. mag., Batang Padang, Dec., 1888; asst. collr. land rev., Larut, Feb., 1890; asst. mag., Kinta, Apr., 1893; ag. mag., &c., Larut, Jan., 1894; has passed bonus exam. in Malay.

TRAVERS, A. K.—3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, Hong Kong, Oct., 1874; priv. sec. to Admrstr. Austin, Mar. to Apr., 1877, and to Gov. Hennessy, Apr. to July, 1877; ag. 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, July to Nov., 1877; 2nd clk., Dec., 1881, to May, 1883; priv. sec. to Admrstr. Marsh, Apr., 1882, to Apr., 1883; asst. P.M.G., May, 1883; J.P., Dec., 1883; ag. P.M.G. and collr. of stp. rev., June, 1888.

TRAVERS, B.—Dist. mag., W. Dist., Br. Honduras; June, 1882; ditto, Toledo, Mar., 1884

Corosal, Jan., 1885, and Orange Walk, Aug., 1886; comsnnr., Famagusta, Cyprus, 1892.

TREACHER, W. H., C.M.G. (1890), M.A. Oxford.—Ag. pol. mag., Labuan, Nov., 1871, to June, 1872; ag. col. sec. and audr., Oct., 1873; col. sec., audr., and pol. mag., Apr., 1877; admrstr. the govt., Dec., 1876, to Feb., 1877; and Oct., 1877, to Apr., 1880; mem. of the legis. coun., Dec., 1874. During the periods he admrstr. the govt. he acted as consul-gen. in Borneo, and visited Sulu and N. Borneo in connection with Spanish claims; apptd. (1881) the first gov. of Br. N. Borneo, to Dec., 1887; again acted as admrstr. of Labuan and consul-gen. in Borneo, from Feb., 1884, to Nov., 1885, and was instrumental in saving Brunei from an attack of the Limbangrebels; sec. to Perak, June, 1888; ag. res., Sept., 1888; res., Selangor, July, 1892; res., Perak, July, 1896.

TREGEAR, EDWARD.—Emig. to N. Zealand in 1863; apptd. Goldfields survr., 1867; in command Waikato native contingent, 1875; sec. labour dept. and ch. inspr. of factories, 1891. Is author of "The Maori-Polynesian Dictionary," "The Pantomutian Dictionary," "Fairy Tales of the South Seas," &c., &c.

TRENDELL, Sir A. J. R., Knt. Bach. (1900), C.M.G. (1886).—Clk. in science and art dept., London; took part in admrstr. of Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; asst. sec. S. Kensington dept. of science and art.

TRESIDDER, CAPT. TOLMIE JOHN, R.E., C.M.G. (1887).—Was engnr. for Malta drainage wks.

TREVENEN, NOEL PENROSE.—Cadet, S. Stilmts., 1874; extra mag. of pol., Malacca, Dec., 1875, on the occasion of Chinese riots there; ag. asst. res. of Sungei Ujong, Apr., 1876; ag. mag. of pol. and asst. treas., Malacca, July, 1876; passed final exam. in Malay, Feb., 1877; ag. inspr. of schls., Feb., 1877; ag. collr. of land rev., and dep. comsnnr. of lands, Malacca, May, 1877; mag. of pol. and comsnnr., ct. of requests, Penang, Feb., 1879; ag. dep. registr. to perform the duties of registr., sup. ct., Penang, Sept., 1879; ag. pol. mag. and comsnnr., ct. of requests, Malacca, Jan., 1880; inspr. of schls. and hospss., S. S., Apr., 1880; hon. sec. Fisheries Exhibn. comsnn., 1883; priv. sec. to Mr. (now Sir Cecil) Smith, ag. gov. of S. S., 1885; asst. comsnnr. for the S. S., Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; priv. sec. to Sir Cecil Smith, K.C.M.G., gov. S. S. Oct., 1887, to Oct., 1889; H.M.'s consul for Brunei, Sarawak, and Br. N. Borneo, 1890.

TRICKETT, W. J., M.L.C.—Postmr.-gen., N.S. Wales, May, 1883; min. of instruction, May, 1884, to Nov., 1885.

TRIMMINGHAM, W. P.—Col. postmr., Barbados, Sept., 1882; was official assignee, 1862 to 1882; acted as dep. P.M.G. in 1850 and 1853-4; acctnt. in the dept. when taken over by the col. in 1859; acted as postmr. in 1859 and 1864-5; priv. sec. to Gov. Walker in 1867-8, also to Pres. Goding and Lieut.-gov. Mundy, to Apr., 1869.

TROTTER, ORCIL CORTLANDT.—Sec. govt. savings bank and W. & O. fund, Singapore, Mar., 1885; entered Perak govt. service, July, 1885; attached to audit office, asst. audr., 1888; ag. state audr., Apr. to Dec., 1888, and Feb. to May, 1890; ag. audr. Selangor, and inspr. of schls., June to Sept., 1890; state audr., Sungei Ujong, Jelebu, and Negri Sembilan, Oct., 1890; financial offr. Sungei Ujong, 1892; also pol. mag. and comsnnr. ct. of requests, 1894; audr., Selangor, Apr., 1895.

TROTTER, H. B. NOEL CORTLANDT.—Ch. clk., G.P.O., and sec. to govt. savings bank, Singapore, 1877; acted as postmr., Penang, 1880; ag. P.M.G., of S. S., 1883, and 1884 to 1888; J.P.; asst. P.M.G.,



Penaug, 1884; passed in Tamil; temporarily attached to G.P.O., London, 1889; mag., 1890; P.M.G., 1895; also man., govt. savings Bank, S.S.

TROTTER, J. F.—Asst. survr., great trigonometrical survey of India, for seven years; ensign W.I. Regt., 1870; lieut., 1871; 2nd sub-imgrn. agt. of Br. Guiana, Feb., 1872; sen. sub-imgrn. agt., Nov., 1872; in charge of imgrn. dept., Feb., to Sept., 1873; and ag. imgrn. agt.-gen. on several occasions; prot. of imigrts., Mauritius, Apr., 1881; special imgrn. comsr. to India, May, 1883, to Apr., 1884, and May to Dec., 1889.

TROUGHTON, CECIL CLAUDE WALTER.—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; 2nd lieut., 4th batt. Prince of Wales N. Staff. regt., 1889; lieut., 1890; capt., 1893; instr. of musketry, 1893; passed compet. exam. for comsn. in the cavly., Oct., 1890; passed in tactics, field fortificn., mil. law and topography, May, 1892; "special mention" certif., sch. of instruction, and "extra" certif., sch. of musketry, 1893; passed in mil. tactics, fld. fortifns., mil. law and topog., organism. and equipmt. (field offrs.), May, 1896; compiler of records of King's Own Staff. Rifles; "special mention" field offr.'s certif., sch. of instruction, Sept., 1893; inspr., S. Leone frontier pol., Sept., 1894; ag. inspr.-gen., Oct., 1896; J.P. for S. Leone.

TRUMP, J., A.M.I.C.E.—Pioneer office, pub. wks., Ceylon, 1878; suptdg. offr., 1879; in charge of convicts, Colombo Breakwater, 1880-3; engaged in rly. and wharf constrn. in native states, S.S., 1883-6; dist. engrn., Kuala, Perak, 1886; dep. state engrn., Feb., 1887; ag. state engrn., Oct., 1886, to Oct., 1887.

TRUTCH, SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1877), F.R.G.S., and M.I.C.E.—Ch. comsr. of lands and wks., and survr.-gen. of Br. Columbia May, 1864; was a mem. of the exec. and legis. couns. of that col.; was apptd. in 1870 to proceed to Canada as one of the delegs. from Br. Columbia to confer with the govt. on the terms on which the col. should be admitted into the Dominion; lieut.-gov. of the prov. of Br. Columbia, July, 1871, to July, 1876; res. agt. of Dominion govt. in Br. Columbia, 1879-88.

TUCKER, A. L.—Pres. of bd. of land and wks., and comsr. of crown lands, Victoria, 1883 to 1885; M.L.A. for Fitzroy.

TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., F.R.G.S.—Employed in survey dept., Tasmania, from 1853, to 1863, when he attained the position of inspecting survr.; comsr. of crown lands, Queensland, 1863, and in 1866 under-sec. for lands, which he held for 16 years; in 1875 survr.-gen., which office he has held solely since 1882; mem. of land bd., 1890.

TUPPER, THE HON. SIR C., BART. (creat. 1888), G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1867), M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin. (1843).—Born 2nd July, 1821; is an M.A. and D.C.L. of Acadia Coll., Nova Scotia; is gov. of Dalhousie Coll., Halifax (apptd. by Act of Parlt., 1862); pres. of the Canadian med. assoc. from its formation, 1867, until 1870; mem. of exec. coun., and prov. sec. N.S., 1857-1860; and from 1863 to June, 1867; prime min. of that prov. from 1864 until he ret. from office with his govt. on the Union Act coming into force, 1st July, 1867; deleg. to England on public business from N.S. govt., 1858 and 1865; from the Dominion govt. Mar., 1868; leader of the delegn. from N.S. to the union confce. at Charlottetown, 1864; to that in Quebec in same year, and to final col. confce. in London, to complete terms of union, 1866-7; holds patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an exec. coun., N.S.; sworn of the P.O., June, 1870, and pres. of that body until 1st

July, 1872, when apptd. min. of inl. rev.; min. of customs, Feb., 1873; resig. office with Sir John Macdonald, 5th Nov., 1873; min. of pub. wks., Oct., 1878; min. of rlys. and canals, 1879; represented Cumberland in parlt. for 29 years in N.S. Assem., from 1855 until confederation in 1867, and in the Commons from that year until he resig. his seat in the cabinet and was apptd. high comsr. for Canada, in London, May 24, 1884; acted as exec. comsr. for Dominion at the Antwerp Exhbn., 1885, and the Col. and Ind. Exhbn. London, 1886; resumed office in Canadian ministry as finance min., 1887; one of H.M.'s plenipotentiaries at fisheries confce. at Washington, 1887; re-apptd. high comsr., May, 1888; joint plenipo. with the Marquis of Dufferin and Sir J. A. Crowe for negotiating a commercial arrangement between Canada and France, 1892; S. of S. for Canada, Jan., 1896; premier Mar. to June, 1896.

TUPPER, HON. SIR CHAS. HIBBERT, K.C.M.G. (1893).—Son of Sir C. Tupper, mem. of N.S. bar; grad. Harvard Law sch., mem., house of commons, Canada, since 1882; min. of marine and fisheries, 1888; deleg. to Washington in connection with Behring Sea difficulty, 1890; Br. agt. for the arbitration with the U.S. on the Behring Sea question, 1892-3; min. of just., 1895; resig. 1896.

TURNER, ARTHUR LIONEL.—Entered col. audit office, Somerset House, Dec., 1893; apptd. asst. audr. for the colonies of the Gold Coast and Lagos, June, 1896; ag. audr., G. Coast, July to Oct., 1896, and Mar. to Sept., 1898; ag. audr., Lagos, Mar. to Aug., 1897.

TURNER, FREDERICK F.—Solr. to lands titles comsrs., S. Australia, Jan., 1880; comsr. of patents and trade marks and registr. of copyrights, Apr., 1888; registr.-gen. of deeds and registr. of building socs., Jan., 1895.

TURNER, THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE, P.C., K.C.M.G. (1897).—Premier and treas. of Victoria, 1894-9; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee, 1897; joined 1st Commonwealth Ministry as treasurer, Jan., 1901.

TURNER, WILLIAM.—Ed. at Abdn. and Edin. Univs.; M.A. Abdn., 1876; M.B. Edin., 1879; M.D., 1881; res. phys., roy. hosp. for sick chldn., Edin., 1879; non-res. phys., roy. infmry., Edin., 1880; res. accoucheur, Glasgow maternity hosp., 1881; mem. roy. med. soc., Edin., fell. obstetrical soc., Edin.; asst. surg. civil hosp., Gibraltar, 1882; also surg. civ. prison, med. offr. lunatic asyl. and dist. med. offr., 1882; pub. vaccinator, pd. surg., 1888; surg. to col. hosp., Oct., 1889.

TWYNAM, E.—Entered the survey dept. of N.S. Wales as a rly. survr. in 1855; apptd. dist. survr. at Goulburn, 1863; ag. survr.-gen., 1889.

UDAL, JOHN SYMONDS.—Called to the bar, In. Tem., Michaelmas term, 1875, W. circuit; J.P. for co. of Dorset; atty.-gen. of Fiji, Aug., 1889; Admty. advoc., Sept., 1889; ag. ch. justice for short periods in 1891-2-8; ag. legal asst. C.O., Feb. to Dec., 1900; ag. ch. justice Leeward Islands, Dec., 1900.

USHER, C. R., F.S.I. (1897).—Asst. survr.-gen., Br. Honduras, Sept., 1890; survr.-gen., Apl., 1895.

USHER, HENRY CHAS.—Clk., col. sec.'s office, Honduras, June, 1859; in public treasury, July, 1865; provost marshal, July, 1869; pol. mag., now called dist. mag., Belize dist., Nov., 1878; in charge of the public treasury, June, 1866, to July, 1867, and Apr. to June, 1869; and of Belize gaol May to Aug., 1872; has acted as registr. of shipping, survr. of shipping, inquisitor of wreck and casualty, and

inspr. of pol.; was marshal of the V.-A. ct., is *ex officio* judge of the summary ct., and also coroner of the col.; comsnr. of currency under Ord. No. 32 of 1894; ag. col. treasr., collr. of cust. and postmr., harbour mr. and suptdt. of mercantile marine on many occasions from 1883 to 1900; *ex officio* regsr. of births and deaths, 1885 to 1892; suptdt. fire brigade, 1886 to 1895; comsnr. on special duty to the Cays, Aug. to Sep., 1889; ag. col. sec., Aug., 1890.

VAIL, THE HON. W. B.—Prov. sec. and leader of govt., Nova Scotia House of Assem., 1867; min. of militia and defence in Dom. Govt., 1874 to 1887; mem. of Canadian House of Coms. and privy coun.; lieut.-col., 2nd Digby regt.

VALANTIN, W. ADOLPHE.—Asst. clk. and messenger, Queen's advoc.'s chambers, S. Leone, Jan., 1878; acted as asst. sec. to Br. comsrs. on the N.W. Liberian Bndry. Comsn. in 1879; clk. to crown solr., June, 1880; acted as clk. to ch. just., 1882; clk. to Queen's advoc., 1883; dep. sheriff, Mar., 1890; clk. to ch. just., Aug., 1891; dep. coroner, July, 1895; ch. clk. atty.-gen.'s chambers, Dec., 1897.

VALENTINE, CHAS. JONAS.—Chief inspr. of sheep, S. Australia, 1865; ch. inspr. of stock, and regsr. of brands, 1879.

VALLÉE, LEONCE JOSEPH.—Asst. acctnt., Couva extension, Trinidad, 1879; storekr., San Fernand extension, 1880; paymr. Guacaraca exten., 1882; asst. clk. locomotive dept., 1884; ch. clk. 1887; ch. cashier rlwy., 1894; ch. storekr., 1894.

VANE, F. W.—Employed in the G.P.O., Mar., 1871; asst. P.M.G. and inspr. of post offices, Ceylon, Apr., 1872; acted as sec., loan bd., Apr. to Dec., 1874; acted as P.M.G., Nov., 1876, to Feb., 1877; as P.M.G. and dir. of telegs. May to Oct., 1883, and in May, 1886; now controller of govt. stores.

VANE, HENRY, G.B.—Asst. audr., Perak, Dec., 1884; ag. asst. audr.-gen. S.S., Apr., 1887; audr.; Sungei Ujong and Negri Sembilan, May, 1888; treas., pol. mag., &c., Sungei Ujong, Oct., 1890, audr., Selangor, Dec., 1892; state audr., Perak, Apr., 1895.

VAN NOOTEN, E. H. H.—4th clk., Savings bank, Br. Guiana, Aug., 1881; 6th clk., treasy., May, 1884; 5th clk., Feb., 1886; 3rd-class clk., July, 1888; 2nd class, Apr., 1891; 1st class, June, 1897; ag. acctnt. sup. ct. of civ. justice and acctnt. regsr.'s office, Apl., 1898, to May, 1899.

VAN RENEN, H.—2nd asst. survr.-gen., Cape, Sept., 1897.

VECCHIO, THOMAS JOSEPH.—Marshal, sup. ct., bkprty. ct., and V.-A. ct., Gibraltar, 1866; also interpr., 1866-76.

VEECCOCK, JAMES.—Studied at St. John's Coll., Battersea; 1st class Queen's scholar, 1854; winner of 1st prize, 1855; 1st class govt. certif., 1856; 2nd master, gram. sch., Queen's Coll., Demerara, 1860; 3rd clk., audit office, and book-keeper to immigr. loan comsrs., 1872; sec., excise bd., June, 1873; ag. inspr. of schls. and sec. to the comsfn. of inquiry into educn., 1874 to 1875; 1st asst. form-master in Queen's Coll., May, 1878; resumed duties in audit office as 3rd clk. and auditor, Aug., 1880; again examr. of teachers, Dec., 1880; acctnt. govt. savings bank, Jan., 1881; special acctnt. in the inquiry into the admstr.-gen.'s office, 1881; ag. col. book-keeper, 1887; acctnt., sup. ct., 1888.

VELGE, C. E.—Called to the bar, Mid. Tem., Michaelmas, 1870; regsr., sup. ct., Singapore, May, 1875.

VELLA, FRANCESCO, C.M.G. (1893).—Entered the col. serv., Malta, Dec., 1851; was a clk. in the land rev. office; transfd. to the ch. sec.'s office in 1858; ch. clk. and asst. clk. of the coun., 1870; asst. sec. to govt., and clk. to the coun. of govt. of Malta, Nov., 1871; collr. of customs and supt. of ports, with a seat in the exec. coun. and a seat in the coun. of govt., *ex officio*.

VENN, HARRY WHITTALL.—Mem. of the legis. assem. of W. Australia; joined the 1st ministry under responsible govt., Dec., 1890, as comsnr. of rlys. and dir. of pub. wks.; returned in 1880 for the Wellington dist. as mem. of the legis. coun., and has since represented that constituency; chmn. of the comsn. on agricul., 1887-91; left office, 1896.

VENNING, ALFRED REID.—Unoffl. J.P., and dep. coroner, Matale dist., Ceylon, 1876; treas. and collr. of customs, Selangor, Oct., 1884; also chmn. sanitary Bd. Kuala Lumpor, June, 1890; special comsnr. to report on Cocos and Keeling Is., 1893; ag. govt. sec., Selangor, Oct., 1893, to July 1894; ag. clk. mag., Selangor, Mar., 1897; sec. to govt., Perak, Sept., 1897.

VENNING, EDWD., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Univ. Coll., Lond.; suptdng. offr. P.W. dept., Ceylon, 1870; ag. prov. asst., 1878; prov. engrn., Sabaragamuwa, 1893; financial asst. to dir. of wks., 1895.

VERNON, HON. F. G.—Ed. in Eng. for R.E.; came to Br. Columbia, 1863; elected to local legislature, 1875; mem. exec. coun. and ch. comsnr. of lands and wks., 1876; ret., 1878; re-elected, 1878, and remained in legislature till 1882, then ret.; re-elected in 1887, and again apptd. ch. comsnr. of pub. wks. and lands and mem. of exec. coun. for prov.; agt.-gen. for Br. Columbia in London, 1895.

VERNON, ROLAND VENABLES.—Ed. at Clifton and Oxford; scholar of Balliol, 1895-9; 1st cl. Mods., 1897; prox. acc. Hertford schlr.; Craven schlr., 1897; Jenkyns exhib., 1899; 1st cl. Lit. Hum., 1899; apptd. after compet. exam. clk. in Sec's. dept.; inland revenue, Nov., 1899; 2nd cl. clk., C.O., Aug. 13, 1900.

VICKERS, EDWARD.—Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1864; called to the bar, In. Tem., Jan., 1868; advoc. in the high ct., Bombay, Dec., 1868; res. mag., Jamaica, Mar., 1888.

VICTORIA.—RT. REV. JOSEPH CHARLES HOARE, Ld. bishop of Victoria, Hong-Kong. Late schol. of Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1874; M.A. 1878; cons. St. Paul's Cath., June, 1898; curate of H. Trin., Tunbridge Wells, 1874; miss. dio. Mid-China, and prin. C. M. Coll. at Ningpo, 1876-98.

VIGORS, CHARLES THORNTON DOGNE.—Ceylon writer, 1878; pol. mag., 1883; asst. collr. of customs, Trincomalee, 1884; ditto, Galle, 1886; ag. off. asst. to govt. agt., S. prov., from Sept., 1886, to Mar., 1888; ag. dist. judge, Kegalla, Apr., 1888; Tangalla, Dec., 1889; landing survr. cust., Colombo, Nov., 1888, resumed duties, Feb., 1890; ag. pol. mag., Kandy, May, 1894; asst. govt. agt., Matara, May, 1894, resumed same, Jan., 1896; Kalutara, May, 1898.

VILLIERS, FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Entered the C.O., Sept., 1869; priv. sec. to the admstr. of Grialland W., Oct., 1875, and clk. of the coun.; ag. col. sec., May, 1877, to Oct., 1880; mem. of legis. coun., 1879; engaged on special service in connection with the annexation of the prov. to the Cape Col. from Nov., 1880, to May, 1881; audr.-gen., Br. Guiana, 1882; ag. govt. sec. at various times between 1883 and 1896; ret., 1898.

VIRET, ALFRED PERCIAVAL.—Rev. offr., Dominica, May, 1882; sec. bds. of health and quarantine, Aug., 1884; sec. to local comtee, Ind. and Col. Exhibn., 1886; confid. clk. to pres., and clk.

exec. coun., May, 1886; govt. offr., treas., and quarantine offr., June, 1891; 1st-cl. supervisor of cust., G. Coast, Oct., 1897; asst. col. treas., S. Leone, July, 1899.

**VISICK, ROBERT CLARENCE.**—Entered civ. ser. Natal, July, 1861; clk. to master of the sup. ct., Jan., 1863; 2nd clk. to R.M., Maritzburg, Jan., 1873; ch. clk. to R.M., Durban; registrar of circuit ct. and sub-distributor of stamps, May, 1874; dep. prosecutor, 1875; admitted an atty. of the sup. ct. of the col., May, 1880; ag. R.M., Durban, July and Sept., 1880, to Mar., 1881; master and registrar of sup. ct., Apr., 1881; and registrar V.-A. ct., May, 1881; officiated as R.M., Maritzburg, June, 1882; sheriff of the col., Sept., 1882; and marshal, V.-A. ct., Nov., 1883.

**VITALIS, NICHOLAS.**—Ch. interp. and clk. to comsr., Larnaka, Cyprus, July, 1878; ditto, Nicosia, Mar., 1879; clk. and interp. to Queen's advoc., Feb., 1882.

**VROOM, HENDRIK, C.M.G. (1896).**—Clk. of customs, G. Coast, Apr., 1872; 1st clk., customs, Elmina, 1872; served throughout Ashantee expdn. in Wood's foot (medal); sub-collr. of customs, Adjua, May, 1874; at Quittah, Aug., 1874; at Winnebah, July, 1877; dist. comsr., Pram Pram, Jan., 1880; ditto, Secondee, Sept., 1886.

**WACE, HERBERT.**—Ed. at Westminster Schl.; Ceylon writer, 1873; asst. collr. of customs, Trincomalee, 1876; asst. govt. agt., Matara, 1886; N'Elhiya, 1887; ag. govt. agt. Ratnapura, 1889; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1889; comsr. of requests, Colombo, 1890; govt. agt. Ratnapura, 1891; ag. govt. agt., Matara, May, 1886; 2nd asst. col. sec., Mar., 1889; com. of requests, Colombo, Dec., 1890; govt. agt. Sabaragamuwa, Feb., 1892; ag. govt., agt. Kurunégala, 1896; now govt. agt. C. Province.

**WAINWRIGHT, HAMILTON.**—Supernum. clk. audit office, Trinidad, 1872; in treasury, 1873; 7th clk., treasury, 1874; ch. clk., col. hosp., 1874; ag. supt. lun. asyl., 1878-9; 2nd clk., customs, 1883.

**WALCOTT, H. B.**—Excise and customs offr., St. Lucia, 1884; treasury acctnt., 1890; ag. ch. clk., treasury, 1891; ag. ch. clk. and acctnt., St. Vincent, 1892; ag. treasury acctnt., Grenada, 1892; ch. clk. audit office, Dec., 1893; ag. postmr., 1895-6; ag. ch. of pol. and excise, 1897; 2nd audit clk., col. sec's offe. Br. Honduras, 1897; audr. Feb. 1898; ch. asst. treasr. Gold Coast, Jan. 1900.

**WALCOTT, REV. J. EVANS, S.C.C.**—Ed. Codrington Coll. (Barbados); theol. exhibn., 1865; Rawle scholar, 1867, &c.; headmr., St. Lucy Mid. Schl., 1869; curate, St. Silas and St. Albans, 1872; public librarian, 1877; compiled classified catalogue, 1879.

**WALCOTT, RICHARD AUGUSTUS.**—Solr., Jamaica, 1883; also notary public, 1885; res. mag., St. James, Jamaica, 1888.

**WALDRON, DERWENT HUTTON RYDER.**—Ed. Kingston collegiate schl., Jamaica, and Edin. Univ., M.B. and C.M. (1879); student of Lincoln's Inn, 1886; dist. med. offr., Basseterre St. Kitts, Nov., 1879; asst. col. surg., G. Coast, Jan., 1881; ag. med. offr. of Lagos in 1882; dist. comsr. of Quittah in 1885.

**WALKER, G. A., K.C.**—Atty.-gen. and ch. comsr. of lands and wks., Br. Columbia, Canada, 1874 to 1878; apptd. to the bench of sup. ct., Br. Columbia, 1882.

**WALKER, CRITCHETT, U.M.G. (1891).**—Ed. St. James Gram. Schl., Sydney; sessional clk., legis. assem., N.S. Wales, Oct., 1856; clk. ex. coun. office, July, 1857; priv. sec. to premier, ch. sec.'s office, Nov., 1858; clk. of records, Dec., 1866; 1st

clk., 1878; prin. under-sec., 1879; mem. civ. ser. hd., 1887.

**WALKER, SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1885).**—Ed. Chelt., Coll.; in office of gov.-in-ch. of Windward Is., Feb., 1862; priv. sec., May, 1866; previously priv. sec. to the lieutenant-gov. of St. Vincent from Nov., 1864; asst. govt. sec. and clk. of the ct. of policy and combined ct., Br. Guiana, Feb., 1867; acted as govt. sec. on several occasions; asst. col. sec., Jamaica, May, 1874; col. sec., June, 1883; ditto, Ceylon, 1887; admstd. govt., Mar., 1888, Jan., 1889, Apr., 1893, Dec., 1894, Oct., 1895; lieutenant-gov., Dec., 1890; resumed duties as col. sec. at various dates from July, 1888, to Feb., 1896; admstd. govt., Mar., 1899.

**WALKER, MAJ.-GEN. SIR F. W. E. F., K.C.B., C.B. (1879), C.M.G. (1886).**—Entered army, 1862; A.D.C., Mauritius, 1866-7; mil. sec., Cape, 1873-8; served in S. African wars, 1878-9; and in Bechuanaland expdn., 1884-5.

**WALKER, HENRY.**—2nd asst., land dept., Br. N. Borneo, Jan., 1883; asst. supt., lands and pub. wks., Kudat, July, 1883; comsr., lands, and recorder of lands; May, 1884; mem. coun., Oct., 1883; ag. supt., P.W. dept., Jan., 1887.

**WALKER, HORSON PUCKNEY, B.A.**—Jesus Coll., Camb., 1853; LL.B. (Lond.), M.A. (Melb.); barrister-at-law, (Mid. Tem.), 1888; ch. clk., sup. ct., Melbourne, Dec., 1883.

**WALKER, JAMES HUTCHINSON.**—Ed. Abdn. Univ., M.A. (nat. sci. hon.), 1876; M.B., C.M. (highest hon. Murray scholar, and gold medal), 1878; M.D., 1884; asst. prof. botany, Abdn., 1876; prin. med. offr., N. Borneo, Aug., 1881.

**WALKER, JOHN BAYLDON.**—Called to the bar, In. Tem., Nov., 1875; went N.E. circuit, pol. mag. and coroner, S. Leone, 1890; ag. judge supt. ct., 1891; ag. Q.A., June, 1892; and extraord. mem. legis. coun., Sept., 1892; received thanks of coun., 1893, for preparing Freetown municipality order; ag. Queen's advoc., May, 1894; judge, Turks Is., 1895; ag. comsr., 1895; ch. just., island of St. Vincent, Feb., 1898.

**WALKER, LT.-COL. R. S. FROWD, C.M.G. (1891).**—Entered Sandhurst, 1869; ensign 28th foot, 1871; capt., June, 1881; hon. lieutenant-col., 1889; A.D.C. to gov., S.S., 1878-9; attached to Perak armed pol. Mar., 1879; dep. comsr. of the force, Feb., 1880, and in command from Nov., 1882; acted on various occasions as pol. mag. asst. res., and as sec. to gov.; has received the thanks of govt. several times for his action in dealing with Chinese and coolie disturbances; in command of Pahang expdnary force, 1892 and 1894; ag. sec. to govt., Perak, Oct., 1894, to Aug., 1895.

**WALL, T. A.**—Ag. clk. of pol., Br. Sherbro, 1870; clk., customs dept., S. Leone, May, 1870; 2nd clk., col. sec's office, July, 1870; ag. man. and coroner, Quiah dist., 1872; enlisted 1,000 Kossos for Ashanti war, 1873; dep. collr. of customs and dep. coroner, Br. Sherbro, and J.P., Nov., 1873; served under Gov. Rowe, on the Mangray and Bargroo expdn., 1875; comdt. of Br. Sherbro; ag. inspr.-gen. of pol., S. Leone, 1877 and 1879; also acted as collr. of customs, S. Leone, 1879; apptd. to Turk's Is., 1888; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, 1889; in charge of G. Coast treasury in that year; dist. comsr., G. Coast, 1889; dep. comsr. and vice-consul and dir.-gen. of customs, Oil Rivers Protectorate, Apr., 1891; selected to organize the fiscal dept.; apptd. to organize postal service of Protectorate, Nov. 1891.

**WALLACE, WILLIAM HENRY.**—Ent. govt. ser. 1882; sec. of mines, Tasmania, 1898.

WALPOLE, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, M.A., KT. BACH. (1897).—Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, In. Tem., Jan., 1873; went the home (afterwards the S.-E.) circuit; pres., dist. ct., Larnaca, Cyprus, 1882; atty.-gen., Leeward Is., 1889; mem. of exec. and legis. couns.; acted as ch. just., June to Sept., 1890, and June to Nov., 1890; ag. ch. just., Gibraltar, Nov., 1892, to Nov., 1893; ch. just., Bahamas, Jan., 1894; ret., 1897.

WALSH, FRANK.—Entered N.S. Wales civ. ser., legis. assem. dept., 1874; partly librarian, 1889.

WALTER, W. G. C.—Served in R. Navy from July, 1877, to Feb., 1886; apptd. to Roy. Niger Co.'s constabulary, Nov., 1886, to Aug., 1894; took part in expdn. of 1886-1891, Nigeria med. and clasp; harbourm., Klang, Selangor, F.M.S., Jan., 1895; dep. registr. imports and exports, Klang, Feb., 1895; 1st cl. mag., July, 1895; conservator of the port of Klang and registr. of imports and exports, Dec., 1897; ag. dist. off. on occasions from Feb., 1897, to Feb., 1899.

WARD, W. F.—Assoc. Roy. Schl. of Mines, Lond. (1876).—Analyst, &c., to the govt. of Tasmania, 1882; asst. to Dr. T. Percy and Prof. W. C. Roberts-Austen, &c., in chemical and metallurgical laboratories of Roy. Schl. of Mines, Royal Mint, and Normal Schl. of Science, S. Kensington (1876-80); special apptmt. to Potosi Gold Mining Co., Venezuela (1881); in charge of chemical testing of smoke-consuming appliances at exhibition, S. Kensington (1881).

WARNEFORD, WILLIAM JOHN JORTIN.—Dep. asst. comsry.-gen. (rank of capt.), 1864-80; served in Fenian rebellion, Gaika and Gcaleka, and Zulu wars; ret., 1880; entered col. service, Jan., 1881; served in Basuto campaign; apptd. to assist war expenditure comsn., 1881-2; transf'd. from C.C.'s, Queenstown, to col. sec.'s office, Cape-town, 1887; passed civ. ser. law exam. 1886.

WARNER, OLIVER W.—Sub-agt. of imigrn., Trinidad, June, 1869; ag. inspr. of imigrts., Sept., 1871, to Dec., 1872; inspr. of imigrts., June, 1873; J.P., Mar., 1875; selected to "investigate and report upon the condition of the imigrts. in Grenada and the working of the imigrn. law in that colony," Sept., 1879; report laid before the house of commons, May, 1880; ag. comsyr. of the S. prov., 1880; Trinidad emigrn. agt. at Calcutta, 1881; acted as emigrn. agt. for Fiji and W. Indies, 1882 to 1884; for Mauritius, 1886-8; for Jamaica, Fiji, and Mauritius, June, 1893, to Mar., 1894; for Br. Guiana, Apr. to Oct., 1894.

WARREN, LIEUT.-GEN., SIR CHARLES, R.E., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1878).—Ed. Chelt. Coll.; was specially employed in various military and administrative capacities in Grigoland W. and the Cape Col. in 1876-8; lieutenant for distinguished service; adminstd. govt. of Grigoland W., 1879 to 1880; served in Egyptian campaign, 1882, and brought to justice the murderers of Prof. Palmer and his party; H.M.'s special comsyr. in Bechuanaland, 1884-5, with local rank of maj.-gen., comdg. expdn.; apptd. to command at Suakim, with rank of maj.-gen., and as gov.-gen., 1886; comsyr. of metropol. pol., 1886-8; C.R.E., and in command of troops with rank of maj.-gen., Singapore, 1889 to 1894; commanding a div. in war against Transvaal and Orange F. S. 1899-1900.

WARREN, COL. FALKLAND GEORGE EDGEWORTH, R.A., C.M.G. (1880).—Ed. King William's Coll., Isle of Man, and R.M.A., Woolwich; 2nd lieut., R.A., 1852; capt., 1859; major, 1871; lieutenant-col., 1877; col., 1881; served in Indian Mutiny

campaigns, 1857, 1858, and 1859; Umbeyla campaign, 1862 and 1863; Bhootan campaign, 1865 and 1866. Six times mentioned in despatches; medals and four clasps; asst. comsyr., Larnaca, Cyprus, July, 1878; comsyr., Limasol, Oct., 1878; ch. sec. to govt., Aug., 1879; mem. of exec. and legis. couns.; ret. 1890.

WATKINS, FREDERICK HENRY.—Acted as rev. off., St. Lucia, 1882; inspr. of schls., St. Vincent, 1883; headm. of gram. schl., St. Vincent, 1887; inspr. of schls., Leeward Is., 1889; ag. pol. mag., Grenadines, 1886; reported on St. Lucia schls., 1888; adjt., St. Kitts-Nevis volr. forces, 1897-1899; comsyr. of Montserrat, Jan., 1900.

WATSON, E. C.—M.H.A., Trinity, Newfdd., 1885-9; supt. fisheries, 1898.

WATSON, F. W. A.—Clk., legis. coun., Natal, 1883; has been sec. to various comsrs.: ag. sec., coun. of educn., 1885 and 1887-8; sec. to Natal depts. to S. African confce., 1888; and English sec. to 2nd confce. at Bloemfontein, 1890.

WATSON, JAMES.—Col. treas., N.S.W., Dec., 1878, to Jan., 1883.

WATSON, J. J.—Res. mag., Jansenville div., Cape Col., Jan., 1880.

WATSON, REGINALD GEORGE.—Ed. at Haileybury; cadet, S. S., 1883; priv. sec. to Sir C. C. Smith, 1884-5; attached to land office, Malacca, 1887; ag. 2nd asst. prot. Chinese, Singapore, 1888; ag. asst. ditto, 1888-9; dist. off., South, prov. Wellesley, 1889; ag. dist. off., Balik Pulau, 1889; 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, Penang, 1888; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, July, 1890; prot. of Chinese, Perak, Oct., 1891; ag. sec. to govt., Perak, Sept., 1895, and Mar., 1898; sen. mag., Selangor, July, 1896; sec. to govt., Selangor, Apr., 1899; ag. sen. mag., Perak, June, 1899.

WATT, JAMES.—Ed. at Oxford; classical schlr., Balliol Coll., 1889; B.A., 1895; apptd. asst. dist. comsyr., Southern Nigeria, 1899.

WATTS, FRANCIS, F.C.S., F.I.C.—Assoc. Mason Coll. (Birmingham); analytical chemist, Antigua, Jan., 1889; mem. leg. couns., 1897; analytical and agricultural chemist, Jamaica, May, 1898; Leeward Is., May, 1899 (in connection with the Imperial dept. of agriculture for the W. Indies); mem. exec. couns., Leeward Is., Oct., 1899.

WATTS, HENRY.—Entered the C.O., after exam., Mar., 1867; apptd. clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div., 16th Apr., 1880.

WAY, RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL JAMES, Bart. (1899), P.C. (1897).—Ch. just., S. Australia, Mar., 1876; lieut.-gov., Jan., 1891; Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon), 1890; LL.D. (Adelaide), 1892; hon. LL.D. (Queen's Univ., Kingston, Canada), 1895; (Cantab.), 1897; called to the bar, S. Australia, 1861; Q.C., 1871; mem. of house of assem., and atty.-gen., 1875; vice-chancellor of the Univ. of Adelaide, 1877 to 1883, and chanc. from 1883; admstd. the govt. S. Australia eight times—1877 (twice), 1878, 1883, 1889, 1893-4, 1895, 1898-9; mem. of the judicial comtee. of H.M.'s P.C., 1897.

WEBB, FREDERICK WILLIAM, C.M.G. (1894).—Sess. clk., legis. coun., N.S. Wales, 1851; clk., G.P.O., 1853; clk., legis. assem. dept., 1860; ag. clk. of assem., 1877-86; clk., 1888; apptd. J.P. of col., 1888; sec. to National Australasian Convention, 1891.

WEBB, J. F.—Clk. to C.C. and R.M., Hope-town, Cape Col., 1872; transf'd. to George, Oct., 1875; R.M., Uniondale, 1876; C.C. and R.M., Peddin, 1879; transf'd. to Aberdeen, Mar., 1881.

WEBB, T. PRUTT, of Lincoln's Inn.—Master of

equity and lunacy, Victoria, Oct., 1884; comsnr. of titles, June to Dec., 1885.

WEDDERBURN, W., Q.C.—Prov. sec. and rec.-gen., N. Brunswick; cty. ct. judge, 1882.

WELBY, FRED. E., F.R.C.S.E.—Ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, Cape; King's Coll., Lond., and Edin. Univ.: 1st-class honours in medicine, medal in botany, 1st-class honours in midwifery and diseases of women, asst. demonstrator of anatomy, Edin., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., &c.; fellow of Obstetrical Soc., Edin.; col. surg., St. Helena, 1889.

WELMER, GERRARD WILFRED.—Ed. Oscott Coll., Birmingham; asst. mag., Matang, Perak, May, 1883; mag., Thaiping, 1884-9; ag. state treas., Nov., 1886, to Mar., 1887; ag. collr. and mag., Krian, Jan., 1889, to May, 1890; ag. chief mag. and comsnr. of lands, Selangor, May, 1890; govt. sec., Selangor, Nov., 1890.

WENDT, HENRY LORENZ.—Advoc. sup. ct. Ceylon, 1880; unof. mem. of legis. coun., 1895-1900; mem. incorpd. counc. of legal educn.; ag. atty.-gen., Apl.-Nov., 1900, and from Dec., 1900.

WERE, JONATHAN BINNS, C.M.G. (1881).—Comsnr. and mem. of exec. comtee. of the Melbourne Internat. Exhibn., 1880.

WESTBROOK, WALTER FRANCIS.—Apptd. after compet. exam., clk. of the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., Nov., 1880; supt. of the registry, 1892; ch. registr., 1896.

WESTERHOUT, JOSIAH EDWIN.—Acted as dep. comsnr. of police, Malacca, 1862, 1865; and as dep. sheriff, 1865-6; confirmed, 1867; sheriff of Malacca, 1868; acted as mag. in 1870, 1879, and 1880; apptd. also dist. collr. of taxes, 1888; ret., Sept., 1898.

WESTMEATH, 11th EARL OF (creat. 1621), BARON DELVIN by tenure, 1286 (Irel.), ANTHONY FRANCIS NUGENT.—Ed. Chr. Ch., Oxon., B.A. 1895; hon. attaché Br. Embassy, Washington, 27 Feb., 1895; asst. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, 15 June, 1898; sec. to roy. comsn. sent to Newfoundland to enquire into matters relating to French treaty rights, 1898-1899.

WESTON, SAMUEL MARTIN.—Clk. to wardens, N. and S. Naparima ward unions, Trinidad, 1874; clk. to comsnr., S. prov., 1879; sec. to dist. agricul. bd., Naparima ward union, 1886; acted as warden of the union, Oct., 1887; additional supervisor of the union, Feb., 1888; clk. to warden, Naparima, 1890.

WETMORE, A. R.—Atty.-gen., N. Brunswick, Sept., 1867; judge, sup. ct. of judicature of the prov., May, 1870; also sole judge, ct. of divorce causes, 1881.

WPTMORE, EDWARD LUDOW.—Ed. at King's Coll., Fredericton, 1869; barrister, N. Brunswick, 1864; dep. clk. of crown, 1869-2; mayor, Fredericton, 1874-77; Q.C., 1881; elected to legislature, 1882-6; leader of Opposition, 1883-6, when he was not re-elected; judge, N.-W. Territories, 1887.

WHEELER, CHARLES HENRY, M.D. (Queen's Univ., Irel.), L.M.R.H.D.—Surg. in the navy, Aug., 1881; dist. surg., Krian, Perak, Jan., 1886; J.P. for Krian, 1887.

WHITE, FREDERICK.—Clk., dept. of just., Canada, 1869; transfd. to dept. of S. of S. as clk. in charge of mounted pol. branch, Apr., 1876; ch. clk., Sept., 1878; comptroller of N.-W. mounted pol. force of Canada, Nov., 1878; dep. head, July, 1883; priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, 1880 to 1882.

WHITE, GEN. SIR GEORGE S., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (1898), G.O.I.E. (1893), G.C.V.O. (1900).—Commander-in-chief, India, 1893-8; Q.M.G. 1898-9; commanding troops in Natal at outbreak of S. Afr. War; 1899; defended Ladysmith Nov.,

1899, to end of Feb., 1900; gov. Gibraltar, 1900.

WHITE, GEORGE THOMAS.—Asst. supt., penal sttlmt., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1879; ag. supt., 1881 and 1882; J.P., 1881; ag. supt., Onderneeming indust. schl., 1886 and 1889; gov. of Glendairy prison, Barbados, 1889; supt. of prisons, Trinidad, Sept., 1894.

WHITE, HERBERT.—Ed. Shrewsbury Schl., cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., 1879; pol. mag., Avisawa, 1886; asst. agt., Nuwara Eliya, 1895; ag. govt. agt., Avila, 1895; 2nd asst. col. sec., and sec. cent. irrign. bd., 1896; ag. govt. agt., S. Prov., 1896, to Jan., 1897; prin. asst. col. sec.; and sec. cent. irrign. bd., May, 1899.

WHITE, J. B., M.R.C.V.S., Lond.—Sanitary inspr., San Fernando, 1869; ag. inspr. of imigrts., Mar. to June, 1871; on passing of Glanders Order, 1872, apptd. examr. of imported animals in conjunction with that of sanit. inspr. for boro. of Port of Spain; comsd. to inquire into vaccination returns of med. offr. and registr., St. Joseph, 1872; supt., Queen's Park, 1876; ag. col. storekeeper, Sept. to Nov., 1878; supt., govt. stock farm, May, 1880.

WHITE, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM, C.M.G. (1897).—Clk. in G.P.O., London, Feb., 1846; res. Apr., 1854; ch. clk. in money order branch of P.O. dept., Canada (on its establishment), Dec., 1854; sec. of the dept., Jan., 1861, and a comsnr. to inquire into the organization of the civ. ser., June, 1880; author of a "Post Office Gazetteer" of the Dominion; and of the "Annals of Canada," published in the "Canadian Monthly," is lieut.-col. comdg. 43rd batt. of Canadian militia; and a J.P.; commanded Canadian team sent to Wimbledon in 1884; dep. P.M.G., July, 1888.

WHITEHOUSE, ALFRED ASHMALL.—Consular agt., Niger Coast Protectorate, 1894; dist. comdr., 1896; ag. vice-consul, 1899.

WHITEWAY, THE RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM V., P.C., K.C.M.G. (1880).—Atty.-gen. and premier of Newfoundland, 1878 to 1884, and again 1889; offil. deleg. to London on Fisheries question, 1890; deleg. from legislature on same question, 1891; resig. with his ministry, Apr., 1894; again took office Feb., 1895; represented the col. in London at H.M.'s Diamond Jubilee; resig., 1897.

WHITFIELD, H. S.—Clk. and examr., audit dept., W. Australia, 1886; ch. clk., Aug. 1891.

WHITHAM, FRED.—Enlisted in F.A.M., Cape, Oct., 1877; clk. to mil. sec., gov., at King William's Town, Dec., 1877, to Apr., 1878; and to comdt.-gen., Apr., 1878, to Feb., 1880; ch. clk., comdt.-gen.'s dept., 1880; inspr., war dept., Transkei and Tembuland, Sept. to Nov., 1882; inspr. of acct's, war dept., Nov., 1882; inspr. of acct's, defence dept., July, 1884; acct., Dec., 1885; transfd. to C.C.'s office, King William's Town, July, 1886; special service, convict dept., April-May, 1888; distributor of stamps, King William's Town, Nov., 1888; in charge of tabulation, census office, 1891-2; S. African war medal and clasp, 1877, 1878, 1879; acctnt., col. sec.'s office, 1892.

WHITMORE, COL. SIR GEORGE STODDART, K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1869).—Formerly comdt. of local forces and mem. of legis. coun. in N. Zealand; was col. sec. in Sir George Grey's admsn., 1877-79.

WHYHAM, WILLIAM HENRY.—Entered R.N. 1864; ret., July, 1878; and joined the Leeward Is. colonial yacht "Union"; dist. mag., Dominica, Nov., 1874; nominated mem. of legis. assem., Mar., 1877; dist. mag. and inspr. of prisons, Antigua, Feb., 1878; ag. pres. of Nevis, 1882; hon. comsnr.

for Antigua at Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; mem. legis. coun., Antigua, 1887; ag.-pres., Dominica, Apr. to Nov., 1889; escheator-gen., 1890; ag. comsnr., Montserrat, May to Sept., 1894; May to June, 1898; pres. legis. coun. and mem. exec. coun., Dec., 1895; ag. admstr., Dominica, July, 1896, to Feb., 1897, and Apr. to Sept., 1899; visiting just. gaol, 1898; off. mem. legis. coun., July, 1898; non-elective legis. coun., L. Is., Dec., 1898.

WHYTE, J. W.—Solr. to lands titles comsdrs., Tasmania, 1888; recorder of titles; registr. of public trusts, collr. of stamp duties, and dep. registr. of deeds, 1884.

WICKSTEED, THOS. FRED., C.M.G. (1900).—Correspdee. clk. G.P.O., S. Australia, 1875; clk., audit office, 1876; ch. clk., harbour dept., 1877; ditto, credit lands dept., 1880; ch. clk. and acctnt., office of agt.-gen., 1887.

WIGLEY, F. S.—Mem. of assem., St. Kitts, Mar., 1886; notary public, Aug., 1886; called to the bar, June, 1867; master and examr. in chancery, Oct., 1867; ag. pol. mag. and coroner for the Basseterre dist. in 1870 and 1872; ag. atty.-gen., in 1870 and 1872; mem. of the exec. coun., Oct., 1870; visiting just. of the gaol, Apr., 1872; nominated mem. of the legis. assem., May, 1873; dist. mag. for Dist. C., 1877; offl. mem. legis. coun. Jan., 1879; now mag. and coroner, Dist. C; ag. pres., 1885-86.

WIDDUP, JOHN CHAS. PONSONBY.—L.R.C.S., 1869; L.M., and L.R.C.P., 1870; supernum. med. offr., Br. Guiana med. ser., 1881; govt. med. offr., Canye dist., 1886; health offr. pol. prison and port surg., New Amsterdam, 1889; mem. Br. Med. Assoc.

WIGLEY, F. SPENCER, jun.—Ed. Hurst Coll., Sussex; 2nd clk., registr. office, St. Kitts, 1887; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, Leeward Is., 1891; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Lagos, Feb., 1893.

WILBRAHAM, D. F., B.A. (Oxon).—Master sup. ct. and regis.-gen., S. Leone, 1896.

WILHELM, THOS. A.—Entered col. service S. Leone, 1878; chief d'ftsman survey dept., Mar., 1895.

WILKINSON, ERNEST EDWARD.—Apptd., after compet. exam., clk. 2nd div. civ. ser., and assigned to the bd. of agriculture, May, 1894; transfd. to C.O., June, 1896.

WILLKINS, RICHARD JAMES.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb. (exhibitioner); cadet, S.S., Oct., 1889; passed final exam. in Malay, July, 1891; ag. dist. offr., Bukit Mertajam, Dec., 1890, to Aug., 1891; ditto, Nibong Tegal, June to Aug., 1892; ag. asst. postmr.-gen., Dec., 1892, to Mar., 1893; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Sept., 1893; ag. sheriff, Singapore, Sept., 1894, to May, 1895; ag. asst. audr.-gen., July, 1895; ag. collr. land rev., Singapore, Mar., 1896; 3rd mag., Singapore, Mar., to Apr., 1896; ag. collr. land rev., Penang, Apr., 1896; also ag. supt. of educn., Penang, July, 1896; ag. 2nd mag., Singapore, Apr., 1897; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of coun., July, 1897; ag. dist. offr., P.W., Aug., 1897; ag. 2nd mag. Penang, Apr., 1898; ag. inspr. of schls., S. Stmts., Aug., 1898; apptd. asst. postmr.-gen., Penang, but still ag. inspr. of schls., Jan., 1899; ag. supt. educ. Penang, Aug., 1900.

WILLCOCKS, E. J. R.—Pupil teacher, Ridge-way dist. national schls.; Queen's scholar, Dec., 1883; gained a govt. certif., 1885; 4th govt. schlmr., Bermuda, 1886; prin. master, 1887; 2nd master, central schl., Hong Kong, Dec., 1883; appraiser of sup. ct., July, 1869; headmr. of pol. schls., Oct., 1869; dep. sheriff of col. Sept., 1870; sheriff, Jan.,

1874; supt., training inst., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1877; ag. inspr. of schls., June, 1877; ag. 2nd master, Queen's Coll., Oct., 1881, ag. acctnt., registrar's office, 1883; sec., poor law bd., 1886.

WILLCOCKS, LIEUT.-COL. SIR JAMES.—K.C.M.G. (1900, after relief of Coomassie), C.M.G. (1899); D.S.O. Leinster regt., 1st comsn., Jan., 1878; capt., 1884; major, 1893; tempy. lieut.-col., 1897; tempy. col., 1898; station staff offr., 1st class Bengal, July, 1890—June, 1893; D.A.A.G., Bombay, Aug., 1894—Nov., 1897; West African F.F., Nov., 1897. Active service: Afghan war, 1878-80, medal; Mahsood Wuzeeere expdn., 1881; Soudan expdn., 1885, Suakin, med. with clasp, bronze star; Burmese expdn., 1885-89, as transport offr., and in charge of field commissariat, also acted as rd. comndt.; desp. Lon. Gaz., Sept. 2, 1887, med. with 2 clasps, D.S.O.; Chin-Lushai expdn., 1889-90, clasp; expdn. to Munipoor as transport offr.; desp. Lon. Gaz., Aug. 14, 1891; N.W. frontier of India, 1897; A.A.G. Pochi field force, desp. Lon. Gaz., Feb. 11, 1898; 2nd in comnd. W. African F.F., Nov., 1898; officiating comndt. Sept., 1898 to date.

WILLIAMS, ARTHUR HENRY.—Writer, crown lands office, W. Australia, 1873; 2nd clk., 1881; clk., gov.'s office, 1883; acted as priv. sec. to Sir Frederick Broome in 1883 and 1884; clk. to coun., May, 1884; ch. clk., P.O., 1889.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES.—Parly. clk., col. sec.'s office, Cape of G. H., 1884; 1st class clk., 1887; priv. sec. to premier, Sir T. Upington, 1885-6, and to Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, 1886.

WILLIAMS, C. RIBY.—Supervisor of customs, G. C. Col., 1884; on special mission to Aquamoo and Crepee, 1886; dist. comsnr., 1887; in charge Salagha recruiting expdn.; comsnr. with Tavievere expeditionary force, and on special mission to King of Buem, 1888; on special mission to E. Wassaw, 1889; contrroller of customs, Dec., 1890; on special mission to Krobo, 1891; ch. comsnr., Anglo-German bndry. comsn., 1892; treasr., Nov., 1895; ag. col. sec., Dec., 1897.

WILLIAMS, E. H.—Cadet Sarawak service, Oct., 1882; asst. res., Jan., 1888; res., 2nd class, 3rd div., June, 1892.

WILLIAMS, SIR HARTLEY, KT. BACH. (1894).—Second son of Sir E. Eyre Williams, a former judge of Victoria; ed. at Repton and Trin. Coll., Oxon; B.A., 1865; called to the bar, In. Tem., 1867, and immediately went to Australia and commenced practice; judge of the sup. ct. of Victoria, 1881, and is now the sen. puisne judge; was a vice-pres. of the Victorian Free Educn. League; and is pres. of the Victorian League for promoting the opening of museums, &c., on Sundays; ret. on pension, 1896.

WILLIAMS, JAMES ALEXANDER.—Messenger and copyist, secretariat, Lagos, Dec., 1871; clk. and keeper of debtors' prison, June, 1875; 2nd clk. gov.'s office, G. Coast, Dec., 1875; ch. clk., 1877; clk., legis. coun., 1886; dist. comsnr., Dec., 1890.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, F.C.S.—Asst. analyst, Br. Guiana, 1893.

WILLIAMS, JOSHUA STRANGE, M.A., LL.M.—Ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; 1st class in law tripos, 1858; jun. optime and chancellor's legal studies medallist, 1859; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1859; dist. land registr., Canterbury, N.Z., 1871; regis.-gen. of land under the Land Transfer Act, 1879; puisne judge, sup. ct. Otago, Mar., 1875.

WILLIAMS, RALPH CHAMPEYNS, C.M.G. (1901).—Ed. at Rossall; explored parts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, 1873-4; and Cent. Africa, 1883-4; head of civil intell. dept., Bechuanaaland expdn., 1884; author of "The British Lion in Bechuana-

land;" Br. consular offr., S. African republic, 1887; Br. agt. there (with letter of credence), 1888; col. treas., and mem. of sanitary comsn., Gibraltar, 1890; also contract offr., 1891; and also capt. of the port, 1895; recd. certifi. and med. from the Italian govt. for services in connection with the wreck of the "Utopia," Mar. 17, 1891; col. sec., Barbados, 1897.

WILLIAMS, W. R.—Med. offr., Dist. C, Dominica, Jan., 1881.

WILLIAMSON, G. ALEXANDER.—M.A., M.B., M.D., Aberd. univ.; dist. med. offr., Cyprus, 1895.

WILLIAMSON, VICTOR ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1882).—Ed. at Westminster, and Chr. Ch., Oxford, of which he is M.A., barrister-at-law of the In. Tem., and goes the N.-E. circuit; one of the royal comsrs. who in 1872 and 1873 inquired into the treatment of Indian imigrts. in Mauritius; served for more than two years in Fiji without remuneration as chmn. of comsn. for settling titles to land; was mem. of exec. and legis. couns., 1879-81; sec. to roy. comsn. on London bd. of wks., 1888.

WILLIS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, M.A.—Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; held for 3 yrs. from 1890 the Frank Stuart studentship for botan. research; was sen. asst. to regius prof. of botany, Glasgow Univ., and lecturer in botany, Queen Margaret's Coll., Glasgow; dir. bot. educn., Ceylon, Aug., 1896.

WILMOT, ROBERT DUNCAN.—Mem. of exec. coun., N. Brunswick, from 1851 to 1854, and from 1856 to 1857; again in his own govt. from 1866 until the union; survr.-gen. from 1851 to 1854; prov. sec. from 1856 to 1857; mayor of St. John, 1849; deleg. to confederate coun. of trade, Quebec, 1865; and to the col. confce. for the union of the B.N.A. cols., London, 1866-7; comsnr. on behalf of Canada to the Philadelphia Exhbn., 1875; sat for St. John (city and co.) in N. B. assem. from 1846 until 1861, and from 1865 until the union; called to the senate, May, 1867; speaker of the senate, 1878; lieut.-gov., N. B., 1880 to 1885.

WILSON, A.—Engnr. in charge of ports and harbours, and imigrn. agt., Victoria, July, 1882.

WILSON, ALEXANDER.—Militia artill., 1877-8; 2nd lieut. 91st Hghlndrs., Feb., 1879; lieut. Argyll and Snth. Hghlndrs., July, 1881; capt., Nov., 1884; Major, Nov., 1893; adjt. 1st batt. Arg. and Snth. Hghlndrs., Jan., 1881, to Aug., 1885; adjt. aux. forces, Nov., 1885, to Dec., 1890; comdt. local forces, W. Australia, July, 1895; served in Zulu campaign, 1879; S. African medal with clasp; comdt. defence force; ret. 1898.

WILSON, SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G. (1899), C.M.G. (1891), V.D. (1895).—Ed. Trin. Coll., Glenalmond; home civ. serv., 1856-61; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov. of N. Brunswick, 1861-6; special comsnr. to report upon the salmon fisheries of N.B.; capt. and adjt. 1st York militia, N.B., 1863; also at camp of instruction, 1865-6; major, St. John volr. batt. when on service on the American frontier, 1866; priv. sec. to gov. of Trinidad, 1866-9; supt. of prisons, 1869-70; stip. mag. E. dist. of St. George, 1870-8; ag. S.J.P., Port of Spain and W. dist. of St. George, Sept., 1873-4; comsnr. of the N. prov. and sub-intendant of crown lands, 1878 to 1897; mem. of exec. coun., 1894; ag. col. sec., Trinidad, various dates from Apr., 1875, to Jan., 1897; raised and organized Trinidad volr. force, 1879 to 1890; col. comdg. L.I. volrs., 1890-7, and is now hon. col.; gov. of Br. Honduras, Jan., 1897.

WILSON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Ed at Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; foundation scholar, 1878; sen. Bell's Univ. scholar, 1879; Chancellor's medal for English verse, 1880; 6th in 1st-class classical tripos, and distinguished in exam. for Chancellor's class,

med., 1882; fellow of Trin. Coll., 1884; M.A., 1885; called to the bar (Lincoln's Inn), 1888, sec. to Trinidad judicial enquiry comsn., 1892; sent to Malta to collect evidence for the Protestant communities in connection with the Marriages Case, 1893; priv. sec. to the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., S. of S. for Cols., June, 1895; legal asst. in the C.O., 1897; went to S. Africa as legal asst. on high comsnr.'s staff, Feb., 1900; sec. to administration of Orange River Colony, 1901.

WILSON, JOHN.—Harbrmr. and supt. of mercantile marine, Mauritius; mate of govt. steamer, Sept., 1865; pilot, Nov., 1866; ag. asst. harbrmr., Mar., 1878; ag. harbrmr., July, 1879; also Oct., 1882, and Aug., 1886, to Dec., 1887; asst. harbrmr., June, 1884; present apptmt. May, 1888.

WILSON, T.—Apptd.; after compet. exam., clk. in the lower (now 2nd) div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the G.P.O., Apr., 1882; transfd. to the C.O., Dec., 1883; asst. registr., July, 1896, higher grade, Jan., 1898.

WILSON, T. R.—Clk. to comsnr. of crown lands, co. of Bourke, Victoria, Dec., 1852; ch. clk., med. dept., Mar., 1855; sec. to cent. board of health, Aug., 1865; ch. clk., ch. sec.'s office, Jan., 1881; under-sec. Victoria, 1881; J.P., 1883; hon. mem., Br. Med. Assoc., 1890.

WILSON, HON. WALTER HORATIO, C.M.G., M.L.C., Queensland.—Born Ruabon, N. Wales, 1839; ed. Ellesmere, Shrop.; arrived in Victoria, 1853; solr. sup. ct., 1863; admitted in Queensland, 1865; called to legis. coun., 1885; postmr.-gen. in ministry of Sir W. Griffith; leadership of legis. coun. without portfolio in the Griffith-McIlwraith govt., Aug., 1890; postmr.-gen. and sec. of pub. instruc., May, 1893; continued as such in the Nelson ministry, to Oct., 1894; acted as atty.-gen., Mar., 1897, to Jan., 1898; retained position of postmr.-gen. in the premiership of the Hon. T. J. Byrnes; min. of just. and postmr.-gen. in the ministry of the Hon. J. R. Dickson; subsequently min. of educn.

WINDHAM, WM.—Clk., res. comsnr.'s office, Zulu native reserve, Apr., 1883; studt. interp., native affairs office, Natal, Mar., 1884; clk. and registr. to special comsnr. for Zulu affairs, Oct., 1885; clk. and interp. to res. comsnr. and ch. mag. Zululand, June, 1887; sec. to ditto, Jan., 1889; clk. exec. coun., Natal, Sept., 1889; priv. sec. to gov., Natal, Oct., 1889; sec. for Zululand, Dec., 1889; priv. sec. to gov. Zululand, Feb., 1890; govt. sec. Zululand, Feb., 1894; asst. under-sec. for Zululand affairs, 1897.

WINGFIELD, SIR EDWARD, K.C.B. (1899), C.B. (1889).—Ed. at Winchester and New Coll., Oxford, B.C.L. and M.A. (Oxon.); called to the bar by the Soc. of Lincoln's Inn, 10th June, 1859; went the home circuit; apptd. asst. under-S. of S. for Cols., 19th July, 1878; permanent under-S. of S., 1st Mar., 1897, to 28th Feb., 1900; sec. to Order of St. Michael and St. George, 1897-1900.

WINKFIELD, JOHN, M.A. (Oxon.) (Wor. Coll.)—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1889; Dist. comsnr. Lagos, 1896; ag. pol. mag., 1896; ag. Queen's advocate, 1898-9.

WINSTON, J. H.—Sub-inspr. of roads, Dominica, Mar., 1874; inspr. of roads and ranger of crown lands, Sept., 1882; is now dist. govt. offr.

WINTER, FRANCIS PRATT, C.M.G. (1892).—Ag. atty.-gen., Fiji, 1887-88; ch. judicial offr., and mem. exec. and legis. couns., Br. N. Guinea, 1888; ag. admstr., Sept., 1894, to June, 1895, and Oct., 1898 to Mar., 1899.

WINTER, SIR J. S., K.C.M.G. (1888), K.C.—



Speaker house of assem., Newfoundland, 1877-8; mem. exec. coun., Feb., 1879; solr.-gen., Oct., 1882; atty.-gen., 1886; agt. for Newfoundland at fishery confce., Washington, 1887; resig. office of atty.-gen., 1889; puisne judge, 1893; resig. 1896; prime min. 1897-1900; atty.-gen. 1897; mem. of delegn. to imperial govt. *re* French treaties and other matters, 1898; min. of just. and mem. of treasy. bd., 1898; high comsnr. to internat. confce. between Gt. Brit. and U.S.A. at Quebec and Washington, 1898.

WISE, ALFRED GASCOYNE, LL.B.—Ed. at Repton, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1878; clk. to ch. just. at Hong Kong, 1882 (resig., 1883); pol. mag., Jan., 1884; ag. registr. of sup. ct., official trustee, registr. of companies, and land offr., Mar., 1885; registr., sup. ct., 1892; ag. puisne judge, Apr., 1889, to Sept., 1890; ag. atty.-gen., Apr. to Aug., 1895; puisne judge, Hong Kong, 1895.

WISE, BERNHARD RINGROVE.—Atty.-gen., N.S. Wales, May, 1887, to Feb., 1888.

WISE, DACRES HOPE.—Cadet, Perak, Apr. 1885; passed, Malay, Sept., 1886; asst. sec. to res., Jan., 1887; collr. land rev., Kuala Kangsar, Mar., 1887; accompanied Sir H. Low on special mission to Brunei, Sept., 1888; asst. sec. to govt., Perak, Jan., 1889; dist. mag., Batang Padang, June, 1892; ag. res., Pahang, Sept., 1895; sec. to high comsnr. for Federated Malay States, July, 1896.

WITHERS, A. K.—Ed. at Bedford schl.; served in survey dept. under Govt. of Egypt; confdl. clk. to admstr. of Gambia, 1897.

WITTENOOM, HON. E. H.—Elected M.L.C. W. Australia, 1883; resig. in Dec.; re-elected 1884; resig. 1886; elected M.L.C., July, 1894; min. for mines, Dec., 1894; agent-gen., July, 1898.

WODEHOUSE, CLARENCE B.—Local comdt. of pol., Cyprus, 1895; comsnr., Papho, June, 1895.

WODEHOUSE, H. E., C.M.G. (1886).—Ed. Repton Schl.; Hong Kong cadet, 1867; student interpr., 1869; supt. of Chinese pol., 1870; asst. col. sec. and clk. of couns., 1875; pol. mag., 1880; hon. sec. to the local coms. in connection with the Indian and Col. Exhibn., and special comsnr. in London, 1886; mem. exec. coun., May, 1895; retired.

WOLFERSTAN, LITTLETON EDWARD PIPE.—Ed. Eton, and Clare Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1888; cadet, S.S., Oct., 1889; passed final exam. in Malay, July, 1891; ag. priv. sec. to Sir C. Smith, Jan. to Apr., 1890; ag. dist. offr., Bukit Mertajam, Feb. to Mar., and June to Nov., 1892; ag. dist. offr., S.W. dist., Penang, Mar., 1893; 3rd mag., Penang, Apr., 1895; ag. dist. offr., prov. Wellesley, June, 1897; g. 2nd mag., Singapore, Aug., 1897; sheriff and dep. registr. sup. ct. Singapore, 1898, but still ag. 2nd mag., Singapore; ag. dist. offr. Dindings, Feb., 1900; ag. collr. Id. rev. Penang, May, 1900.

WOLFF, RT. HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, P.C. (1885), G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1878); K.C.B. (1879); K.C.M.G. (1862).—Entered the foreign service in 1846; was attached, 1852, to H.M.'s legation at Florence, where he served for a short time as ag. chargé d'affaires; attached, 1856, to the Earl of Westmoreland's special mission to Brussels; asst. priv. secretary to the Earl of Malmesbury, Feb., 1868, S. of S. for foreign affairs; in Nov., priv. sec. to the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, S. of S. for Cols.; C.M.G. in Apr., 1869, and hon. king at arms of the Order of St. M. and St. G.; public sec. to the lord high comsnr. of the Ionian June, 1859; in the same year a mem. of a

coms. to inquire into the state of pub. depts.; in 1860, mem. of a coms. to inquire and report on state of Ionian finances; represented Ionian govt. at the internat. statistical congress, London, 1860; was apptd., 1861, by the Ionian govt., vice-pres. of a coms. to organize, in 1862, an exhibn. of the works of Ionian art and industry, and in the same year mem. of a coms. to inquire into and prepare a project of law for regulating system of public instruction in the Ionian Is.; comsnr. for the Ionian Is. internat. exhibn., 1862; unsuccessfully contested Christchurch, 1868; elected for that borough, 1874; apptd. in 1878 to be H.M.'s comsnr. on the European coms. for the organization of E. Roumelia; mem. for Portsmouth, 1880 to 1885; was apptd. envoy extraord. and min. plenipo. to the Sultan on a special mission, with particular reference to affairs of Egypt, 3rd Aug., 1886; high comsnr. in Egypt, 1885-87; min. at Teheran, 1888; ambassador, Madrid, 1892-1900.

WOLHUTER, C. P.—Clk. to the registr. of the sup. ct. Natal, Nov., 1864; acted on several occasions as registr.; 2nd clk., registr. of deeds office, Feb., 1876; clk. to res. mag., Pietermaritzburg, city div., May, 1881.

WOLLASTON, H. N. P., LL.D., J.P.—Apptd. to dept. of trade and customs (after exam.), 1863; dep. registr. of shipping, 1886; grad., with honours, in law, Melb. Univ., 1884; called to bar same year promoted to be ch. clk., customs dept., 1889; is also paid counsel to marine board of Victoria; apptd. permanent head of dept. of trade and customs, 1891.

WOLSELEY, FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT (created 1885), SIR GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, G.C.B. (1880), K.C.M.G. (1870), G.C.M.G. and K.C.B. (1874), BARON (1882), K.P. (1885).—Ensign, Mar., 1852; capt., Jan., 1855; major, 90th foot, Mar., 1858; lieutenant-col., Apr., 1859; col., June, 1863; maj.-gen., 1874; lieutenant-gen., Apr., 1878; gen., 1882; field-marshal, 1895; served with 80th foot in the Burmese war of 1852-53, severely wounded (medal); served with distinction in the Crimea and taking of Sebastopol, with the 90th L.I., and was severely wounded in a sortie, after which he received the Legion of Honour, the 5th class of the Medjidie, &c.; was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow and defence of Alumbagh, and numerous actions in Oudh, when he was made brevet lieutenant-col.; served in China on the staff of the qrtmr.-gen. throughout the Chinese campaign of 1860, for which he also received a medal and two clasps; dep. qrtmr.-gen. in Canada, Oct., 1867; asst. adjt.-gen. at headqrs., 1871; apptd. for special service on the G. Coast in connection with the Ashantee war, Aug., 1873; brought the Ashantee war to a successful conclusion, and received the thanks of the House of Lords and the House of Commons for his services; was made a G.C.M.G. and a K.C.B., and a major-gen., and inspr.-gen. of auxiliary forces, Apr., 1874; specially apptd. to administer temporarily the govt. of Natal from Feb. to Sept. 1875; acted as vice-pres. of the London S. African confce., Aug., 1876; mem. of the Indian coun., 1876; comsnr. and comdr.-in-ch., Cyprus, July, 1878; gov. and comdr.-in-ch., Natal, and of the Transvaal, and comdr. of the forces in S. Africa, May, 1879, and high comsnr. for S. E. Africa; qrtmr.-gen., Apr., 1880; adjt.-gen., Mar., 1882; commanded the forces in Egypt, with the temporary rank of gen., in 1882, and received the thanks of both houses of parlt., and a peerage; and from the Khedive of Egypt the Grand Order of the Osmanieh; commanded the Nile expdn. and other operations in Egypt and the Soudan for the relief of Gen. Gordon, 1884-5; received the thanks of both houses of



parlmt.; was raised to the rank of viscount, and made K.P.; is author of "The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service;" comdr.-in-ch. in Ireland, 1890; comdr.-in-ch., 1895-1900.

WOOD, DAVID.—Ed. Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen; sec. to Messrs. Barry, Henry and Co., eng'rs., &c., Aberdeen and London, 1890; ch. acctnt. P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1891; office asst. and acctnt. P.W., and stores dept., 1894; was sec. to comsn. on housing the Chinese during the plague, 1894; ag. assessor of taxes, 1900-1.

WOOD, GENERAL SIR HENRY EVELYN, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the navy 1852, and the army 1855; served in the Crimea; received the V.C. for his gallantry in hunting down the rebels in the Seronge jungles; admsd. the gov't. of Natal from Feb. to Dec., 1881; commanded the forces in Natal and the Transvaal, and was a mem. of the roy. comsn. for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal, 1881, but dissented from the report; commanded the 2nd brigade, 2nd div., in Egypt, 1882; apptd. by the Khedive to the command of the Egyptian troops, 1883; served in the Nile expdn., 1884; comdr. of the E. dist., 1886; qrtmr.-gen. of the forces, Oct., 1893.

WOOD, J. R.—Ed. City of Lond. Schl. and Jesus Coll., Camb. (scholar 1896, B.A. 1899); Cadet, Hong Kong, 1899.

WOOD, SIR RICHARD, G.C.M.G. (1879), K.C.M.G. (1877), C.B. (1865).—Student attaché to the embassy at Constantinople in 1824; was employed in Syria in 1832 and 1833 during its invasion by the Viceroy of Egypt, and was employed on special service with the Turkish army in 1835 and 1836; was again employed in Syria in 1840 and 1841; invested also with full powers from the Turkish gov't., and was employed in the Lebanon with the combined forces; assisted at the surrender of Beyrout, and the capture of Sidon and Acre; dragoman to the embassy at Constantinople, Oct., 1834, and consul at Damascus, May, 1841; obtained H.M.'s permission to accept and wear the Nishan Iftihar, conferred upon him by the Sultan; has received the English medal for Syria, and the Turkish medal for Acre; agt. and consul-gen. in the regency of Tunis, Aug., 1855; negotiated a commercial treaty with Tunis, and a convention enabling Maltese to hold real property there.

WOODFORD, C. M.—Acted as Br. consul at Apia; Br. resident Solomon Islands, 1897.

WOODFORD, WILLIAM.—M.H.A. Harbor Main, Newfld., since 1889; finan. sec., 1894; chmn. B.W., 1897; min. P.W., 1898.

WOODS, HENRY J. B.—Mem. exec. coun. and survr.-gen., Newfoundland, 1889-1893.

WOODWARD, LIONEL MABBOT.—Ed. at Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Camb. (scholar); 1st class honours, classical tripos; B.A., 1886; M.A., 1892; cadet, Straits, 1888; passed final exam. in Tamil, July, 1890; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, Nov., 1890; ag. dist. offr., Bukit Mertajam, Apr., 1891; 3rd mag., Penang, Apr., 1891; 3rd mag. and asst. Indian immigr. agt., Singapore, July, 1892; ag. dist. offr., Bukit Mertajam, Mar., 1893; sheriff and dep. registr. sup. ct. Singapore, Mar., 1896; 2nd mag., Penang, July, 1898; ag. offl. assignee, S. Stlmits and registr. of deeds, Apl., 1898, to June, 1899.

WRAGG, SIR W. T., Kt.BACH. (1891), M.A., D.C.L., Oxon. (1894).—Open classicalexhibn., Linc. Coll., Oxon, Apr., 1863, and open classical scholarship at Worcester Coll., May, 1863; B.A., 1st-class honours, 1867; mem. of the In. Tem., Apr., 1866; writer in the Ceylon civ. ser., Jan., 1868; comsnr.

of requests, Harris pattu, July, 1868; in charge of the office of the dir. of pub. instruction, Mar., 1869, pol. mag., Colombo, July, 1869; pol. mag., Panwila, 1869; pol. mag. of Gampola, Fussellawa, and Nawalapitiya, 1871; dist. judge, Chilaw, June, 1872; called to the bar by the In. Tem., Jan., 1879; ag. dist. judge, Kurunegala, June, 1879; ditto, Badulla, 1879; puisne judge, sup. ct., Natal, July, 1883; pres. of comsn. to inquire into the working of the Ind. immigr. laws in Natal, 1885-7; pres. of special judicial comsn. for trial of Zulu chiefs, 1888-9; ret. 1898.

WRAGGE, CLEMENT I., F.R.G.S., F.R. Met. Soc.; born 1852.—Ed. at Uttoxeter Gram. Schl., and in London as a solr.; went to Adelaide in 1876, and was engaged in the survr.-gen.'s dept. on surveys in the Flinders Ranges and Murray Scrub; gathered a large collection of specimens in ethnography, conchology, geology, &c., which he presented to the town of Stafford, where it is known as the Wragge Museum; devoted his attention to meteorology, and established three observatories in the Churnet Valley and moorlands of N. Staffs., chiefly to investigate problems in climatology; in 1881-2 established and worked the first observatory on summit of Ben Nevis, 4,406 feet high, and a station in connection at Fort William; in Jan., 1884, he established the Torrens Observatory at Wakerville, near Adelaide, and in Oct., another on the summit of Mount Lofty, S. Australia; apptd. meteor. observer of Queensland, Jan., 1887.

WRAY, CECIL.—Entered pub. wks. dept., Perak Oct., 1881; ag. ch. clk. of treasy., May, 1882; asst. to mag. and collr., Kinta dist., 1882; collr. and mag., Batang Padang dist., 1887; ag. supt., Lower Perak, Aug., 1889, to Dec., 1890; ag. mag. and collr., Kinta, Apr. to Oct., 1892; mag. and collr., Krian, June, 1892; ag. dist. mag., Lower Perak, Nov., 1894, to Nov., 1895; ag. dist. mag., Kinta, Apr., 1896; ag. sen. mag., Perak, Apr., 1897, ch. mag., Selangor, Apr., 1899.

WRAY, CHAS. JAMES HILL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.).—Surgeon, immigr. service, Queensland, 1876; health offr., Brisbane, 1879; med. offr. penal estabmt., St. Helena, and boys' reformatory, Lytton, and visiting surg. benevolent asylum, Dunwich, 1879; inspr. of orphanages, 1882; sec. to central bd. of health, 1884.

WRAY, MAJOR-GEN. HENRY, late R.E., C.M.G. (1879).—2nd lieutenant, R.E., Dec., 1843, lieutenant, Apr., 1846, and capt., Feb. 1854; employed in W. Australia, in connection with the convict service, Sept., 1851, till May, 1858; ag. comptrol.-gen. of convicts, Feb., 1856, till Jan., 1858; Dec., 1859, Br. comsnr. for marking the bndry. between Guatemala and Br. Honduras, as defined by the convention of Apr., 30th, 1859, and employed under the F.O. until July, 1861; on special service to Japan as comdng. R.E., under the vice-admiral comdr.-in-ch., in Dec., 1863, and was present at the operations in the Straits of Simonoseki in Sept., 1864, for which he received the brevet rank of major; lieutenant-col., July 6th, 1867, col., July, 1872, and col. in the corps of R.E., Feb., 1876; comdng. R.E. at Malta, Aug., 1874, to May, 1879; in Oct., 1874, at request of Lord Carnarvon, reported on scheme for drainage of fortified cities, Malta. Commanding R.E., Irel., June, 1879, to Apl., 1882; maj.-gen., Apl., 1882; lieutenant-gov. and comdng. the troops, Jersey, Oct., 1883, to 1887.

WRAY, LEONARD, JUN.—Elected mem. teleg. eng'rs., 1877; mem. Photographic Soc., London, 1872; mem., Straits Roy. Asiatic Soc., 1884; F.Z.S., 1888, entered pub. wks. dept., Perak gov't. service, June, 1881; supt., Govt. Hill Garden, Larut,

Jan., 1882; and curator, Perak state museum, Jan., 1883; also state geologist, Jan., 1890.

WRENFORDSLEY, SIR HENRY THOMAS, KNT. (1883).—Ed. in France, and at Trin. Coll., Dub.; was a mem. of the old Norfolk circuit; dep. ct. judge for the metropol. dists. of Marylebone, Brompton, and Brentford, 1876; 2nd puisne judge, Mauritius, 1877; procureur and advoc.-gen., 1878; ch. just., W. Australia, 1880; represd. col. at intercoln. confce. of the Australian cols., held at Sydney, 1881; ch. just. of Fiji and ch. judicial comsnr. of the W. Pacific, Oct., 1882-3; admstd. govt. of W. Australia from Feb. to June, 1882; acted for some time as judge, sup. ct., Tasmania; puisne judge, Victoria, 1888; ch. just., Leeward Is., Oct., 1891.

WRIGHT, EDWARD FORTESCUE.—Insp. of pol., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1880; dep. inspr.-gen., Mar., 1892; ag. inspr.-gen. in 1892, 1893, and 1895; supt. Georgetown Fire Brigade, Nov., 1892; ag. inspr.-gen., May to July, 1897, and Aug., 1898, to Jan., 1899; Hythe certif. (extra) 1890; inspr.-gen. of constabulary and prisons, Jamaica, Sept., 1899.

WRIGHT, G. H. BATESON.—Queen's Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1875; Denyer theological schol.; Kennicott Hebrew schol., 1876; Houghton Syriac prize; Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew schol., 1877; M.A., 1878; apptd. headmr. Victoria College, Hong-Kong, Nov., 1881; ag. inspr. of schls., Feb. to Dec., 1883; author of "Critical Translation of Book of Job."

WRIGHT, HON. J. ARTHUR, C.E., M.I.C.E., C.E.I.—Comsnr. of rlys., dir. of pub. wks., and engrn.-in-ch., mem. of legis. coun. and exec. coun. of W. Australia, 1885-90; temporary collr. of internal and cust. revenue at Albany, W. Aust., Nov. 1897; ag. govt. res., Albany, Jan. 1898; govt. res., Apr., 1899.

WRIGHT, R. T.—Insp. of pol., Br. Guiana, Mar., 1883; inspr. of pol., prot. of imigrts., and sec. to the bd. of health, Grenada, Apr., 1885; harbmr., Georgetown, Br. Guiana, 1892.

WRIGHT, SYDNEY H.—Clk. G.P.O., W. Australia, Jan., 1880; 3rd clk., col. sec.'s office, June, 1883; ag. sec. to bd. of imigrn., Dec., 1883, to Feb., 1884; asst.-registr. col. sec.'s office, 1885; clk. to mags., postmr., &c., Cambridge Gulf, 1886; statistical clk., customs, Fremantle, 1887.

WRIXON, THE HON. SIR HENRY JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892).—Atty.-gen., Victoria, Feb., 1886; resig., Nov., 1890; mem. of Federation Confce., 1891; represented Victoria at Col. Confce., 1894; author of "Socialism: Notes on a Political Tour."

WROUGHTON, LEWIS.—Sub-inspr. Basuto land mtd. pol., 1884; ag. asst. comsnr., Quithing, 1890; asst. comsnr., Basutoland, 1891.

WURTELE, J. S. C., D.C.L.—Treas. of prov. of Quebec, Canada, 1882-3; speaker Quebec legis.-assem., 1884 to 1886; judge of the sup. ct., 1886,

offr. of the legion of honour, 1882; offr. of public instruction, 1881; judge, ct. of appeal, Quebec, Sept. 1892.

YARDLEY, SAMUEL, C.M.G. (1893).—Ag. sec., Victorian govt. agency, from its estabmt. in Dec., 1868, until Mar., 1879, when he resig.; sec. of the N.S. Wales govt. agency, London, Apr., 1879; is a J.P. for the col.

YOUL, SIR JAMES ARNDELL, K.C.M.G. (1891), C.M.G. (1874).—A respected Australian colonist, who, after a series of patient and very interesting experiments, succeeded in introducing salmon and trout into the rivers in Tasmania, and also made the first shipment of salmon ova to Otago, N.Z.; received a vote of thanks from the prov. govt., accompanied by a handsome silver vase; political agt. for Tasmania, 1861-3; was seven years hon. sec. and treas. to the Australian Assoc., which succeeded in prevailing on the impl. govt. to establish a mail service to Australia, *via* Red Sea, and in getting the Australian sovereign made legal tender throughout the Br. dominions; ag. agt.-gen. for Tasmania, Feb. to Oct., 1885.

YOUNG, ALFRED KARNEY.—B.A., Magd. Coll., Oxon.; called to the bar, In. Tem., May, 1889; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, Oct., 1890; ag. dist. mag., Toledo dist., Aug., 1891; priv. sec. to Sir A. Maloney, and clk. of councils, 1892; priv. sec. to admstr. of the govt., 1895; ag. registr.-gen., 1895-7; dist. comsnr., Orange Walk, 1898; registr.-gen., June, 1898; ag. suptd. of police May to Nov., 1899; J.P. for col.

YOUNG, CAPT. ARTHUR H., C.M.G. (1897).—Late 27th Inniskillings; ed. at Edin. Acad., Rugby, and Sandhurst; local comdt., mil. pol., Kyrenia, Aug., 1878; asst.-comsnr., Paphos, Nov., 1878; comsnr., Paphos, Sept., 1879; ditto, Famagusta, Jan., 1882; dir. of survey and prin. forest offr., 1892; mem. legis. coun., 1892; chief sec., 1894; admstd. the govt., July to Dec., 1895, Jan.-Apl., 1898.

YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS.—Ed. at Charterhouse; clerk in govt. sec.'s office, Br. Guiana, Jan., 1876; priv. sec. to admstr. of the govt., Mar., to Aug., 1877; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov., Apr. to Dec., 1879; priv. sec. to the admstr., Trinidad, 1880; priv. sec. to lieut.-gov. of Br. Guiana, Dec., 1881, to May, 1882; sen. clk. in charge of despatches, 1882; priv. sec. to gov., G. Coast Col., and clk., legis. coun., June, 1884; resumed duty, Br. Guiana, 1885; priv. sec. to Sir H. T. Irving, 1887-8; sec. to W.I. quarantine confce., 1888; ch. clk., 1889; ag. priv. sec. to Sir C. Bruce, 1891 and 1893; ag. asst. govt. sec., 1892-3-4-5; ag. govt. sec., Dec., 1892; ag. govt. agt. N.W. dist., 1895; asst. col. sec., Mauritius, 1895; ag. col. sec., Mar. to Sept., 1896, Jan. to Nov., 1897, Aug. to Nov., 1898, again July, 1900.

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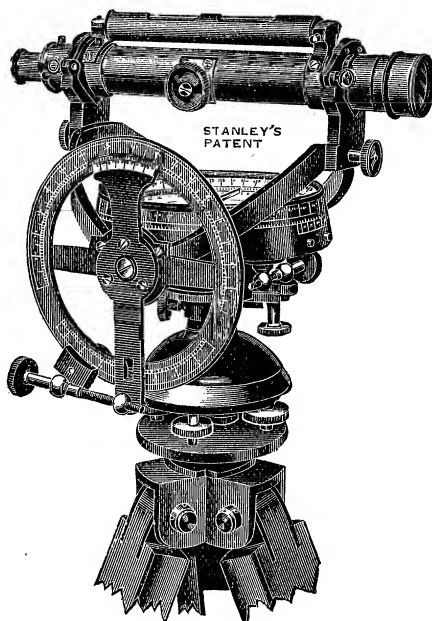
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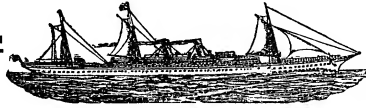
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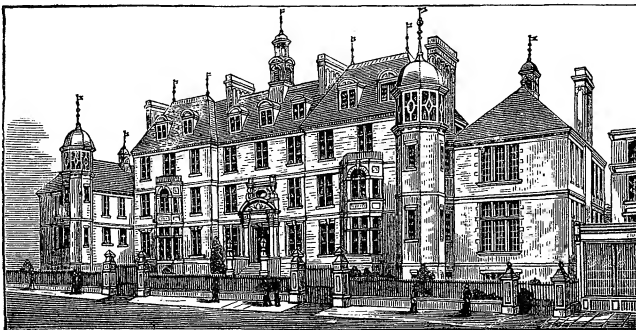
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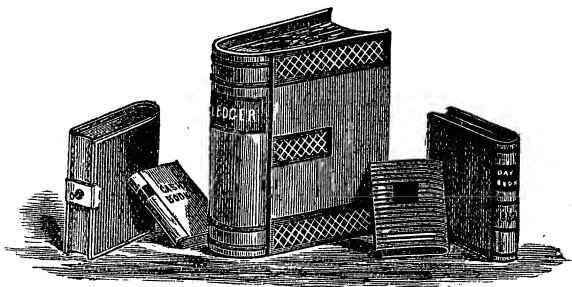


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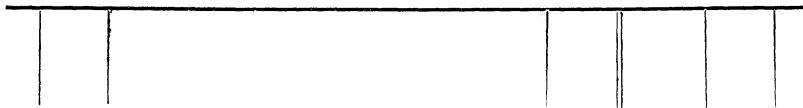
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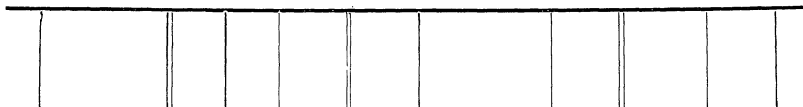
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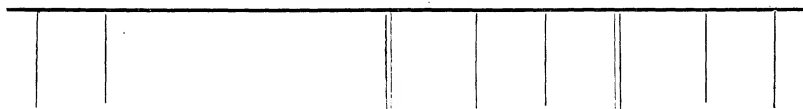


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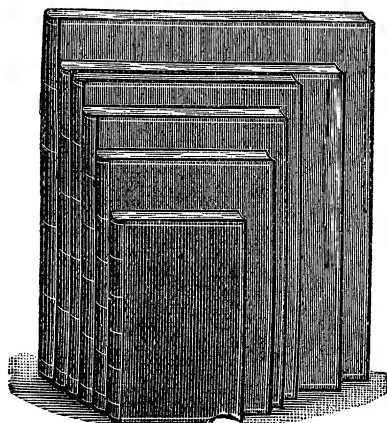
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**VISITORS' BOOKS, whole bound Morocco, 18/- each.**

Name of residence lettered on side, to order, charged extra.

**LINEN BOOKS.**

Half bound Roan ... .. 6/6 each.

**SERVANTS' WAGES BOOKS.**

3/6 and 5/6 each.

**HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOKS. 7/- each.****MENU BOOKS, 3/6 and 4/6 each.****CELLAR BOOKS.**

Half-bound Roan ... .. 10s. each.

BUTLER'S AND DODSLEY'S CELLAR BOOKS, 1s. 6d. each.

**HUNTING JOURNALS,**

6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.

**GAME BOOKS,**

2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

**WRITING PAPERS.**

Messrs. HARRISON AND SONS' List of Writing Papers is selected from the best makers, and charged at the lowest prices. A great many other qualities and makes are kept in stock, samples of which may be had free on application.

**PRICE LIST OF NOTE PAPERS.****OCTAVO SIZE** (7 by 4½ inches).

No.		Per 5-quire Packet.		Per Ream,	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1.	Ivory Wove...	1	0	3	9
2.	Cream Laid...	1	0	3	9
2B.	Thick Cream Laid...	1	6	5	6
3.	Thick Azure Laid ...	1	6	5	6
3A.	Thick Cream Vellum Wove (highly glazed)	1	6	6	0
3B.	Thick Cream Laid Turkey Mill ...	2	3	8	6
3C.	Joynson's Superfine Cream Laid ...	2	3	8	6
4.	Whatman's Fine Cream Laid Hand Made	2	6	9	6
4A.	Whatman's Blue Laid Hand Made	2	6	9	6
4B.	Extra Thick Cream Wove Turkey Mill ...	2	6	9	6
5.	Treble Thick Turkey Mill	3	0	11	0
5B.	Joynson's Extra Thick Cream Laid	3	0	11	0
6.	Whatman's Blue Laid Hand Made, Extra Thick	3	0	11	6
13.	Extra Thick Blue Laid Turkey Mill (Satiné)	2	6	9	6
14.	Extra Thick Blue Wove Turkey Mill	2	6	9	6
15.	Air Dried Vellum (Thick Cream Wove)...	2	0	7	0
16.	Extra Thick Cream Laid (unglazed)	1	6	6	0
17.	Pall Mall Note	1	6	5	0
18.	Thick Cream Laid (unglazed)	1	0	4	0
19.	Azure Laid	1	0	4	0
20.	Extra Thick Silurian	1	6	5	6
21.	Thick Silurian	1	0	3	9
22.	Grey Wove Note (best quality)	3	0	12	0

Any of the above Papers can be supplied in **COMMERCIAL SIZE** (8 by 5 inches) at a slight increase in price.

**ALBERT SIZE NOTE PAPERS** (6 by 4 inches)

Of any of the above qualities kept in stock and supplied at slight reduction.

**FOREIGN NOTE PAPERS.****LARGE OCTAVO SIZE** (8 by 5 inches).

7.	Cream Linear Bank	1	0	4	0
7A.	Hand Made Cream Laid Bank	3	0	11	6
23.	Thick Hand Made Cream Laid Bank	3	0	11	6
24.	Hand Made Blue Laid Bank	3	0	11	6
25.	French Cream Laid	2	0	8	0
26.	Extra Strong Cream Vellum Wove Bank	1	6	6	0

### QUARTO LETTER PAPERS,







In the same qualities as the Note and Commercial Size Papers, at *double the price*.

Sermon Paper, ruled blue lines    ...    ..    ...    ..    4s. od. per ream.

*For qualities and prices of Envelopes, see List at end of Catalogue, Page 74.*

### MOURNING STATIONERY.

SPECIMENS OF WIDTHS OF BORDERS.

Italian			
Narrow		Extra Broad	
Middle			
Broad		Double Broad	

Nos. 2B, 3B, 3C, 4B and 7 qualities kept in stock, bordered ; the additional charge is 3s. per ream for bordering. Any other qualities can be bordered at a day's notice.

**BLACK BORDERED ENVELOPES** to match above papers at equivalent prices.

## FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

No.					Per Ream.		
					£	s.	d.
7B.	Blue Wove Foolscap, a very cheap Paper ...	...	...	...	0	8	0
7C.	Fine Cream Laid Foolscap (for Drafts, &c.)	...	...	...	0	8	6
8.	Fine Blue Laid, Machine made, 13 lbs.	...	...	...	0	13	6
8A.	Fine Thick Cream Laid 15 lbs.	...	...	...	0	15	0
8B.	Fine Thick Blue Laid, Machine made, 15 lbs.	...	...	...	0	16	0
8C.	Azure Laid ditto 15 lbs.	...	...	...	0	18	0
9.	Fine Blue Laid, Hand made 15 lbs.	...	...	...	1	3	0
9A.	Superfine Thick Cream Laid (unglazed) 16 lbs.	...	...	...	1	6	6
10.	Superfine Thick Blue Laid, Hand made, 16 lbs.	...	...	...	1	11	6
10B.	Ditto Extra Thick, ditto 18 lbs.	...	...	...	1	14	6
11.	Ditto Extra Thick, ditto 20 lbs.	...	...	...	1	17	0
12.	Extra Superfine Double Thickness, Hand made, 24 lbs.	...	...	...	2	10	0

Any of the above ruled faint blue lines, or money columns, 2/- per ream extra.

## BLOTTING PAPERS.

				Per Quire.		Per Ream.	
				s.	d.	£	s. d.
Best Thick Pink Demy Blotting	...	...	19 lbs.	1	0	0	17 0
Best White ditto	...	...	19 lbs.	1	0	0	17 0
Double Thick Blotting, Pink or White	...	...	23 lbs.	...	...	1	0 0
Extra Double Thick ditto	...	...	38 lbs.	2	0	1	16 0
Best Blue, Buff, Violet, &c.,	...	...	38 lbs.	2	0	1	18 0

## DIE SINKING, ILLUMINATING & STAMPING.

### PRICES OF STAMPING.

Relief, in any Colour	...	...	...	3s. 6d. per ream.
Cameo Do.	...	...	...	2s. per 1,000 impressions.
Gold, Silver, or any Colour Bronze	...	4s.	100	„
Illuminating Gold and one Colour	...	7s. 6d.	100	„
Ditto Gold, Silver, and two Colours...	...	18s.	100	„

NO CHARGE FOR PLAIN STAMPING a Ream of Paper or 500 Envelopes.

### ENGRAVING STEEL DIES.

Crest	...	from 7s. 6d.	Crest with Motto	from 10s. 6d.
Monogram, Two Initials „	7s. 6d.		Monogram, Three Initials „	10s. 6d.
Crest, Monogram, and Motto	...	from 18s. 6d.		

*Addresses in various styles, from 3s. each.*

### ARMS, CRESTS, ETC., PAINTED ON VELLUM.

#### PEDIGREES TRACED.

Monograms of any combination of Letters artistically designed in Rustic, Eccentric, or Mediæval Styles.

CRESTS, ARMS, OR MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED ON SEALS, RINGS, PLATE, IVORY, GLASS, &c.

*Crystals Engraved with Monograms, Devices, &c., as Gems of Art.*

Gold, Silver or Metal Gilt Monograms, Crests, &c., pierced and carved for Lockets, Cigar Cases, Albums, Purses, &c.

MONOGRAMS, &c., ALSO ENGRAVED ON IVORY BRUSHES, MIRRORS, PAPER KNIVES, &c.

## COPPER PLATES ENGRAVED.

*A Gentleman's Card Plate, engraved in any style, and 100 superfine thin or thick Cards printed from it for 4 Shillings.*

*A Lady's Card Plate, ditto, ditto ... 5 Shillings.*

Addresses engraved on the Plate, 1s. 6d. per line additional.

Dinner, At Home, Wedding and other Invitation plates engraved.

*Cards for Invitations, At Home, Return Thanks, &c., always kept in stock, or printed from Plate at the shortest notice.*

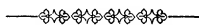
ARMS, CRESTS, &c., ENGRAVED IN MODERN OR MEDIÆVAL STYLES, FOR BOOK LABELS, &c.

*Sketches sent for approval.*

## MONOGRAM DIES OF TWO OR THREE LETTERS

For Relief Stamping, kept in Stock.

# Printing and Engraving.



**M**ESSRS. HARRISON & SONS, having a large and efficient staff of Engravers and Printers, are prepared to furnish Designs and execute orders for ENGRAVING and LITHOGRAPHY of every description. Bank Notes, Bankers' Cheques, Insurance Policies, Bills of Exchange, Invoice Headings.

MENU CARDS & BALL PROGRAMMES PRINTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

## LITHOGRAPHING NOTE HEADINGS.

1 Ream ... at 3s. 0d. per ream.	8 Reams ... at 2s. 6d. per ream.
4 Reams ... „ 2s. 9d. „	12 „ ... „ 2s. 3d. „

## Lithographic Circulars,

PRINTED ON SUPERFINE BLUE OR CREAM PAPER, WITH  
FLY LEAF.

			100.	250.	500.	1000.	5000.
Note—I page	..	..	6/6	10/6	16/6	25/0	100/0
„ 2 „	..	..	13/0	16/6	24/0	37/6	160/0
Quarto—I page	..	..	9/6	15/6	22/6	40/0	170/0

## LITHOGRAPHING ENVELOPES.

UNDER FLAP OR OUTSIDE FOR ADDRESS.

500, 4/0; 1000, 5/0; 2000, 9/0; 3000, 12/6; 5000, 17/6; 10,000, 32/6.



LETTERPRESS PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

ESTIMATES FORWARDED FREE OF CHARGE.

## DRAWING PAPERS.

## EXPLANATION OF SURFACES.

(N.) "Not," or natural surface with a slight grain.

(H.P.) "Hot-pressed," or smooth surface.

(R.) "Rough," or coarse surface.

## WHATMAN'S SUPERFINE HAND MADE.

				Surfaces.	Size.	Per Quire.		
						£	s.	d.
Demy	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	20 by 15 inches	0	3	0
Medium	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	22 " 17 "	0	4	0
Royal	...	...	...	N., H.P. & R.	24 " 19 "	0	5	6
Super Royal	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	27 " 19 "	0	6	6
Elephant	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	28 " 23 "	0	9	0
Imperial	...	...	...	N., H.P. & R.	31 " 22 "	0	9	0
Colombier	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	34 " 23 "	0	13	6
Atlas	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	34 " 26 "	0	13	6
Double Elephant	...	...	...	N., H.P. & R.	40 " 27 "	0	17	0
Antiquarian	...	...	...	N., & H.P.	53 " 31 "	4	0	0

## TURKEY MILL MACHINE MADE.

				Surfaces.	Per Quire.
					s. d.
Demy	..	...	..	N. & H.P.	1 9
Royal	...	..	...	N. & H.P.	3 0
Imperial	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	5 0
Double Elephant	...	...	...	N. & H.P.	9 6

## TRACING PAPER.

				Size.	Per Quire.
					s. d.
Double Crown	...	...	...	30 by 20 inches	4 6
Double Double Crown	...	...	...	30 " 40 "	9 0
Double Double Double Crown	...	...	...	60 " 40 "	18 0

## VELLUM TRACING CLOTH

(SAGAR'S ORIGINAL PATENT).

In Pieces of 24 Yards.

				Per Yard.	Per Piece.
				s. d.	£ s. d.
18 inches wide	..	..	...	0 9	0 15 0
36 "	..	...	...	1 6	1 10 0
42 "	...	...	...	2 0	2 0 0

BRISTOL BOARDS AND MOUNTING BOARDS IN VARIOUS SIZES.



## WRAPPING PAPERS.

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

Double Small-Hand or Whitey-Brown, best quality, largest size.	11 lbs.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
„ „ „ „	13 lbs.	6	6	per ream.
„ „ „ „	15 lbs.	7	6	„
„ „ „ „	17 lbs.	9	6	„
„ „ „ „	19 lbs.	11	6	„
„ „ „ „		12	6	„

## BROWN PAPERS.

						Per Quire.		Per Ream	
						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Double Imperial, Best	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2 2 0
Imperial	...	..	...	...	...	1	3	...	1 1 0
„	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	...	0 17 0

## TISSUE PAPERS.

White or Blue Shade	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	...	0 8 0
Tinted, various colours	...	...	...	...	from	1	0	...	0 14 0

## CARTRIDGE PAPER.

Size 21 by 26 in.	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	1 10 0
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## CURL PAPERS.

In Packets of 500, 6*d.*; or one doz. Packets, 5*s.* 1000, 1*s.*; or one doz. Packets, 10*s.* 6*d.*

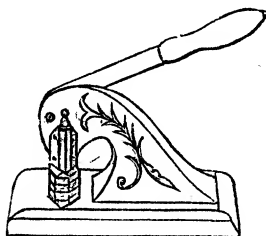
## BLOTTING PADS WITH LEATHER CORNERS.

MADE WITH BEST BLOTTING, ANY COLOUR.

					Size.			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Octavo...	...	...	...	...	8½ by 5¼ in.	...	...	1	6 each.
Quarto...	...	...	...	...	10½ „ 8¼ „	...	...	2	0 „
Foolscap	...	...	...	...	14 „ 9 „	...	...	2	6 „
Demy	...	...	...	...	16 „ 10½ „	...	...	3	0 „

Quarto Blotting Pads with Leather Corners, common quality, 1*s.* each.

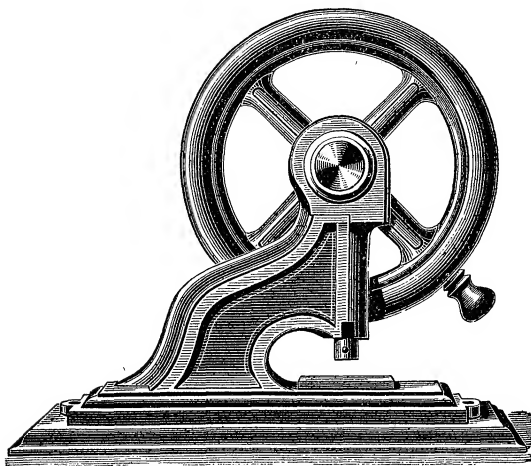
## IMPROVED EMBOSSEING PRESSES.



No.								<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
No. 1.	For ½-Inch Die, best quality	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
„ 2.	For 1-Inch Die, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	17	6
„ 3.	For 1½-Inch Die, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ 4.	Prepared especially for the large Official Steel Dies of	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
	Ambassadors or Consuls	..	...	...	...	...	...			
„ 5.	Extra Large	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0

## PATENT DUPLEX PRESS.

SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS, POWER.



For Stamping Notarial, Official, Corporate, and other Seals, &amp;c.

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS beg to call attention to the Patent Duplex Press: so little force is needed to work it, that the Press requires no fixing, and a stand is not necessary; it may be placed on an ordinary table or desk.

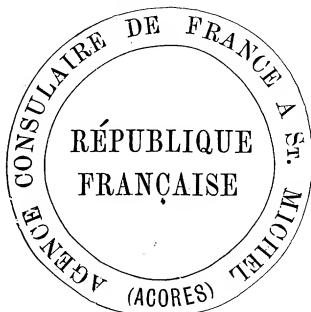
It is constructed without screw or springs, the power being produced by a Cam. From the extreme simplicity of its mechanism, it can be supplied at one-half the price of an ordinary screw-press.

The Patent Duplex Press can be fitted with a lock, so as to prevent its being used by an unauthorized person.

		£	s.	d.
Price of Press (for Dies not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter)	...	5	5	0
Price of Locking Apparatus and two Locks	... ..	1	5	0

## BRASS ENDORSEMENT STAMPS.

Ordinary Egyptian or Roman letters from 2s. 6d. per doz. Garter or Ribbon, 4s., or  
Dotted outline, 1s. 6d. each. Monograms, Crests, Arms, Facsimiles, &c.



## ROUND PADS IN JAPANNED TIN WITH LID.

No. 1,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, 2s. 6d. each.  
No. 2, 4    "    "    4s.    "  
No. 3, 5    "    "    5s.    "

## PREPARED ENDORSEMENT INK.

										s. d.
Black	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1 0 per bottle.
Blue	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 "
Red	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2 0 "

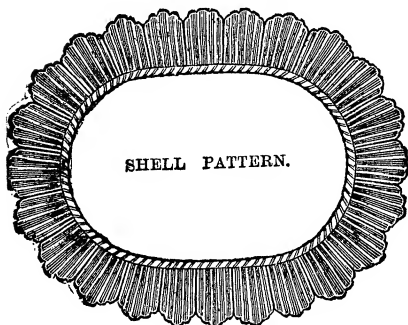
## MARKING INK.

Bond's, 1s. per bottle.

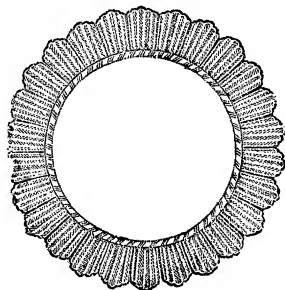
INDIA RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS  
MADE TO ORDER.

## EMBOSSSED DISH PAPERS, &amp;c.

BEST QUALITY PAPER.

*All Sizes.*

EMBOSSSED OVAL DISH PAPERS.

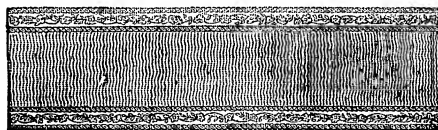
From 3*d.* per dozen.

ROUND EMBOSSSED PLATE PAPERS.

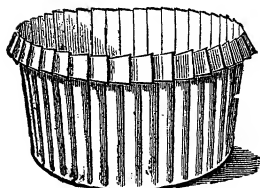
From 3*d.* per dozen.

SMALL CUTLET FRILLS.

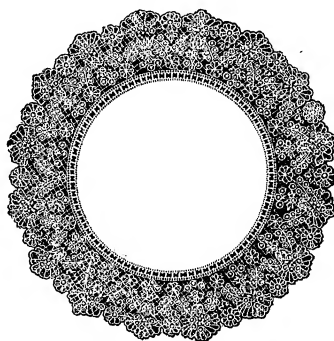
Pink or white.  
3 dozen in box, 6*d.*



HAM FRILLS (FLAT).

From 6*d.* per dozen.

CASES FOR SOUFFLÉS, RAMEQUINS, &amp;c.

From 4*d.* per dozen.

LACED DESSERT PAPERS.

From 4*d.* per dozen.*Special quotations for large quantities.*

## PLAYING CARDS.

ALL THE NEWEST PATTERNS KEPT IN STOCK.

De la Rue's, Goodall's, and other Makers, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pack.

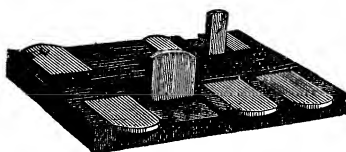
## PLAYING CARDS FOR CLUBS, REGIMENTS, &c.

Playing Cards, printed at the back with Badge or Private Crest, can be supplied in quantities of not less than 12 dozen packs in two colours of enamel.

*Estimates may be had for Special Designs.*

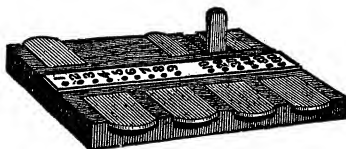
## THE CAMDEN WHIST MARKERS.

ADAPTED FOR SHORT AND LONG WHIST, MADE IN VARIOUS STYLES, WITH INDICATORS ON PATENT METALLIC SPRINGS.



				<i>s. d.</i>
Ebony or Walnut, with Ivory				
Indicators	...	...	...	9 0 per pair.
Rosewood or Satinwood, with				
Satinwood or Walnut Indicators				5 0 „

## THE CAMDEN COMBINED WHIST AND CRIBBAGE MARKER.



				<i>s. d.</i>
Rosewood or Satinwood, Satin-				
wood or Walnut Indicators	...			8 0 per pair.
Ebony or Walnut, with Ivory				
Indicators	...	...	...	14 0 „

## THE CLUB WHIST MARKER.

				<i>s. d.</i>
Large size, Satinwood or Walnut Indicators	...	...	...	7 6 per pair.

## RED TAPE,

*Narrow width.*  
2/- per dozen pieces.

*Middle width.*  
2/6 per dozen pieces.

*Broad width.*  
3/- per dozen pieces.

## SILK RIBBON (Green or Blue).

Per Card ... .. 1s. 3d.

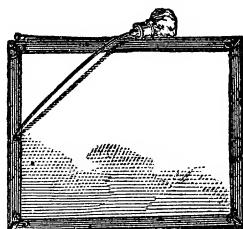
## SILK CORD (Green or Blue).

Per Reel ... .. 1s. 3d.

## STRING AND TWINE.

Various thicknesses kept in stock.

## WHITE PORCELAIN SLATES.



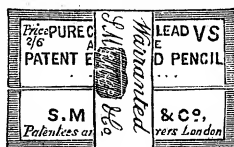
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
	5 by 3½	6 by 4¼	7 by 5	8 by 5¾	9 by 6½	10 by 7¼	12 by 8¾
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Wood Frames ...	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 6
In Leather Frames, with							
Pencil and Sponge ...	2 0	2 4	2 9	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6

SCHOOL SLATES. All sizes, and qualities, to Order.

## ALUMINIUM PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

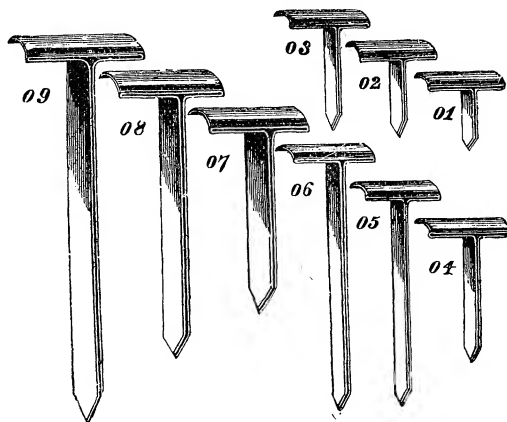
Best quality, 1/6, 2/- 2/6, 4/- and 4/6 each.

## MORDAN'S PENCIL LEADS.



		SIZE H. OR M.		s. d.
Per Packet, containing	12 best Leads	...	...	2 0
"	" 6	"	...	1 0
"	12 prepared Leads	"	...	1 0
"	" 6	"	...	0 6
		SIZE VS. OR W.		
Per Packet, containing	12 best Leads	...	...	2 6
"	" 6	"	...	1 3
"	12 prepared Leads	...	...	1 6
"	" 6	"	...	0 9

## IMPROVED REGISTERED PAPER BINDERS.



The head or top of these Binders being arched, they are much stronger than, and superior to, any others.

## IN GROSS BOXES.

Nos.	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s.	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 9d.	4s. 6d.	6s. per Gross.
Assorted Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01 to 04	6d. per box.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01 to 06	1s. ,,

## BRASS PAPER FASTENERS, "ROUND HEADS."

No. 1. 1s., No. 2. 1s. 3d., No. 3. 1s. 6d. per box.

## WASHING BOOKS.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Family ... .. from 6d. each.

## STICKPHAST OFFICE PASTE.

Large Bottles, with Brush ... .. 1s. each

## SEALING WAX.

Best Red, in sticks of 10, 20, or 40 to the lb. ... .. 5s. per lb.  
 ,, Black ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5s. ,,

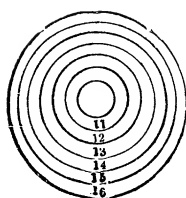
Prepared for Hot Climates at same price.

Parcel Wax ... .. 1s. per lb.

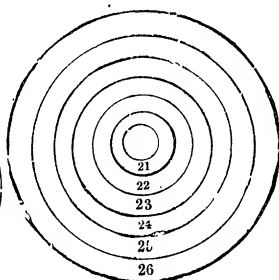
## ROYAL AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS (RED).

*In Boxes containing a series of Six dozen in each Box, of various sizes.*

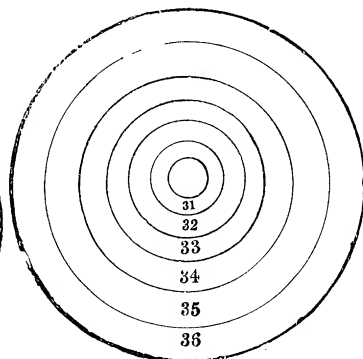
No.	Thin	...	...	s.	d.		No.	Extra Strong	...	...	s.	d.	
1	Thin	...	...	0	6	per Box.	1	Extra Strong	...	...	1	0	per Box.
2	"	...	...	1	0	"	2	"	...	...	1	6	"
3	"	...	...	1	6	"	3	"	...	...	2	6	"
4	"	...	...	2	3	"	4	"	...	...	3	3	"
5	"	...	...	2	3	"	5	"	...	...	3	3	"
6	"	...	...	3	0	"	6	"	...	...	5	6	"



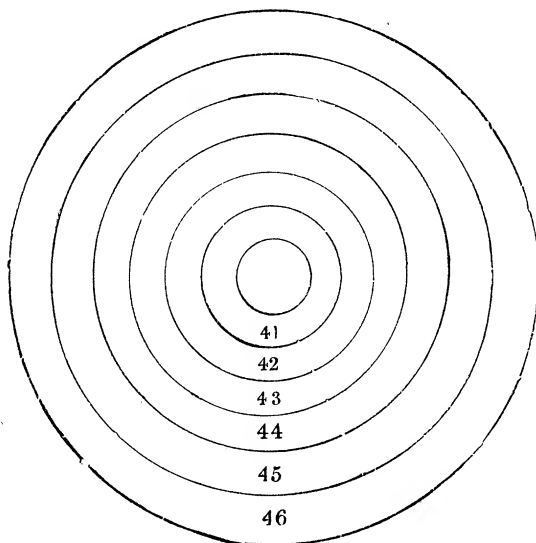
Series, No. 1.



Series, No. 2.



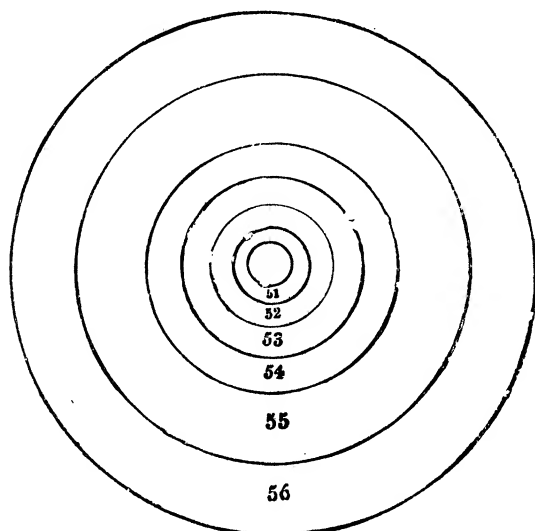
Series, No. 3.



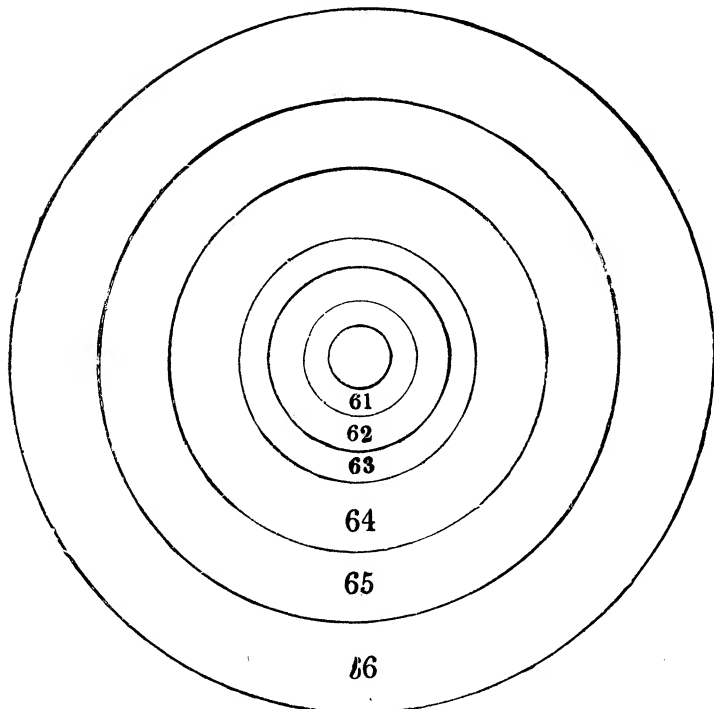
Series, No. 4.



ROYAL AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS (RED)—continued.



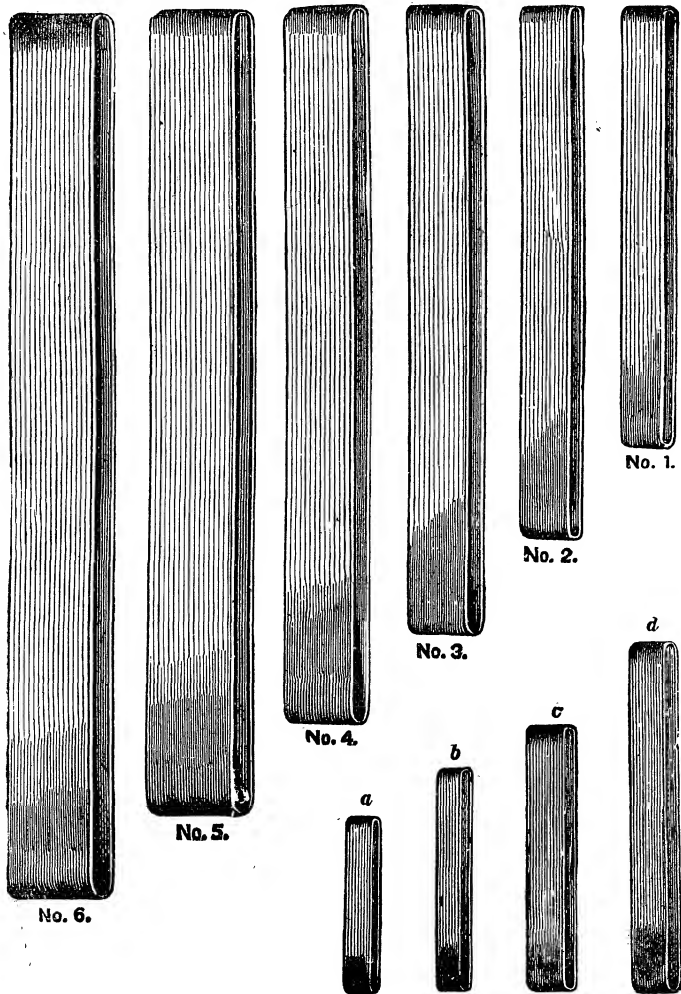
Series, No. 5.



Series, No. 6.

# IMPERIAL AROMATIC PATENT ELASTIC BANDS.

These Bands are chiefly intended for placing round Papers and Parcels of every description, and where a proper size is selected, will hold the same firm and compact, and yet allow of considerable addition or reduction. They are perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and are not affected by climate.



*These Bands represent the exact size of the article in a state of rest.*

They are made in two thicknesses :—

	PER GROSS.		EXTRA STRONG			PER GROSS.		EXTRA STRONG.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
a	...	...	1	4	No. 2	...	...	4	10
b	...	...	1	8	3	...	...	7	0
c	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	8	6
a	...	...	2	6	5	...	...	10	6
No. 1	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	13	0
								26	0

*a b and c in Gross Boxes.*

*d, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in ¼ or ½ Gross Boxes at 6d. per Gross extra.*

---

**STEEL PENS.**

---

A large assortment of GILLOTT's and MITCHELL's Steel Pens kept in Stock.

---

**MACNIVEN AND CAMERON'S PENS.**

Waverley, Pickwick, Hindoo, Owl, &c., &c.

**BRANDAUER & Co.'s CIRCULAR-POINTED PENS.**

**D. LEONARDT & Co.'s BALL-POINTED PENS.**

---

Sample boxes of any of the above pens, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

---

A variety of other kinds of Steel Pens always kept in stock, but if Pens of any particular make are required, one inclosed in a letter, as sample, will meet with prompt attention.

---

**BLACK LEAD PENCILS.**

In all degrees by various makers. 1/-, 2/-, 3/- and 5/- per dozen.

---

**COLOURED LEAD PENCILS.**

BEST QUALITY.

3*d.* each, or 2/9 per dozen.

---

**INDELIBLE COPYING INK PENCILS.**

Violet, 1*s.* each.

---

**PENHOLDERS.**

In Wood, Bone, Vulcanite, &c., in great variety.

---

**DRAWING PINS.**

3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, and 6*d.* per dozen.

---

**PAPER KNIVES.**

In Ivory, Bone, and Wood, various sizes.

### GOOSE QUILL PENS.

Small Green String	...	...	...	...	...	2s. per hundred.
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	3s. „
Green	...	...	...	...	...	4s. „
Blue	...	...	...	...	...	6s. „
Purple and Yellow	...	...	...	...	...	8s. „
„ Green	...	...	...	...	...	10s. „
Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	12s. „
Pink	...	...	...	...	...	14s. „
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	15s. „
Purple and Orange (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	18s. „
„ Green (super extra)	...	...	...	...	...	21s. „

In Boxes, containing 12 and 25, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

### SWAN PENS AND QUILLS.

Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	24s. per hundred.
Orange and Green	...	...	...	...	...	27s. „
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	30s. „
Purple and Orange	...	...	...	...	...	36s. „
Pink (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	45s. per hundred and upwards.

Boxes of Six, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* ; in Boxes of Twelve, 3*s.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 6*s.*

### HUDSON BAY PENS AND QUILLS.

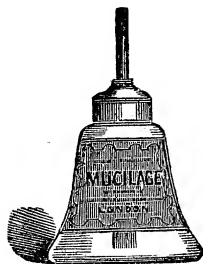
Pink	...	...	...	...	...	18s. per hundred.
Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	24s. „
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	30s. „
Purple and Orange	...	...	...	...	...	36s. „
Pink (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	45s. per hundred and upwards.

Crow Quills, 3*s.* 6*d.* ; Pens, 4*s.* 6*d.* ; Turkey Quills, 4*s.* 6*d.* ; Pens, 5*s.*

QUILL TOOTHPICKS from 3*d.* per box upwards.

OF A VARIETY OF MAKERS, KEPT IN STOCK.

[illegible]



## LIQUID GUM.

(EXTRA STRENGTH.)

 $\dot{s}, \dot{d},$ 

No. 1 Size, with Brush and Cover complete ... o 6 each.

No. 2    „         „         „         „         ... I O „

Packed in cases of 1 doz. each, 5s. and 10s.

## CAPSULED BOTTLES OF GUM FOR REFILLING.

*s. d.*

*s. d.*

Pints .. .. 10 each ... 100 per doz.

Half-Pints ... 0 6 „ ... 5 0 „

Packed in cases of 1 doz. each.



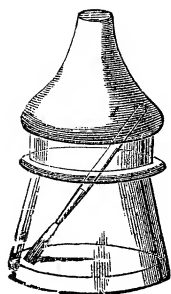
GLASS GUM POTS,  
WITH BRUSH AND GLASS COVER.

*s. d.*

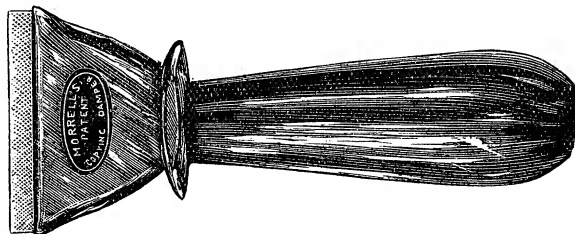
2½ inches ... .. I 6 each.

$$2\frac{3}{4} \quad ,, \quad \dots \quad \cdot \cdot \quad \dots \quad \cdot \cdot \quad \dots \quad \text{I} \quad 9 \quad ,,$$

White Opaque ...	...	...	...	...	2	0	„
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## THE PATENT LABEL DAMPER.



THE MOST SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT YET INTRODUCED.

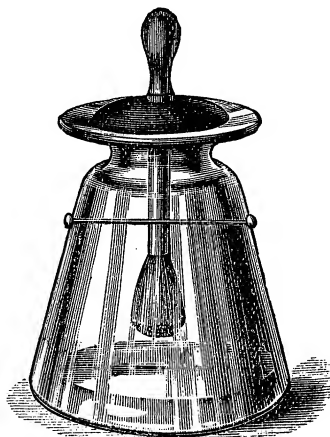
*s. d.*

Small Size .. .. . I 0 each.

Small Size ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I 6 ,,
Large Size ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

59, Pall Mall, London.

## HARRISON &amp; SONS' "CLUB" GUM BOTTLE.



As supplied to the Clubs; Glass Bottle, with wire across to prevent clogging of gum at mouth of bottle, best Camel-hair Brush, Nickel-plated, with wood top. Also supplied without wire, for use as Water Bottles for moistening envelopes, &c.

Price 2s. 6d. each.

*Special quotations for large quantities.*

## LUGGAGE LABELS.

Parchment Labels	...	...	...	...	2s. and 3s. per 100.
Linen Labels	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. „
Labels with strings	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. „
Adhesive Paper Labels	...	...	...	...	2d. and 3d. per book.

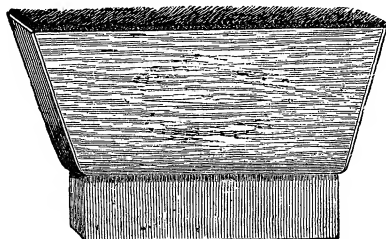
Luggage Labels printed to order at the shortest notice.

## NEWSPAPER AND BOOK POST WRAPPERS.

Small size, containing 50 Wrappers	...	...	...	...	6d. per packet.
Medium „ „ 25 „	...	...	...	...	6d. „
Large „ „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	6d. „

**INDIA-RUBBER.**

Best Bottle India-Rubber, 6*d.* per piece. Best Patent India-Rubber, from 3*d.* per piece.  
Faber's Ink and Pencil Erasers 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

**PAPER****CLEANERS.**

These Paper Cleaners are particularly suitable for the Office, Artists and Engineers, as they remove pencil marks easily; any dust left after erasing is brushed off with the reverse end. 6*d.* each.

**DEED WAFERS.**

Extra adhesive, for Deeds or other Law purposes, 4*d.* per box.

**KEY LABELS.**

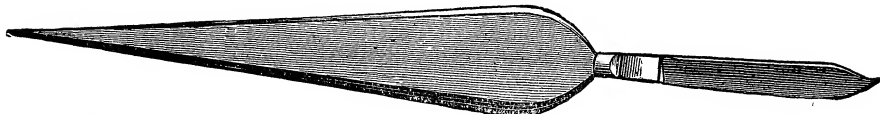
Bone ... .. 9*d.* per dozen.

**KEY RINGS.**

All sizes ... .. from 1*s.* per dozen.

**PEN KNIVES.**

A great variety in stock ... .. from 1*s.* each.

**DESK KNIVES AND ERASERS.**

Knife or Spade shape ... .. 1*s.* each.

**SCISSORS.**

"Best Quality," from 1*s.* per pair.

Office Scissors, 7-inch 2*s.* 6*d.*; 8-inch 3*s.*; 9-inch 4*s.* per pair.

Nail Scissors, from 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair.

**PERRY'S INSTANTANEOUS INK EXTRACTOR,**

FOR OFFICE, TOILET, AND GENERAL USE.

*It rapidly removes Ink-spots, Fruit, Wine, and other stains, from the Skin, Paper, Linen, etc.*

Price, with full directions, 6*d.* each.



## PEN TRAYS.



## GLASS.

							<i>s. d.</i>
Plain, Blue, or Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 each.



## WOOD.

							<i>s. d.</i>
Black	...	...	...	10½ by 2¼	...	...	1 6 each.
Walnut	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	1 6 "
Oak	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	1 6 "
Black, O.G. edge	...	...	...	11 by 3½	...	...	2 6 "
Walnut	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	3 6 "

## BRONZE PAPER WEIGHTS.

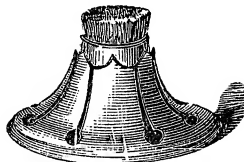


No. 1, with Fist	1s.	1s. 6a.	2s. 3d.	each.
„ 2, with Brass Knob	10d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	„
„ 3, with Fancy Knob	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s.	„
„ 4, plain Round	10d.	1s. 3d.		„
„ 5, Fancy „	4d.	8d.	1s. 1s. 3d.	„

## PAPER WEIGHTS.

Covered Leather	2s.	2s. 6d.	3s. 9d.	each.
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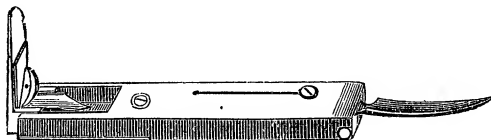
## BRONZE PEN BRUSHES.



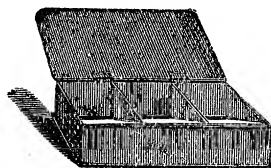
1s. and 1s. 6d. each. With Shield, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each.

## QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

ENGLISH BLADES.



							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Handle, 1 Blade	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 each.
Cocoa Wood Handle, 1 Blade	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6 „
Ivory Handle, 1 Blade	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6 „
„ „ with Nibber, 1 Blade	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6 „
„ „ 2 Blades	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0 „
Extra large size for Cutting Swan Quills	...	...	...	...	...	from	18	6 „



Pin, Stamp, and Wafer Boxes	...	...	...	...	9 <i>d.</i> and 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each.
Ditto, with Lock	...	...	...	...	3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> „

## ROUND EBONY RULERS.

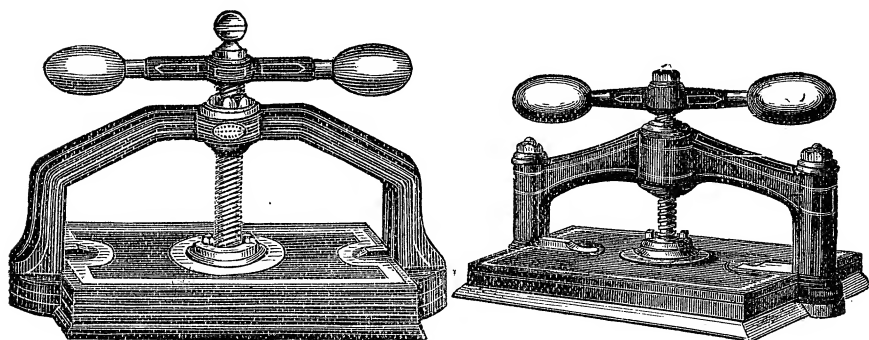
WELL SEASONED AND FRENCH POLISHED.

	9-in.	12-in.	15-in.	18-in.	21-in.	24-in.
	6 <i>d.</i>	9 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> each.
Extra Thick, 9 <i>d.</i>		1 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „

## FLAT EBONY RULERS.

9-in.	12-in.	15-in.	18-in.	21-in.	24-in.
6 <i>d.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each.

## COPYING PRESSES.



Size.	Cast Beam.			Wrought Beam
	Third Quality.	Second Quality.	Best Quality, Brass Handles.	Best Quality, Brass Handles.
Royal Quarto, 12 by 10 ...	£ s. d. 1 17 6	£ s. d. 2 7 6	£ s. d. 2 13 6	£ s. d. 3 0 0
Foolscap, ... 15 ,, 10 ...	2 10 6	3 5 0	3 12 6	4 4 0
Post Folio ... 18 ,, 12 ...	3 12 0	4 8 6	4 18 0	5 10 0
Large Folio... 20 ,, 14 ..	5 12 6	6 15 0	7 12 0	8 8 0
Royal Folio ... 24 ,, 19 ...	7 17 6	9 9 0	11 5 0	12 5 0

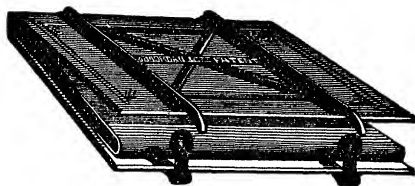
A Special Press is also made of lower quality than any of the above—Quarto, 32/-; Foolscap, 40/-; Folio, 66/-.

## STANDS FOR COPYING PRESSES.

	For Royal 4to Press.	For Foolscap Press.	For Post Folio Press.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Painted wood, one drawer ... ..	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 17 6
„ „ two drawers ... ..	1 11 6	1 16 6	2 2 0
„ „ „ „ and two hinged flaps ... ..	1 16 0	2 2 0	2 7 6
Polished mahogany, one drawer ... ..	1 16 0	2 2 0	2 9 6
„ „ two drawers ... ..	2 4 0	2 11 6	2 19 6
„ „ two hinged flaps and two drawers, one with patent 4-guard lock ... ..	3 9 6	3 18 6	4 10 0
Polished mahogany, as Pedestal Cup-board, with shelf; two hinged flaps and one drawer, with patent 4-guard lock ... ..	4 6 6	4 16 6	5 8 0

Also for lower quality Press as above, stained Deal—4to, 18/-, Foolscap, 21/-, Folio, 25/-.

## PORTABLE COPYING PRESSES.



"CLAMP" PRESS.

This Press occupies but little space beyond that of the usual Copying Book, and is, therefore, of great use for travellers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Note size (8½ by 7 in.)...	...	0	11	6	Royal Quarto (12 by 10 in.) ...	1	2	0
Letter „ (11 by 10 in.)...	...	0	17	0	Foolscap (14 by 9 in.) ...	1	5	0

*Directions for Use.*

Proceed as with an ordinary Copying Press; the pressure is obtained by closing the clasps.



VAN ANDEN'S PATENT "ROLL" PRESS.

The extreme portability of this Press renders it highly useful to Architects, Surveyors, Solicitors, and Professional Men generally.

					Quarto. s. d.	Foolscap. s. d.
With Copying Book complete	...	...	...	...	7 0	10 6
„ „ „ „ and with Inkstand	...			...	9 0	12 6

*Directions for Use.*

To copy a letter or other writing, extend the book on a table or desk, with the case toward you; place your letter under a leaf of the book with the writing uppermost; wet the cloth, squeeze it as dry as possible with one hand, and spread it over the leaf. Lay the oiled paper over the cloth to prevent wetting the preceding leaf; roll the case on the table so as to furl the book tightly round it, and in five seconds you will have a perfect copy.

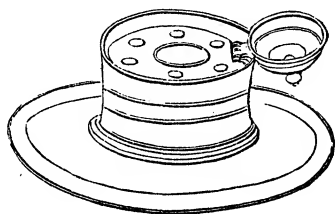
When the letter to be copied covers two or more sides of the sheet, a half sheet of plain paper placed between the written sides will prevent blotting.

Good copying ink should be used.

When one book is filled, it can be slipped out of the groove, and replaced by another.



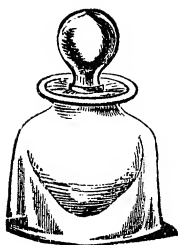
## PEWTER INKSTANDS.



Plain.	With Cap.	With Plate.	With Cap and Plate.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2½-in. 0 10 each.	2½-in. 1 6 each.	2½-in. 1 6 each.	2½-in. 2 0 each.
3 " 1 3 "	3 " 2 0 "	3 " 3 0 "	3 " 3 9 "
3½ " 2 0 "	3½ " 2 9 "	3½ " 3 9 "	3½ " 4 6 "
4 " 3 0 "	4 " 3 9 "	4 " 5 0 "	4 " 5 9 "
5 " 4 6 "	5 " 5 0 "	5 " 6 6 "	5 " 7 6 "

## GLASS INKSTANDS.

## SOLID ROUND INKS, STOPPERED.



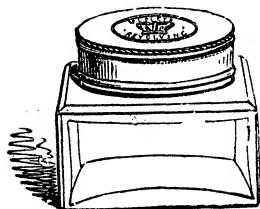
	<i>s. d.</i>
1¾-inch ... ..	1 0 each.
2 " ... ..	1 3 "
3 " ... ..	2 0 "
3½ " ... ..	2 6 "
4 " ... ..	3 0 "
5 " ... ..	4 6 "

## ROUND CONE INKS, STAR BOTTOM.



	PLAIN.	<i>s. d.</i>
1½-inch ... ..	...	0 10 each.
2 " ... ..	...	1 0 "
2½ " ... ..	...	1 3 "
3 " ... ..	...	1 6 "
	CUT.	
2 -inch ... ..	...	2 0 "
2½ " ... ..	...	2 6 "
3 " ... ..	...	3 0 "

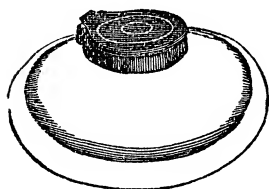
## SQUARE DESK INKS, REVOLVING TOPS.



	<i>s. d.</i>
Cut, 1½, 1⅝, 1¾, 1⅞, 2-inch, Bronzed Top ...	1 6
Cut, " " " " " Plated " ...	2 3
Cut, " " " " " Gilt " ...	3 6

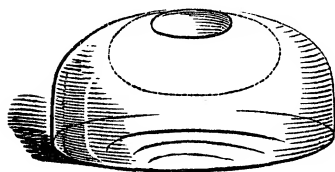
This is the most secure Ink made.

## GLASS INKSTANDS.



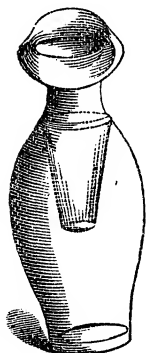
## SOLID, WITH BRONZED HINGED TOPS.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3-inch	...	...	...	...	1	0
3½ "	...	...	...	...	1	3
4 "	...	...	...	...	1	9
4½ "	...	...	...	...	2	0
5 "	...	...	...	...	2	3



## SOLID ROUND INKS.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2½-inch	...	...	...	...	1	3
3 "	...	...	...	...	1	6
3½ "	...	...	...	...	2	0
4 "	...	...	...	...	2	9
5 "	...	...	...	...	3	9



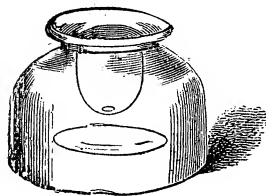
## EXCISE INKS.

## PLAIN.

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Small ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 per dozen.
Large ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0 "

## CUT.

Small ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0 "
Large ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 "



## SOLID ROUND INKS, WITH CONES.

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3-inch ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3 each.
3½ "	...	...	...	...	...	2	9 "
4 "	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 "
5 "	...	...	...	...	...	4	6 "

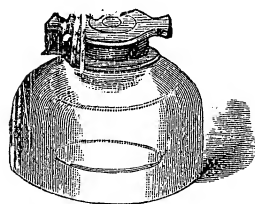
## SOLID ROUND INKS, WITH HINGE TOP.

## BRONZE TOP.

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	3	0 each.
3½ "	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 "
4 "	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 "

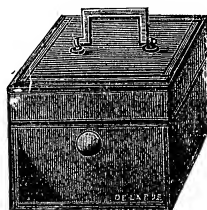
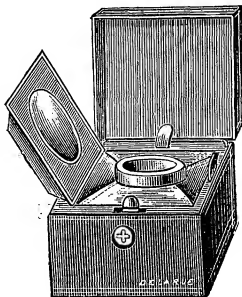
## NICKEL TOP.

3 "	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 "
3½ "	...	...	...	...	...	4	0 "
4 "	...	...	...	...	...	4	6 "



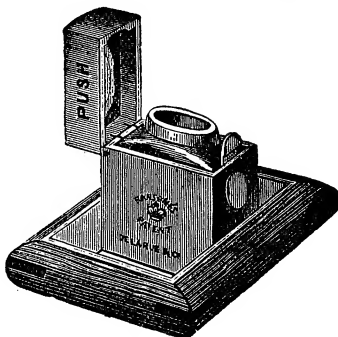
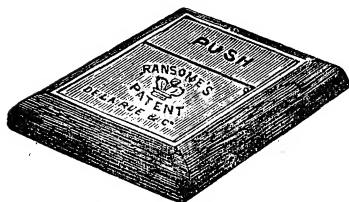
## REPORTERS' INKSTANDS.

WITH DOUBLE SPRING LID AND MOVABLE INK WELL.



								<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Turkey Morocco, as above	...	...	...	1½ inch	...	...	...	3	0 each.
" " "	...	...	...	2 inches	...	...	...	3	6 "
" " "	...	...	...	2½ "	...	...	...	3	9 "

## FRAMED POCKET INKSTANDS (RANSOME'S PATENT).



								<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Polished Walnut Frame	...	...	...	2¾ inches by 1⅞	...	...	...	5	0 each.
" " "	...	...	...	2⅞ " 2⅞	...	...	...	7	6 "
" " "	...	...	...	3⅞ " 2¾	...	...	...	10	6 "

These compact and convenient Inkstands will be found very suitable for the pocket or travelling bag. Their construction secures them from leakage and from the liability to upset when in use.

*Directions for Opening and Shutting the Framed Inkstands.*

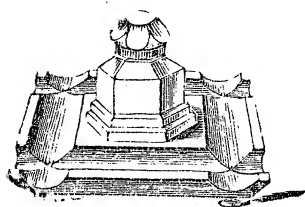
Push the ink case at the part marked "Push" and, when raised to a right angle with the frame, slide it to the centre. In sliding the ink case back into the frame, apply the pressure at the lowest part, and it will be found to move along the groove quite easily.

## POCKET SPRING INKSTAND, ROUND PATTERN.

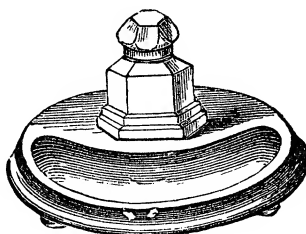
Russia Leather, various colours, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. each.



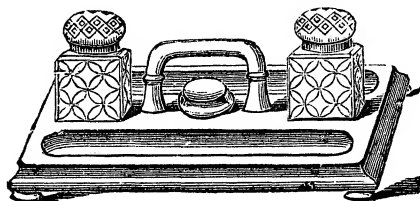
## INK STANDS.



			£	s.	d.
Black Stand, Four Hollows	7 by 7		0	8	0
Walnut „ „	ditto		0	9	0
Black „ „	8¼ by 8¼		0	10	0
Walnut „ „	ditto		0	11	6
Black „ „	10¼ by 10¼		0	16	0
Walnut „ „	ditto		1	0	0



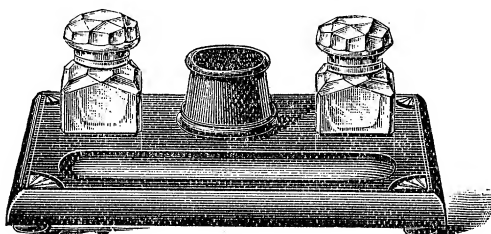
						s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand,	8½ by 6, 1 Ink	...	...	...	...	7	6
Black Stand	11½ „ 9, 1 „	...	..	...	...	12	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	„ 1 „	...	...	...	...	13	6
Walnut Stand	„ 1 „	...	...	...	...	15	6



						£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand	10½ by 6½	Wood Handle, 2 Square Inks	...	0	15	0		
Ditto	„ 12 „ 8	.. 2 Fluted Inks	...	0	15	6		
Black Stand	13 „ 8	.. 2 Square Inks	...	0	19	0		
Walnut and Black Stand	14½ „ 10½	.. 2 „	...	1	4	0		

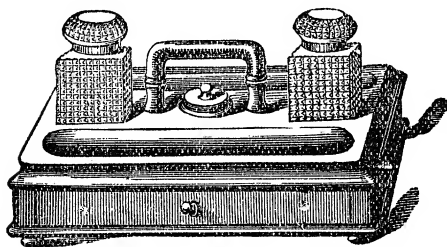
## INKSTANDS.

## INKSTAND AND PENBRUSH.



Finished in very best style ... .. price £ s. d. 1 3 6

## INKSTAND WITH DRAWER.

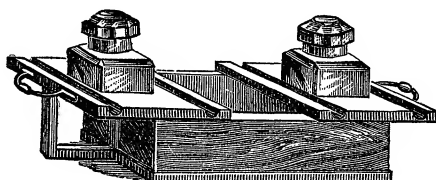


								£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand,	10½ by	6½	Drawer,	Wood	Handle,	2	Square Inks	1	1	0
Ditto	ditto	11 by	7	...	...	2	„	1	2	6
Ditto	ditto	12 by	8	...	...	2	„	1	5	0
Ditto	ditto	13½ by	9½	...	...	2	„	1	11	6
Walnut Stand		11 by	7½	...	...	2	„	1	3	6
Black Stand		13½ by	9½	...	...	2	„	1	5	0
Walnut Stand		„	...	...	...	2	„	1	8	6

## INKSTANDS.

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### THE SLIDING TOP INKSTAND.

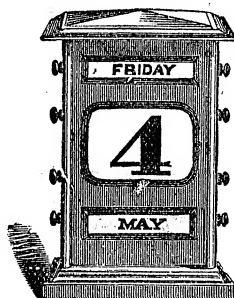


With hollows for Pens, &c., and well beneath, so arranged that papers, &c., may be readily removed.

Price ... .. from £1 1s. 0d.

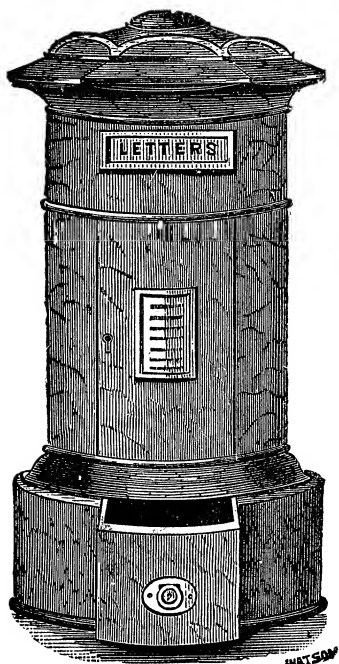
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### PERPETUAL DATE DENOTERS.



						s. d.
Mahogany Card Front, Flat Top, 7½ by 4½ inches	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 each.
Ditto       ,,       Tablet       ,,       8¼       ,,       4½	...	..	...	..	...	4 3   ,,
Ditto       ,,       Flat       ,,       10       ,,       6       ,,	...	...	...	...	...	6 0   ,,
Ditto       ,,       Tablet       ,,       10       ,,       6       ,,	...	...	...	...	...	6 9   ,,
Wood Front, Tablet Slanting       ,,       7½       ,,       3½       ,,	...	...	...	...	...	4 6   ,,
Ditto       ,,       ,,       ,,       9       ,,       5½       ,,	...	...	...	...	...	7 6   ,,
Ditto       ,,       ,,       ,,       12       ,,       9       ,,	...	...	...	...	...	11 3   ,,

## THE CIRCULAR PILLAR BOX.



In Oak and other woods.

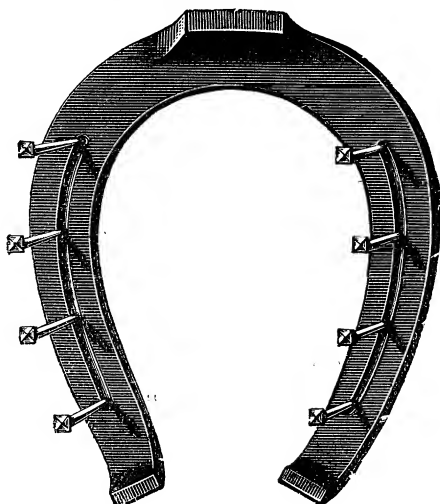
				£	s.	d.
No. 1	...	15 inches high	...	3	15	0
" 2	...	17½ "	" "	4	3	6
" 3	...	20 "	" "	6	16	6

## THE HORSESHOE STICK RACK.

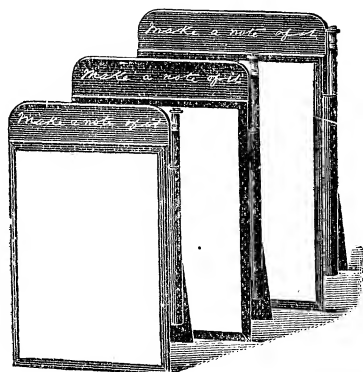
Size 17 by 14 inches.

£ s. d.

In polished Oak and Mahogany, with Nickered Nails ... price 1 1 0

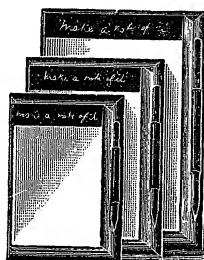


## MEMORANDUM SLATES.



Memorandum Slates in Spanish	Size.				s. d.
Roan frames, with strut at back to stand, lettered at top "Make a note of it," wooden pencil.	6¼ by 3⅞	...	...	...	2 0 each.
	6¾ " 4⅜	...	...	...	2 " "
	7¼ " 4¾	...	...	...	3 0 " "

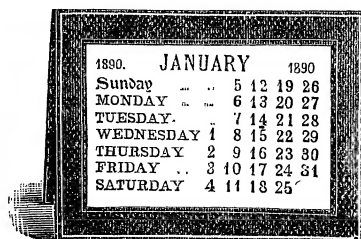
## MEMORANDUM BLOCKS.



Removable Memorandum Blocks	Size.				s. d.
on Roan Stand, with perforated leaves to tear off. Fitted with cedar pencil and lettered "Make a note of it."	4¾ by 3⅞	...	...	...	1 0 each.
	5¾ " 3⅞	...	...	...	1 6 " "
	7¼ " 4¾	...	...	...	2 0 " "

Refills, 6d., 9d., and 1/- each.

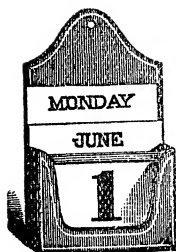
## DATE CASES, &amp; c.



French Morocco ... .. *s. d.*  
 I 6 each.

Sets of Cards for Re-filling (annually) may be had separately ... 6*d.* per set.

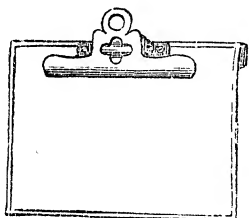
## JAPAN DATE CASES.



*s. d.*  
 No. 1, 5 by 3¾ inches ... .. I 0 each.  
 No. 2, 7,, 5½,, ... .. I 6,,  
 No. 3, 9,, 5¾,, ... .. 3 0,,  
 No. 4, 12,, 8¾,, ... .. 5 6,,

## LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &amp;c.

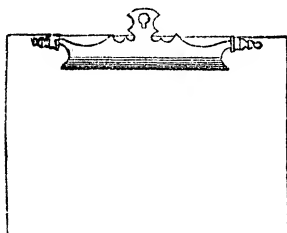
BEST QUALITY.



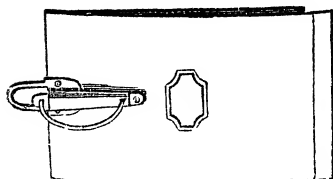
SIDE OR END,

*s. d.*

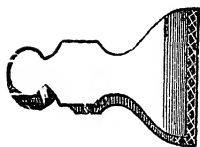
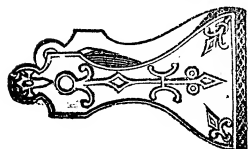
Bronzed Mounts, boards, covered					
cloth, 4to	...	...	..	...	1 6 each.
Ditto	,	,	fcap.	...	1 9 ,

*s. d.*

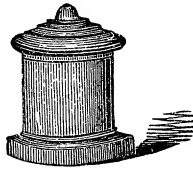
Lacquered Mounts, boards, covered					
cloth, 4to	...	...	...	...	2 0 each.
Ditto	ditto	fcap.	...	2 3 ,	

*s. d.*

Lacquered Mounts, cloth flaps, fcap.				1 6 each.
Ditto,	leather flaps;	,		3 0 ,
Hook Wire File, with fcap. board,				1 0 ,
covered cloth	...	...	...	

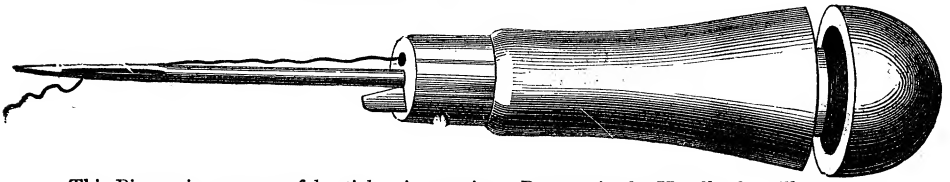
Upright Spike Files, Wood Stands, best quality, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 8*d.* each.Ditto, with Hooks, 6*d.*, 8*d.*, and 10*d.* each.Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,  
6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,  
6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,  
6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

## WOOD STRING BOXES.



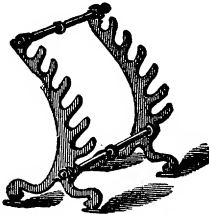
2 oz., 1s. 3d. ...	¼ lb., 2s. ...	½ lb., 3s. ...	1 lb., 5s. each.
Polished ... ..	„ 2s. 6d. ...	„ 3s. 6d. ...	„ 7s. 6d. „
With Knife on top 9d. each extra.			
Small Bee-hive Boxes ... ..	...	...	1s. 6d. each.
Bronzed Boxes (Knife on top) ... ..	...	...	3s. 6d. & 4s. 6d. „

## THREADING PIERCER.



This Piercer is a very useful article ; it contains a Reserve in the Handle for silk cord or twine, price 1s. each.

## PEN RACKS.



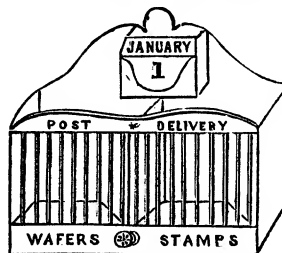
1s. 6d. each.



2s. 6d. each.

A great Variety of different Shapes.

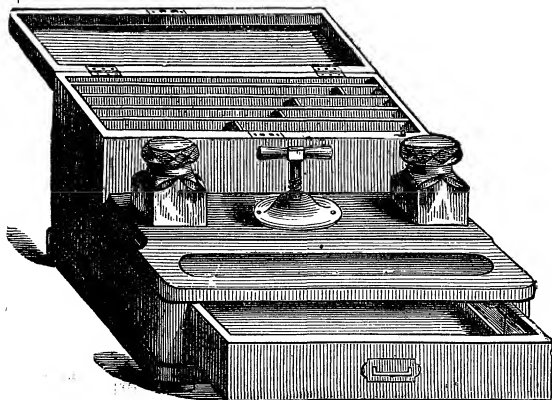
## LETTER CAGES.



1 Hole, 2s. 6d. ; 2 Holes, 3s. ; 3 Holes, 3s. 6d. each.	
With High Backs ... ..	3s. 6d. each.
With Drawer and Date Cards ... ..	7s. „
Invoice Cases, 1 Pocket, 1s. 6d. ; 2 Pockets, 2s. ; 3 Pockets, 2s. 6d. „	



## INKSTAND AND COPYING PRESS (REGISTERED),

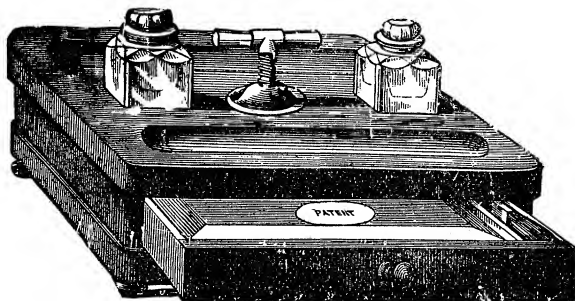


WITH STATIONERY CASE.

This useful article, combining a Copying Press, Inkstand, and Case for Stationery, only occupies the same space as an ordinary Inkstand; and any writing may be copied within its drawer without the Writer leaving his seat.

							In Black Wood.		In Oak or Walnut.
							£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Quarto size	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 6		5 2 6
Foolscap	..	...	...	..	...	...	5 10 0		6 0 0

With Patent 5-guard Lock, 2 Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps, and Copying Book, complete.



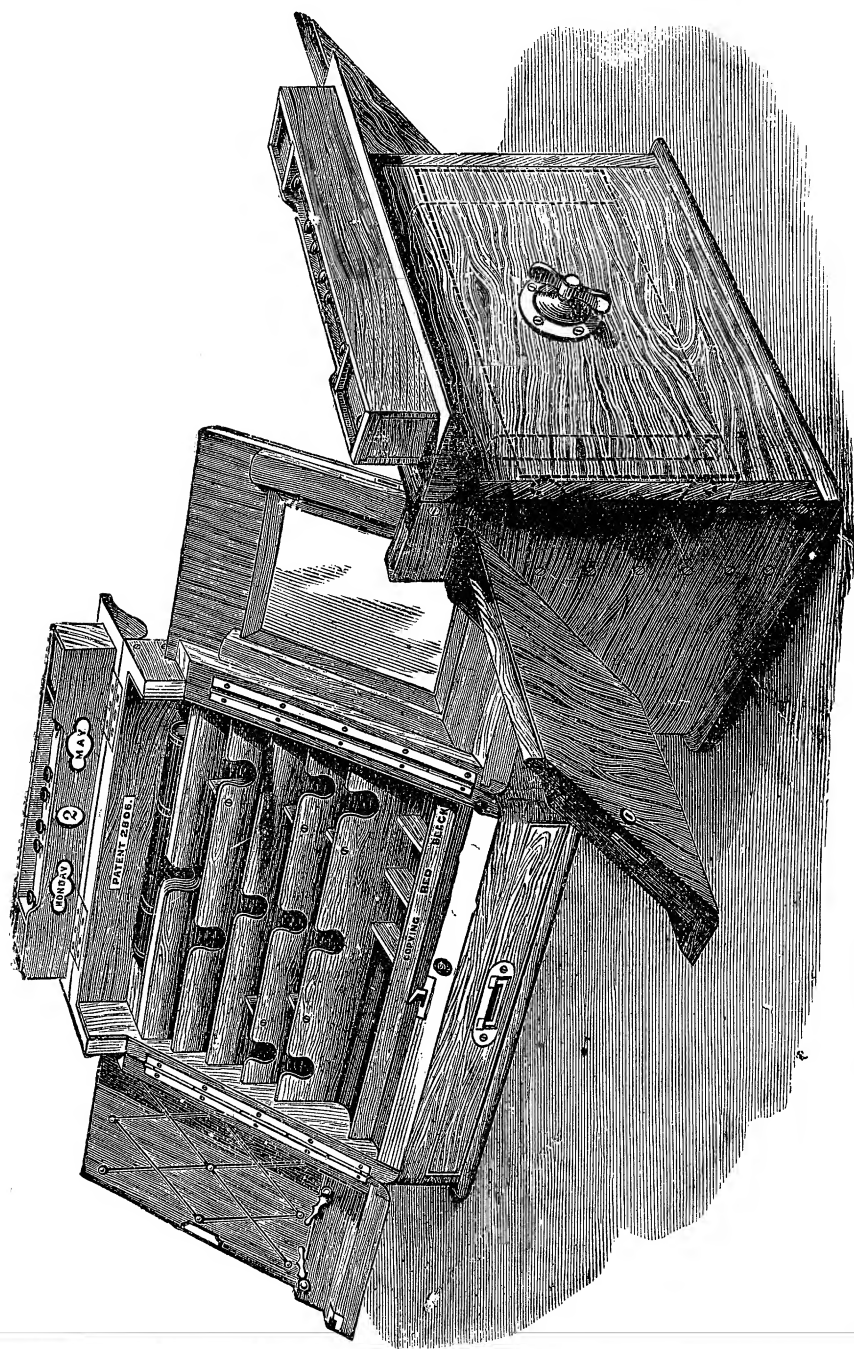
WITHOUT STATIONERY CASE.

							In Black Wood.		In Oak or Walnut.
							£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Octavo size	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 6		2 10 6
Quarto...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0		2 18 6
Foolscap	....	..	...	...	...	...	3 5 6		3 11 0

Including 2 Ink Glasses, with Jointed Caps, and Copying Book, complete.

Patent 5-guard Lock, 6/- extra.

*The above can also be made to special order to match other Furniture.*



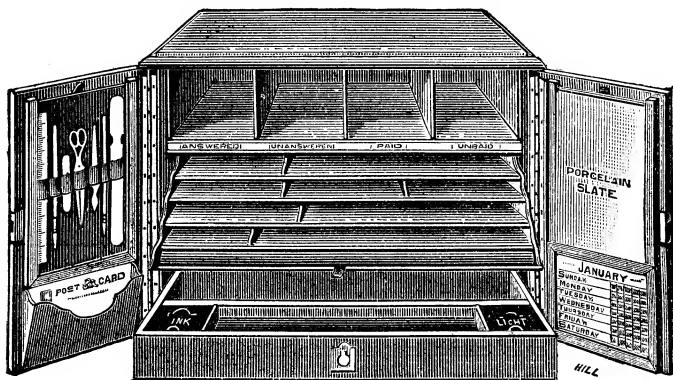
### STATIONERY CABINET AND COPYING PRESS COMBINED.

The back space of this Cabinet, which is generally useless, is here utilized as a perfect Copying Press ; it contains an Iron Plate, which is acted on by a screw from behind ; every part is rendered extra strong by being secured with brass screws ; it is highly finished, and is fastened by a Bramah Lock. Price, with 4to Copying Book, 500 leaves, £6 6s. 0d.



## THE "SEPTIMUS" STATIONERY CABINET.

Size  $16\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $12\frac{3}{4}$  in.,  $13\frac{3}{4}$  in. deep.

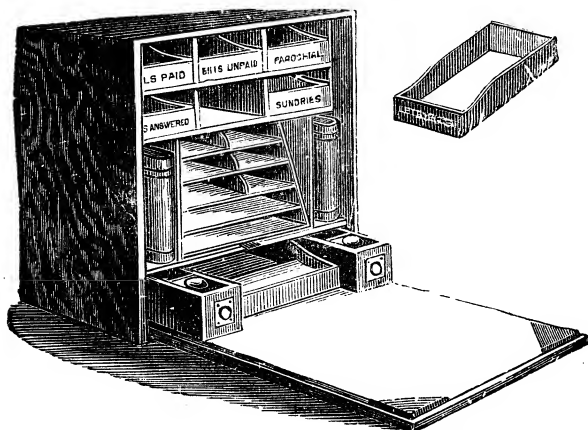


Made to order in finest polished Oak, Walnut, Coromandel, and other woods, fitted with pigeon-holes for answered and unanswered letters, &c., Stationery Rack, made to take out, and use with or without the Cabinet; Drawers with ink, range, blotting pad, &c. Wing Doors, fitted on the right-hand side with slate, almanac, and card; on the left hand, morocco instrument board, and pocket for post cards; Nickel furniture, inlaid or raised handles, and patent handle lock, &c. Price £8 10s. 0d.

Also made in quarto and octavo sizes, in Coromandel, lined satin-wood, Walnut, lined satin-wood, &c.

## THE ROYAL STATIONERY AND WRITING CABINET.

Size  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 10 in. by 13 in. deep.

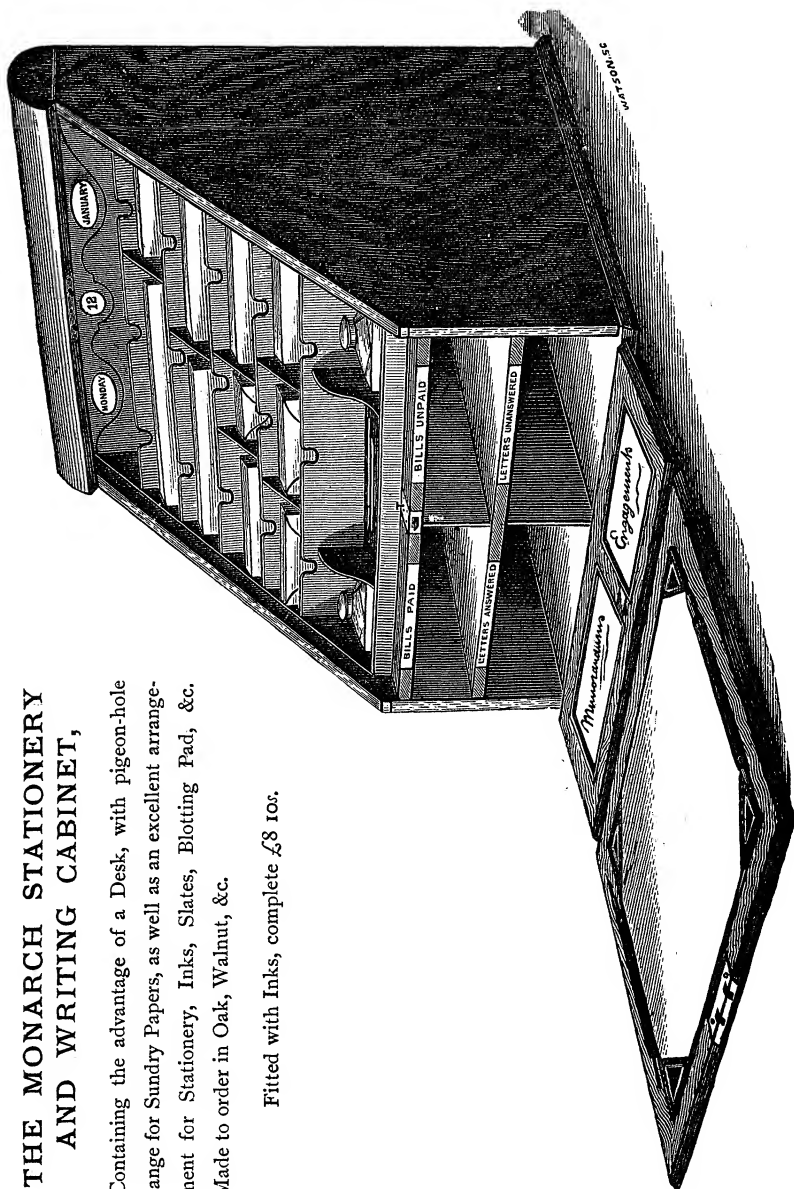


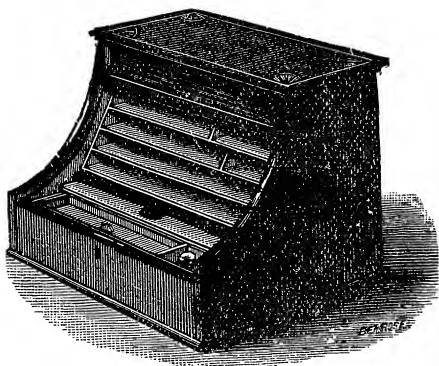
Made to order in finest polished Oak or Mahogany, £8 14s. 6d.

## THE MONARCH STATIONERY AND WRITING CABINET,

Containing the advantage of a Desk, with pigeon-hole range for Sundry Papers, as well as an excellent arrangement for Stationery, Inks, Slates, Blotting Pad, &c. Made to order in Oak, Walnut, &c.

Fitted with Inks, complete £8 10s.





### HOLLOW FRONT CABINET.

Size 10 in. by 10½ in. by 9 in. deep.

With Shutter Front, the whole finished in the choicest manner. In Oak or Mahogany.

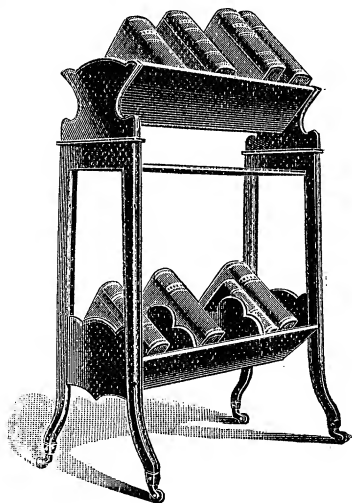
Price £2 5s. 0d.

### TRAVELLING BOOK STAND.

22 inches high.

Carrying books of any size in two tiers, and Shelf between to hold Papers. In finest polished Oak, finished in best style.

Price £2 17s. 0d.



### LIQUEUR CABINET.

14½ in. by 9½ in. by 11 in. deep.

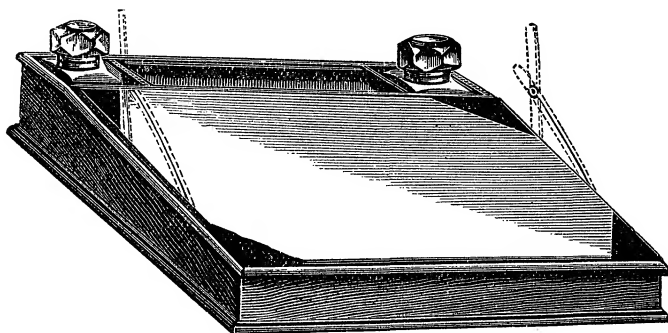


The doors when open are constructed so as to form a table on either side.  
Contents:—3 Cut Glass Fruit Decanters and set of Plain Starred Glasses. In Finest Polished Oak or Mahogany, £6 7s. 6d.

## PATENT WRITING DESK.

*In Three Sizes.*

HAVING A PATENTED ACTION TO RAISE THE SLOPE WITHOUT DISTURBING THE PAPERS ON ITS SURFACE (AS SHOWN BY DOTTED LINES).



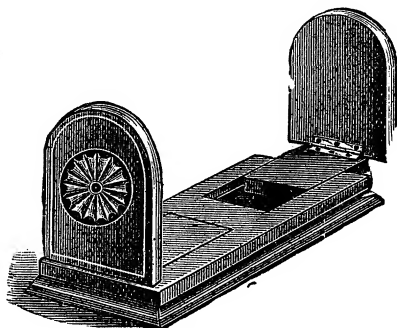
Made to order, in Oak, Walnut, Coromandel, Leather. "Covered any colour."

*Dimensions of largest, 22 inches by 18.*

Prices from £3 7s. 6d.

It can be supplied with a Cover for the ink range, fitted with the patent hinges, forming a ledge for pens, pencils, &c.

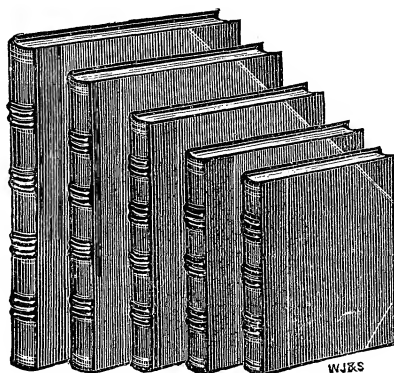
## BOOKSLIDES.



*All sizes made to order.*

12-inch single slide, in solid woods ... .. from 5s. 6d. upwards.

## SCRAP ALBUMS.

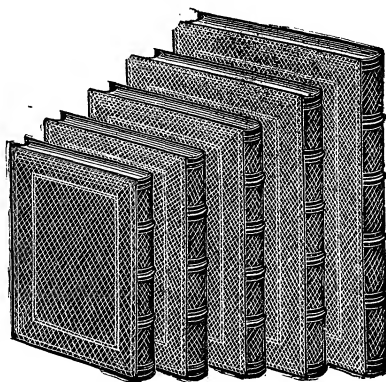


HALF LEVANT MOROCCO.

Half bound French Morocco, cloth sides, gilt finish, oblong or upright.

Size of Leaf.	No. of Leaves.		Cartridge Leaves.		Card Leaves.	
	Cartridge.	Card.	s.	d.	s.	d.
10½ by 8¼ inches. ...	54	30	3	3 each.	4	6 each.
11½ „ 9 „ ...	54	30	3	9 „	5	6 „
14¼ „ 10 „ ...	54	30	4	9 „	7	6 „
16 „ 11½ „ ...	54	30	9	0 „	12	0 „
21 „ 13¼ „ „ ...	54	30	15	0 „	19	6 „

The above sizes also kept bound half Levant Morocco, raised bands, gilt edges, extra gilt finish, at about double the price.



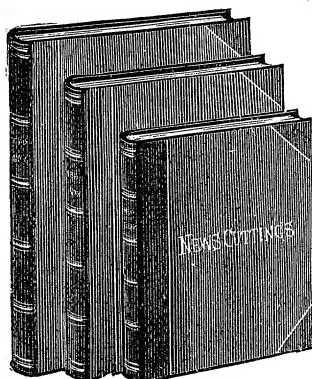
Full bound Chequered Persian, bevelled boards, white or toned card leaves, extra gilt finish, or with padded covers, oblong or upright.

Size of Leaf.	No. of Leaves.		£ s. d.	
	Card.	Card.	s.	d.
9½ by 7 inches. ...	30	...	0	12 6 each.
10½ „ 8¼ „ „ ...	30	...	0	16 0 „
11½ „ 9 „ „ ...	30	...	0	18 0 „
14½ „ 10 „ „ ...	30	...	1	4 0 „
16 „ 11½ „ „ ...	30	...	1	13 0 „

The above sizes also supplied, full bound Russia, at about double the price.



## NEWS CUTTING BOOKS.

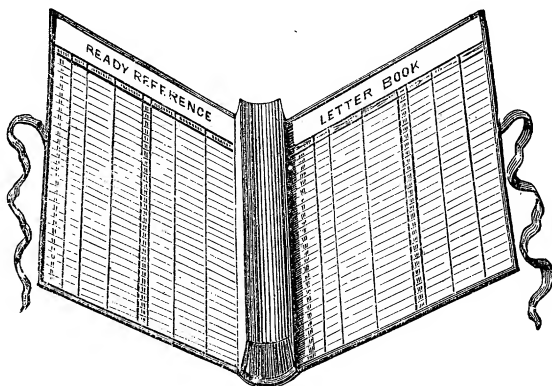


Half bound French Morocco, cloth sides, gilt finish, lettered on side, 120 pages, ruled, paged, and indexed.

		<i>Size of Leaf.</i>						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Royal 4to	...	...	...	11½	in. by	9	...	5	6 each.
Imperial 4to	...	...	...	14¼	"	10	...	6	9 "
Atlas 4to	...	...	...	16½	"	12	...	9	9 "

*More expensive Bindings to order.*

## READY REFERENCE GUARD BOOKS (ADHESIVE).

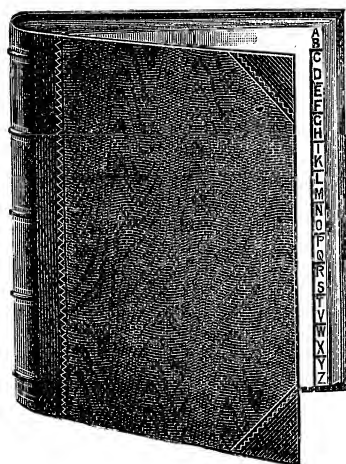


Half bound red Basil, green cloth sides, with strings and printed Register Index, as shown.

The under side of the guards are numbered, and thus each letter may be registered in the form, and easily referred to.

<i>Size.</i>							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
11⅞ in. by	9.	100 adhesive Guards, with Skeleton Guards	...				7	6 each.
"	"	200	"	"	"	...	10	6 "
13½	"	9.	100	"	"	...	9	0 "
"	"	200	"	"	"	...	12	0 "
18	"	12.	100	"	"	...	12	0 "
"	"	200	"	"	"	...	15	6 "

## GUARD BOOKS.



Half bound red Basil, cloth sides, leaves of strong buff cartridge paper, three guards to a leaf, two-letter index, paged.

	<i>Size of Leaf.</i>	<i>Thickness at back.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Demy 4to ...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	... 3 in. ...	3 9 each.
„ ...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	... 4 „ ...	4 6 „
„ ...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	... 5 „ ...	5 6 „
Royal 4to ...	12 „ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	... 3 „ ...	4 6 „
„ ...	12 „ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	... 4 „ ...	5 6 „
„ ...	12 „ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	... 5 „ ...	6 0 „
Crown fol. ...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ 9	... 3 „ ...	5 6 „
„ ...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ 9	... 4 „ ...	6 0 „
„ ...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ 9	... 5 „ ...	7 6 „
Demy fol. ...	17 „ 10	... 3 „ ...	6 6 „
„ ...	17 „ 10	... 4 „ ...	7 6 „
„ ...	17 „ 10	... 5 „ ...	8 0 „
Royal fol. ...	19 „ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	... 3 „ ...	7 6 „
„ ...	19 „ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	... 4 „ ...	8 6 „
„ ...	19 „ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	... 5 „ ...	10 0 „

## BLOTTING BOOKS.

	<i>s. d.</i>
French Morocco, quarto ...	3 6 each.
Persian, Lined Roan (limp), quarto ...	6 6 „
Foolscap, „ „ ...	9 6 „

Blotting Books in Russia, Morocco, &c., kept in Stock, and made to order.

## READY REFERENCE FILES.

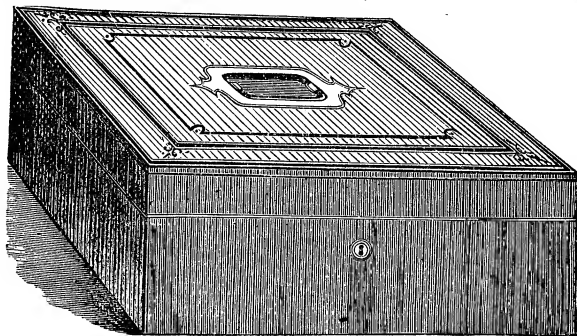
For accounts paid and unpaid, Letters answered and unanswered.

*Size 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 3 inches.*

French Morocco, with elastic Bands ...	... 2s. od. each.
Any size made to order.	

## EMPTY DESPATCH BOXES.

BRAMAH LOCK, SUNK BRASS HANDLE, LONG HINGE, ELASTIC IN HEAD TO HOLD PAPERS.

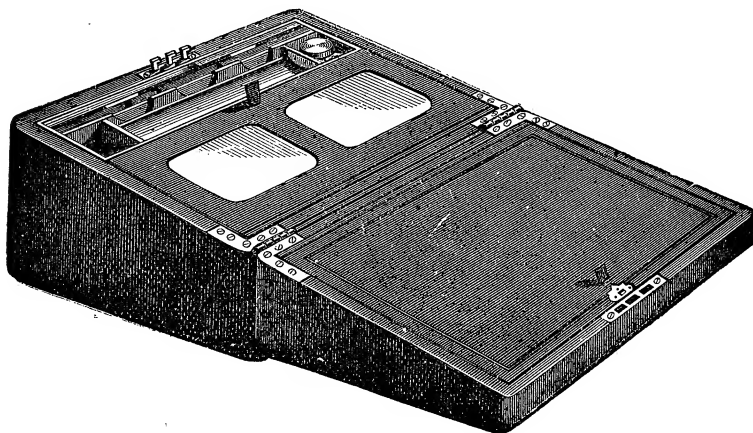


16 by 10¼ by 5¾ in.

							£	s.	d.
French Morocco, lined Roan	...	...	..	...	..	..	2	7	6
Russia, lined Roan	...	...	...	..	..	...	3	7	6
Polished Morocco, lined	}	...	..	...	...	...	3	0	0
Roan		...	..	...	...	...	3	0	0

## THE UNIVERSAL DESK.

TWO FOLDS, THE LOWER COMPARTMENT FITTED WITH STATIONERY, THE TOP ONE  
 OPENING IN FRONT TO FORM A DESK ;  
 FITTED WITH INK BOTTLE, BLOTTER BOOK, PENHOLDER, PENCIL CASE,  
 AND IVORY PAPER KNIFE.



							£	s.	d.
French Morocco, procelain Slates, and Gilt-top Ink	...	...	..	...	..	...	3	3	0
Persian	„	„	„	„	...	..	3	6	0
Morocco	„	„	„	„	...	...	3	15	0
Russia	„	„	„	„	...	...	4	10	0

Size 16 inches, lined Spanish wood.

## TRAVELLING COVERS FOR DESK AND DESPATCH BOXES.

LINED SWAN'S-DOWN, STRONGLY STITCHED ALL ROUND, STRAP AND BUCKLE.

					12-inch.	14-inch.	16-inch.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Basil	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 14 6
Solid Leather	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 5 0

## LEATHER COVERS FOR BRADSHAW AND A B C RAILWAY GUIDES.

From 2s. 6d. each.

## LEATHER COVERS FOR ARMY LIST AND NAVY LIST.

From 2s. 6d. each.

## PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, SCREENS, &c.

Cabinet size Frames in Leather, Plush, Stamped Silk, &c., various colours and patterns, from 2s. each.

Photograph Frames and Screens of all designs and sizes made to order.

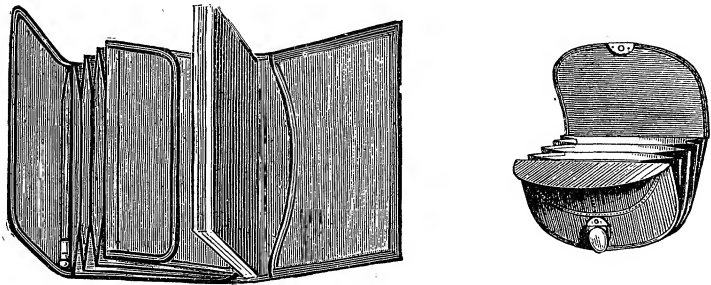
## LETTERING IN GOLD, SILVER, &c., ON LEATHER GOODS.

Monograms, Fac-similes, &c., Designed and Stamped upon Leather Goods in Gold, Silver, and Colours.

## PENWIPERS.

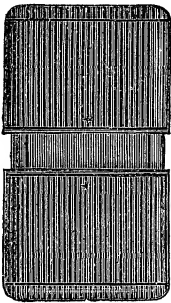
Cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 6d. each.
Leather...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1s. „

PURSES.



An assortment of Purses of every kind and the newest patterns kept in stock, from One Shilling upwards.

CARD CASES.



PULL-OFF CARD CASES.

Gentlemen's, Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 3d. each.
Ladies', Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3s. „

LIMP CARD CASES (Various Patterns).

Ladies' and Gentlemen's, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., and upwards.



**EXPANDING ALPHABET CASES.**

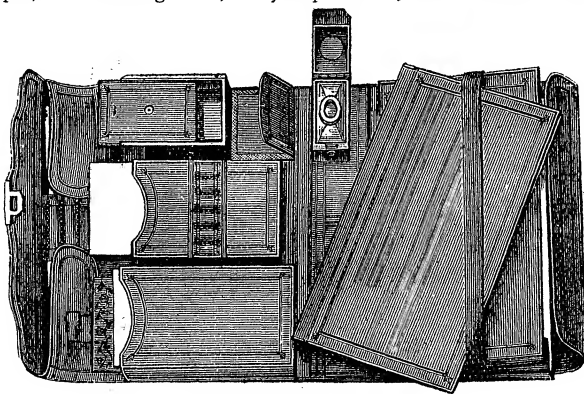
WITH LETTERED DIVISIONS.

				<i>Size.</i>		£	s.	d.	
French Morocco, 12 divisions	...	...	...	9½ in. by 6	...	0	7	0	each.
" " 12	"	Flap and Strap	...	"	...	0	10	6	"
" " 24	"	"	...	"	...	0	9	0	"
" " 24	"	Flap and Strap	...	"	...	0	12	6	"
" " 24	"	"	...	14¼ in. by 9¼	...	1	1	0	"
" " 24	"	Flap and Strap	...	"	...	1	5	0	"

**TOURIST CASES.**

ROYAL QUARTO.

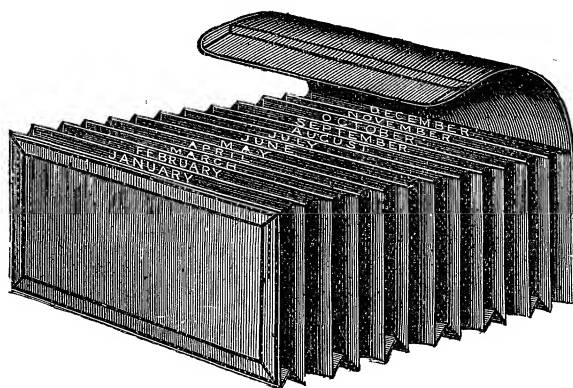
Lined Leather, and with Double-action Lock; large Reporter's Ink, light Box, Envelopes, Note Paper, loose Blotting Book, Ivory Paper Knife, Penholders and Pencil Case.

*Size 12 by 9 by 2 inches.*

						£	s.	d.	
French Morocco, lined French Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	6	each.
Persian, Gilt Lock	"	"	...	...	...	2	6	6	"
Morocco	"	"	...	...	...	2	11	0	"
Russia	"	"	...	...	...	2	17	0	"

59, Pall Mall, London.

## EXPANDING BILL CASES.

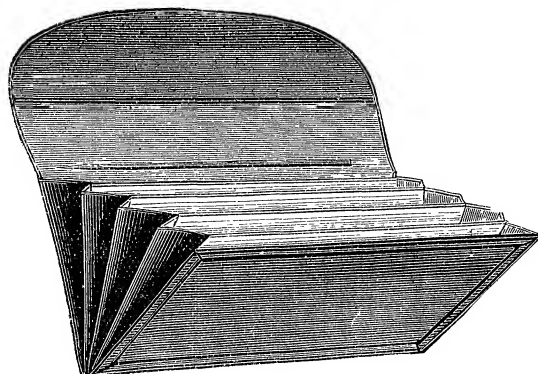


	£	s.	d.	
Black Roan, 12-bellows gusset pockets, lined leather, elastic band, size 11½ in. by 5½ ... ..	1	5	0	each.
Ditto, ditto, lettered January to December ... ..	1	7	6	„
Black Spanish Morocco, 12-bellows gusset pockets, lined leather, elastic band, size 11½ in. by 5½ ... ..	1	10	0	„
Ditto, ditto, lettered January to December ... ..	1	12	6	„

Also to Order, fitted with Patent Expanding Lock and Strap.

## - BILL CASES.

Five Pockets, Broad Elastic Band.

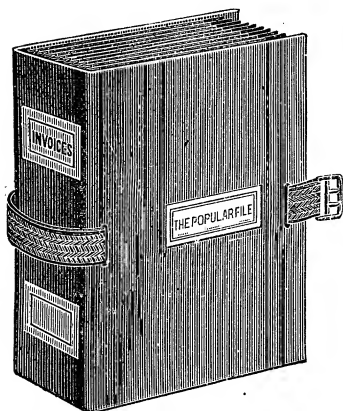


	8-in.	9-in.	10-in.	11-in.	12-in.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Black Roan, lined Paper ... ..	2 9	3 0	3 9	4 3	5 0
„ „ „ lined Leather ... ..	4 3	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 9
Black Spanish „ „ „ ... ..	6 3	7 9	9 0	10 3	12 0
Solid Russia „ „ „ ... ..	8 9	10 6	12 3	4 0	16 0

Chains for ditto, with two Split Rings and Swivel, 2s. each.



## THE POPULAR FILE.



A tough A B C Case, bound in green cloth, with green Manilla sides. It has a strong web strap and buckle, and a loop at the back for convenience in removing from shelf. The stiff cover projects above and below, and thus protects the gussets from wear. A dozen of these files will hold a year's invoices, letters, &c., in the most accessible manner possible, so that any document may be found *at once*.

This is the most simple method of storing papers. Notwithstanding their low price, the Files are very strong, and will last for years. A complete set of labels is supplied with each File. They are made in four sizes, with 21 pockets, indexed A to Z.

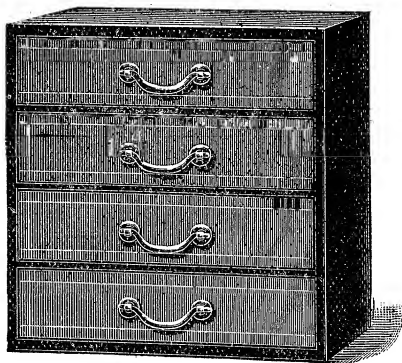
						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Octavo	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. by 6 in.	...	...	2	0 each.
Large Octavo	...	...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. „ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	...	...	2	3 „
Quarto	...	...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. „ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	...	...	2	6 „
Foolscap	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. „ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	...	...	3	6 „

## CABINETS.

## NESTS OF DRAWERS.

FOR THE LIBRARY OR  
OFFICE TABLE.

These are the most useful receptacles for all kinds of papers and documents, notepaper, envelopes, &c., and for the various odds and ends which tend to litter the writing table. They are covered with cloth and strongly made, and have extra strong brass handles.



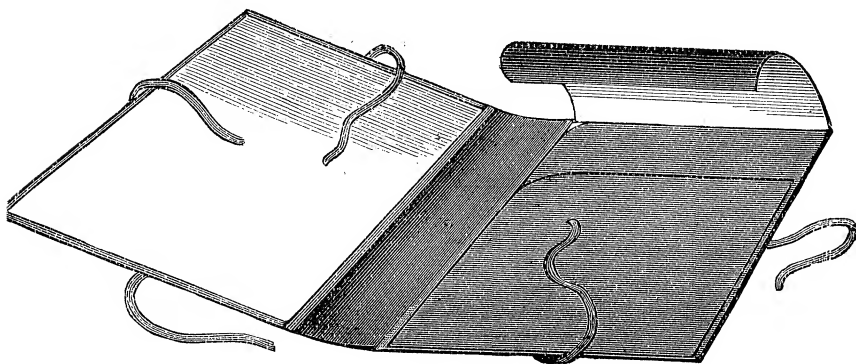
With 3 drawers to each cabinet.

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
			<i>Size inside drawers.</i>				
Octavo	...	...	9 in. by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	...	...	3	0 each.
Quarto	..	..	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. „ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	..	..	4	0 „
Foolscap	...	...	14 in. „ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	...	..	5	0 „
Music	...	..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. „ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	...	...	6	0 „

With 4 drawers to each cabinet.

Octavo	...	...	9 in. by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	...	..	4	0 each.
Quarto	...	..	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. „ 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	...	...	4	6 „
Foolscap	..	..	14 in. „ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	...	...	5	6 „
Music	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. „ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	...	...	7	6 „

PORTFOLIOS,  
FOR DRAWINGS, MUSIC, ETC.



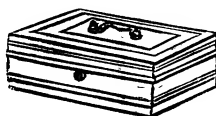
HALF BOUND ROAN, CLOTH SIDES, SILK STRINGS, GOLD LINES.

								£	s.	d.	
Imperial 4to,	16 by 11 inches	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	9	each.
Half Medium,	18 „ 12 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	6	„
„ Royal,	19 „ 13 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	9	„
Demy,	20 „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	6	„
Half Imperial,	22 „ 16 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	„
Medium,	23 „ 18 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	„
Royal,	25 „ 19 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	9	„
Super Royal,	27 „ 20 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	9	„
<b>Imperial,</b>	<b>32 „ 22 „</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	„
Atlas,	34 „ 27 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	„
Colombier,	36 „ 24 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	„
Double Elephant,	40 „ 28 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	„

HALF BOUND MOROCCO, CLOTH SIDES, ETC.

								£	s.	d.	
Imperial 4to,	16 by 11 inches	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	each.
Half Medium,	18 „ 12 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	6	„
„ Royal,	19 „ 13 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	9	„
Demy,	20 „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	„
Half Imperial,	22 „ 16 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	0	„
Medium,	23 „ 18 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	0	„
Royal,	25 „ 19 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	17	0	„
Super Royal,	27 „ 20 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	„
Imperial,	32 „ 22 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	„
Atlas,	34 „ 27 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	0	„
Colombier,	36 „ 24 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	6	„
Double Elephant,	40 „ 28 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	„

## JAPANNED TIN CASH BOXES.



WITH TRAY.

						Lever Lock.	4-Guard Lock.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6¼ in. by 3¾ wide, 2¾ in. deep	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 9	0 14 3
7 " 4¼ " 2¾ "	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 9	0 15 3
8 " 4¾ " 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 6	0 16 6
9 " 5¼ " 3½ "	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 6	0 17 6
10 " 5¾ " 3¾ "	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 9	0 18 9
11 " 6¼ " 4¼ "	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 6	1 1 0
12 " 7¼ " 4½ "	...	...	...	...	...	0 18 0	1 3 6

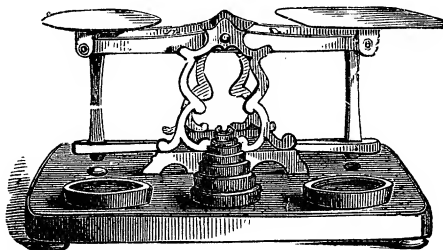
Larger sizes obtained to order.

Any of the above sizes fitted with Best Quality 7-Guard Lock at slightly higher rates.

*All the above are Outside Measurements.*

## POSTAGE SCALES AND WEIGHTS.

FOR LETTERS, BOOK PACKETS, AND SMALL PARCELS.



ON SQUARE STAND, WITH SQUARE LETTER PAN. RATES OF POSTAGE ON PAN.

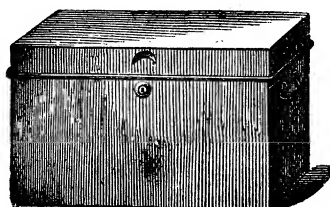
								£ s. d.
With Weights to 4 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	0 9 0
" " 8 "	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0 12 0
" " 14 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 3
" " 16 "	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	0 17 3
" " 32 "	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0 19 6
" " 44 "	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1 2 0

Larger sizes and better qualities obtained to order.

Parcel Post Scales with raised Pans for weighing large parcels.

*Any of the above Scales can be had with French, Indian, or other Foreign Weights at a small extra charge.*

## JAPANNED TIN DEED BOXES.



PLAIN, WITH ORDINARY LID OR DROP-FRONT.

						2ND QUALITY. with Lever Lock.	BEST QUALITY. Patent 7-Guard Lock.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 in. by	8 wide,	6 in. deep	...	..	..	0 12 0	1 1 0
13 "	9 "	8 "	...	...	...	0 14 6	1 4 0
14 "	10 "	9 "	...	...	...	0 17 0	1 6 6
16 "	11½ "	10 "	...	...	...	1 1 0	1 10 6
18 "	13 "	11 "	...	...	...	1 5 0	1 15 6
20 "	14 "	12 "	...	...	...	1 10 6	2 2 6
24 "	16 "	13 "	...	...	...	1 18 6	2 10 6
26 "	18 "	15 "	...	...	...	2 8 6	3 5 0
28 "	20 "	16½ "	...	...	...	3 3. 0	4 2 0
31 "	24 "	19 "	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0

## WITH AIR-TIGHT FITTING TO LID.

BEST QUALITY, WITH PATENT SEVEN-GUARD LOCK.

									£ s. d.
16 in. by	11½ wide,	10 in. deep	...	..	...	...	..	...	2 7 6
18 "	13 "	11 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0
20 "	14 "	12 "	...	..	..	...	...	...	3 3 0
24 "	16 "	13 "	...	..	...	..	...	...	3 14 0
26 "	18 "	15 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0
28 "	20 "	16½ "	...	...	...	..	...	...	5 10 0
31 "	24 "	19 "	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 12 6

*All the above are Outside Measurements.*

# SWAN FOUNTAIN PENS.

WITH 14-ct. GOLD IRIDIUM POINTED NIBS—

FINE, MEDIUM, AND BROAD.

Size No. 1.

10/6

Size No. 3.

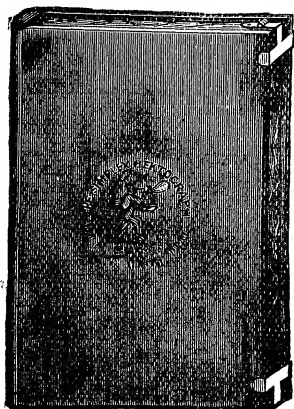
16/6

Size No. 5.

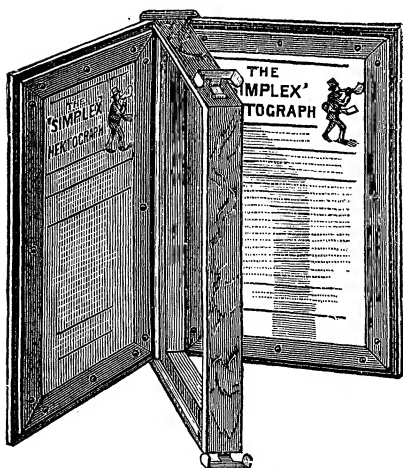
25/-

In Box, with Filler, complete.





BLOCK SHOWING HALL'S PATENT  
SIMPLEX HEKTOGRAPH CLOSED.



BLOCK SHOWING HALL'S  
PATENT SIMPLEX HEKTOGRAPH OPEN.  
THE TWO PLATES ARE MOVABLE.

## HALL'S PATENT SIMPLEX HEKTOGRAPH

Is the latest device introduced for the instantaneous fac-simile reproduction of any Circular, Writing, Drawing or Music in **Black Ink**. It is the most recently improved form of Copying Apparatus by means of Composition, and its perfected character is now such as to constitute it a genuine marvel of its kind.

Outwardly it looks like a book, and could be placed with bound volumes upon the library shelf. It consists of **two** plates, which are movable, and should be used alternately. After the necessary number of copies (which are as sharp and clear as lithography) have been taken, the Ink remaining on the plate is not washed off; but after the lapse of a few hours will have disappeared by evaporation, and the plate will again resume its clear appearance. The Directions for Use are placed under the Composition (which is transparent); they are therefore always readable and immediately under the Operator's eye.

### Prices for HALL'S Patent Simplex Hektograph.

(Each Apparatus contains 2 Plates.)

Nos.

- |   |          |  |                |
|---|----------|--|----------------|
| 1 | Octavo   | (size of printing surface 8 × 5)               |                |
|   |          | complete with a Bottle of Black Ink and Rubber | ... 10/0 each. |
| 2 | Quarto   | Do. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 8 $\frac{1}{2}$          | do. 18/0 "     |
| 3 | Foolscap | Do. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 8 $\frac{1}{2}$         | do. 25/0 "     |
| 4 | Folio    | Do. 19 × 12                                    | do. 34/0 "     |
| 5 | Brief    | Do. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 13 $\frac{3}{4}$        | do. 36/0 "     |

*Extra Bottles of Black Ink,  
1/0 per Bottle.*

**Special Composition for Refilling the Plates of Hall's Patent Simple Hektograph, 3/0 per lb. Jar.**

N.B.—All genuine Hall's Patent Simplex Hektograph Composition is only supplied in neat 1-lb. Earthenware Jars bearing the Trade Mark (as on other side), with full instructions.

### Prices for Refilling the Plates of HALL'S Patent Simplex Hektograph.

No. 1	Octavo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/6	each plate.
" 2	Quarto	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/6	"
" 3	Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	...	4/0	"
" 4	Folio	...	...	...	...	...	...	6/0	"
" 5	Brief	...	...	...	...	...	...	7/0	"

# HARRISON & SONS,

PRINTERS BY APPOINTMENT AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND WAR OFFICE.

OFFICIAL STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION USED BY  
AMBASSADORS, MINISTERS, CONSULS, &c.

## CORRECT OFFICIAL SEALS OR DIES

For the use of the Diplomatic and Consular Services, and for the Colonial Governments.

## OFFICIAL FORMS FOR THE USE OF CONSULS,

Ruled and printed for the various Returns required to be made to the Foreign Office,  
kept in Stock.

*Passports printed to order, and Private Arms plates engraved for printing upon same.*

## OFFICIAL ENVELOPES, WITH PRINTED ADDRESSES,

*2s. per 100 extra.*

*On His Britannic Majesty's Service.*

*The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>*

*His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,*

*FOREIGN OFFICE,*

*Consulate of }*

*LONDON.*

## SPECIMENS OF BORDERS FOR MOURNING ENVELOPES.



Extra Broad.



Broad.



Middle.



Narrow.



Italian.

## ENVELOPE PRICE LIST.

No.	NAME.	SIZE.	*QUALITY.										
			A	B	C	D	F	M	N	O	Q	R	S
1	Official Extra Large Draft	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 5$	14/0	10/0	7/6	4/6	...	...	...	...	...	7/6	...
2	" Large Draft	$11\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	10/0	9/0	6/6	4/0	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	...
3	" Draft	$10\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	8/0	8/6	6/0	3/6	...	...	...	...	...	6/0	...
4	" Post	$9\frac{3}{8} \times 4$	7/6	8/0	5/0	3/0	3/6	...	...	...	...	5/0	...
5	" Foolscap	$8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	7/0	7/6	3/6	2/0	2/6	...	...	...	...	3/6	...
6	Large Post 8vo, flat	$8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	7/6	...	...	...	3/0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Small Post 8vo, flat	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$	7/0	...	...	...	3/0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Albert, flat	$7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	6/0	...	...	...	2/6	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Queen's, flat	$6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	5/0	...	...	...	2/0	24/6	29/6	29/6	...	24/6	29/6
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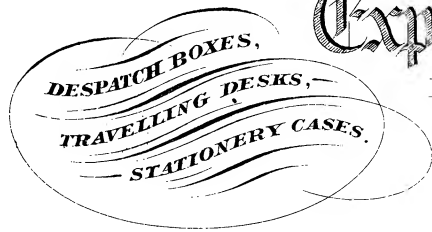
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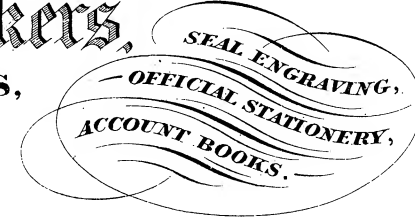


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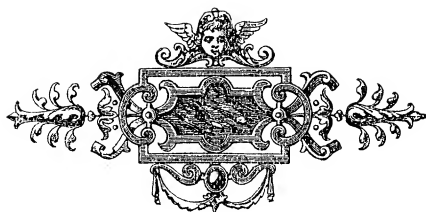


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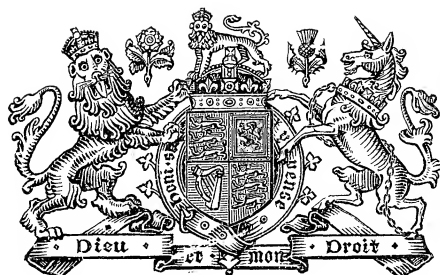
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